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ABSTRACT

This comprehensive dictionary draws on ethnographic and linguistic work of the Aleut language and culture dating to 1745. An introductory section explains the dictionary's format, offers a brief historical survey, and contains notes on Aleut phonology and orthography, dialectal differences and developments, Eskimo-Aleut phonological correspondences, and Aleut treatment of Russian words. The main body of the dictionary is in two parts: basic words and derivatives, and suffixes. Following this are problematic words in older sources, appendixes, and an English index, with its own introduction. Appended materials include notes on demonstratives, directions of the wind, positional nouns, numerals, Aleut calendars, kinship terms, Ancient Aleut personal names, baidarka terminology, place names with maps, and loan words. An addendum contains information obtained while the dictionary was being typeset. (MSE)

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Aleut Dictionary

Unangam Tunudgusii

An unabridged
lexicon of the
Aleutian, Pribilof,
and Commander Islands
Aleut language

compiled by
Knut Bergsland

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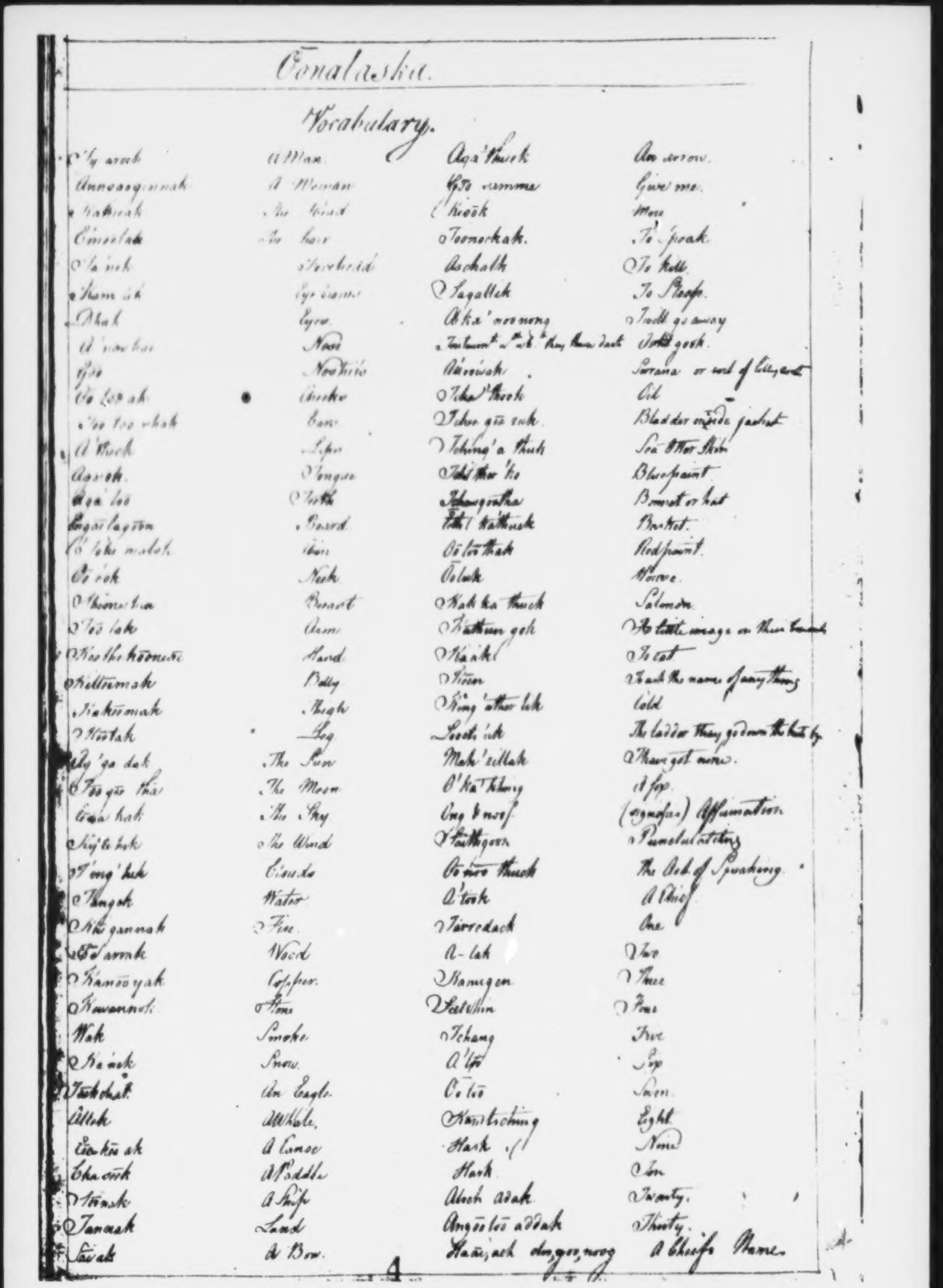

Oonalaska.

Vocabulary.

Ty aneek	A Man.	Aga'thuck	An arrow.
Annaagqunnak	A Woman	Ygoo ummma	Give me.
Kathmak	The Head	Kiook	More
Eimeelak	The hair	Toonockak.	To speak.
Ta'nek	Forehead	Aschalik	To kill.
Kam ak	Eye brows	Sagallik	To Sleep.
Dhak	Eyes.	Akka'noonong	I will go away
A'noohoo	Nose	[illegible] they have dark	[illegible] gook.
Ygoo	Nostrils	Aarroowak	Sarrana or sort of lilly root
Oo loo ak	Cheeks	Tcha'thook	Oil
Too too chak	Ears	Tchoo gua ack	Bladder outside jacket
A'thuck	Lips	Tching'a thuk	Sea Otter Skin
Aaroth.	Tongue	Tchi'thor'to	Blue paint
Aga'loo	Teeth	Tchaugoatka	Bonnet or hat
Ungailagoon	Beard.	Tchatl katthuck	Basket.
Oo'loke malok	Chin	Oo loo thak	Red paint.
Oo'ook	Neck	Oolack	House.
[illegible]	Breast	Nak ka thuck	Salmon.
Too'lak	Arm	Katthum goh	An little image on their heads
Kaathekoomoo	Hand	Kaakil	To eat
Kittumak	Belly	Kieen	I ask the name of any thing
Nakoomak	Thigh	King 'athor tok	Cold
Kootak	Leg	Soochi'ik	The ladder they go down the hut by
Ay'ga dak	The Sun	Mak'zillak	I have got none.
Too goo tha	The Moon	O'ka thking	A fox.
Enna hak	The Sky	Ong Inoos	(signifies) Affirmation.
Kig'la hak	The Wind	Tautkgoon	[illegible]
T'ong'hak	Clouds	Oomoo thuck	The Act of Speaking.
Tangak	Water	A'took	A Chief
Keegannak	Fire.	Tirredack	One
Ee arnik	Wood	A-lak	Two
Kamooyak	Copper.	Kamegen	Three
Kavannach	Stone	Setchin	Four
Wak	Smoke.	Tchang	Five
Ka'nek	Snow.	A'too	Six
Tukchak.	An Eagle.	Oo loo	Seven.
Allok	A Whale.	Kamtcheeng	Eight
Eekoo ak	A Canoe	Hash	Nine
Cha'ook	A Paddle	Hash	Ten
Oonak	A Knife	Alech adak	Twenty.
Tanaak	Land	Angoo loo addak	Thirty.
Saa'ak	A Bow.	Haa'jach [illegible]	A Chief's Name.

Unalaska Aleut vocabulary by Captain James King from Cook's voyage in 1778.
Manuscript in British Public Record Office, ADM 55/122, folio 102 verso.

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Wan tunudgusix̂ Unangam anĝaĝinginiin ax̂six
qaĝakuqing.

Dedicated to the Aleut people,
in gratitude.

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Abbreviations and Sample Entries

Aleut dialects and subdialects (from East to West). See General Introduction 1.

E	Eastern Aleut
Eb	E of Belkofski (now moved to King Cove)
Ea	E of Akutan (formerly Akun and other of the Krenitzin Islands)
Eu	E of Unalaska
Ep	E of Pribilof Islands
Ek	E of Kashega (later at Akutan and Unalaska)
En	E of Nikolski, Umnak Island
A	Atkan Aleut
Au	Attuan Aleut
Ab	Atkan of Bering Island
Am	Attuan of Copper Island (Mednyy)

Aleut word classes. See General Introduction 0.4.

n.	noun
v.	verb
abs.	noun in the singular absolutive case
rel.	relative case
sg.	singular
du.	dual
pl.	plural
1., 2., 3.	first person, second person, third person
3R	reflexive third person
conj.	conjunctive verbal mood
vi.	intransitive verb
vt.	transitive verb
vr.	reflexive verb
vrt.	reflexive-transitive verb
vp.	passive verb
vrp.	reflexive-passive verb
aux.v.	auxiliary verb
vn.	verbal noun
vin.	intransitive verbal noun
vtn.	transitive verbal noun
pp.	past participle
pos.n.	positional noun
loc.	locative case
abl.	ablative case
rel.n.	relational noun
qual.	qualifier
quant.	quantifier
num.	numeral
deict.	deictic form of demonstrative
adv.	adverb

Abbreviations used in glosses (attested meanings of words). See General Introduction 0.5.

lit.	literal meaning of an Aleut word
Bibl.	biblical word or meaning
relig.	religious word or meaning
cf.	compare

Eskimo languages with words cognate to Aleut. See General Introduction 0.7.

Y	Yupik = AY+SY
AY	Alaskan Yupik = AAY+CAY
AAY	Alutiiq
CAY	Central Alaskan Yup'ik
SY	Siberian Yupik (possibly including Naukanski and/or Sir.)
CSY	Central Siberian Yupik
Sir.	Sirenikski
I	Inuit/Inupiaq
AI	Alaskan Inupiaq
SPI	Seward Peninsula Inupiaq
NAI	North Alaskan Inupiaq
CI	Canadian Inuit
WCI	Western Canadian Inuit
ECI	Eastern Canadian Inuit
GRI	Greenlandic Inuit

Grammatical terms in loanwords. See General Introduction 0.7.

pl.	plural
gen.	genitive
acc.	accusative
prep.	prepositional
m.	masculine
fem.	feminine
n.	neuter
imper.	imperative
pres.	present

Sources of sentence examples. See General Introduction 0.6.

J	Jochelson's Aleut texts used for sentence examples
V	1990 re-edition of Aleut texts published by Veniaminov 1840, 1846
A	Eastern Aleut song texts in Appendix A of Jochelson 1990
B	Atkan texts in Appendix B of Jochelson 1990
N.M.	*Niiĝuĝis Maqax̂tazaqangis* (frequently quoted Atkan source)

Symbols in entries and subentries. See General Introduction 0.2.

†	stem of uncertain phonological form, known only from an older source
+	derivative suffix
< *	older unattested form
+ *	obsolete suffix
‡	unknown suffix
◘	sentence example illustrating use of the word
ǁ … ǁ	etymological explanation
<	comes from
>	becomes
Zap.	Veniaminov's *Zapiski*, 1840

- stem found only with derivative suffixes
- etymological explanation
- Eskimo language with word cognate to Aleut (Alaskan Yupik)
- older unattested form
- date of attestation
- Aleut word class (noun)
- Aleut word class (intransitive verb)
- date of example
- Aleut dialect (Atkan)
- place name number (Appendix 9)
- main entry
- subentry
- obsolete suffix
- sentence example illustrating use of the word
- derivative suffix
- source of sentence example (Jochelson's Aleut texts)
- religious meaning
- literal meaning of Aleut word
- Aleut word class (reflexive-transitive verb)
- source of sentence example (biblical)
- source of sentence example (Niiĝuĝis Maqax̂tazaqangis)
- Aleut word class (verbal noun)

ha- [ten] ‖*probably* position of fingers stretched up or out, *cf.* **ha-** *in* **haga**, **haanu-x̂**, *and* Y **qula** area above; ten, AY **qulen**, I **qulit** ten‖

hadim E 1804-1878, A 1780-1860 *adv.* ten times, *with* **sisa-** hundred: **hadim sisax̂** E 1804-, A 1780-, **hadim sisam hacha** E 1834 thousand (*cf.* **tiisicha-x̂**); **alax hadim sisax̂** A 1860 two thousand (Mark 5:13, E **algidim sisam sisaa**); E 1870 *also* **uluungidim hadim** seventy times (Matthew 18:22, 1838 **uluungidim hatidim**) [*possibly* < ***hatdim**] + **-di-**

angali-x̂ E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 1. *n.* daylight; light; *vi.* to be daylight ▫ **angalix̂ haqakuĝaan** A 1952 when the daylight came, at daybreak (*likewise* E); **angalix̂ ikukux̂** E 1909- the daylight is turning, it is getting dark; **qakaax angali(m) silagaan qangux̂tagalikux̂** A 1952 when he entered (into the cave) from the daylight out there (N.M. 3:74); **tugidax̂ angaliin aĝduukalakax̂** E 1860-70 the moon shall not give her light (Mark 13:24, *likewise* A); **angaliqalinax̂ aguu** A 1973 when it has begun to be daylight, right after daybreak; **angalim aqaa** (*or* **aqaasnangin**) Eu 1984 the coming of daylight, daybreak; **Angal(i)mulux Sitxa** En 1976- *name of cliff, lit.* under the lack of daylight (Umnak 202)

chx̂a-lix E 1805-, A 1950-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **chqa-l** Au 1952 *vi.* to be full, complete ▫ **stakaanam chx̂aa** A 1950 a full glass, **tugidam chx̂aa** full moon; **chiĝanax̂ chx̂akux̂** Eb 1984 the creek is flooding

chx̂aalquza-lix A 1860- *vi.* to be over-full, overflow (Luke 6:38, E **chx̂aagusa-**) + *-**Vlquza-**

chx̂aalquzasix A 1860 *vt.* to fill up to the brim (John 2:7) + *-**Vlguza-t-**

chx̂aasa-lix E 1838-, A 1860- *vt.* to be full of (*e.g.* **algam uluu** animal meat, of baidar, N.M. 1:26) + **-usa-**

chx̂aasax̂ta-lix E 1909, **chqaasax̂ta-l** Au 1909 id.: **yagan agiitaqaa susux̂ chqaasax̂taku[x̂]** his one eye was full of pus (J 58:3; 87:3) + **-usa-x̂ta-**

chx̂at-, **chx̂asix** E 1834-, A 1840-, Abm 1963 *vt.* to fill; *relig.* to fulfill; *vr.* to become full, be filled ▫ **sanĝung chx̂atikuqing** Ea 1983 I'm full, *lit.* I filled my stomach; **kimlang txin chx̂atikux̂** A 1950 id., *lit.* my stomach is filled + **-t-**

chx̂adusa-lix E 1870-, A 1860-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to fill (**ngaan** it) with; *vrt.* to be filled with ▫ **chxumaan uksuusax̂ chx̂adusanax̂** A 1860 filled the sponge with vinegar (Mark 15:36); **ulax̂ ilgichxizaachxuzax̂ igim chx̂adusanax̂** A 1860 the house was filled with a very pleasant smell (John 12:3, E *similarly*) + **-t-usa-**

chx̂ata-lix E 1834 *vt.* to fill (temporarily); Ea 1910 to fill, be as large as (J 17:48) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

chx̂ataasa-l A 1952 *vt.* to fill (**ngaan** it, warehouse) with (**qalgadahlix̂** just food, N.M. 1:52) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

chx̂aya-lix A 1840 *vt.* to try to fill, be filling; **chx̂aya-x̂** *vn.* fulfillment + **-ya-**

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History of the Dictionary

This dictionary includes the results of more than two centuries of fieldwork and scholarship, starting in the wake of Vitus Bering's expedition in 1741 with the Russian fur traders and hunters who from 1745 on conquered the Aleutian Islands and brought back place names and other words from their Aleut subjects. The earliest more extensive Aleut word lists were taken down by members of Captain James Cook's expedition during their visit to a Russian-dominated Aleut village of Unalaska in 1778. But reports of the Russian commercial expeditions also aroused the interest of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. In the 1770s Peter Simon Pallas helped organize the fieldwork for Catherine the Great's gigantic comparative dictionary of all the languages of her empire, including Aleut. This was followed by Johann Christoph Adelung and Johann Severin Vater's *Mithridates oder allgemeine Sprachkunde 1806–1817*. Of particular interest for Aleut are the data gathered by members of the Billings expedition of 1791–92 (especially word lists collected by Carl Heinrich Merck and Michael Rohbeck, and a census of the male population of 1791 with prebaptismal Aleut names), the word lists collected by the explorer Yuriy Feodorovich Lisyanskiy (1804) and above all by the czar's visiting plenipotentiary Nikolay Petrovich Rezanov (1805). The first professional linguist to study Aleut was the famous Dane Rasmus Rask, who in 1819 took down words and paradigms from two Eastern Aleuts in St. Petersburg.

The real pioneer of Aleut linguistics, however, was the illustrious Russian Orthodox priest Ioann Veniaminov (1797–1879), canonized in 1977 as Saint Innocent. He arrived at Unalaska in 1824 and in the subsequent years created an Aleut orthography (a modified Cyrillic alphabet) and wrote the first tentative grammar and vocabulary of Eastern Aleut (published in 1846). With the help of native speakers of Aleut — notably the chief of Tigalda Ivan Pan'kov and the priest of Atka Iakov Netsvetov (who also wrote an Atkan Aleut dictionary, preserved in manuscript) — he published several religious books translated into Aleut, including the Gospel according to St. Matthew. This important work — the beginning of an Aleut literary language and a cultural legacy of the Aleuts up to our own time — was continued from about 1860 by Orthodox priests Innokentiy Shayashnikov of Unalaska and Lavrentiy Salamatov of Atka, both of whom were native speakers of Aleut. The main purpose of this literary activity was of course the teaching of the Gospel rather than the preservation of the Aleut language. The meanings of the Aleut words were sometimes altered more or less to fit the Russian originals, and important elements of the ancient Aleut culture, such as the kinship terminology (see Appendix 6), were not properly recorded. But all these early books and manuscripts contain valuable lexical material, now partly obsolete, and have been excerpted extensively for the present dictionary.

After the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867, Aleut word lists were recorded on the American side by the Frenchman Alphonse J. Pinart in 1871 and by the American biologist Lucien M. Turner in 1878 and later. In the Commander Islands on the Russian side, word lists were taken down by the Pole Benedykt Dybowski in 1881 and by the Russian doctor Nikolai Vasil'yevich Slyunin in 1892.

A new era of Aleut linguistics was initiated by the Russian ethnologist Waldemar Jochelson (1855–1937) who in 1909–10 spent nineteen months in four of the most important Aleut villages — Unalaska, Attu, Atka, and Nikolski. With the help of two outstanding Aleuts of Unalaska, the chief Aleksey Mironovich Yachmenev (1866–1937) and the church reader Leontiy Ivanovich Sivtsov (1872–1919), Jochelson collected a unique and large body of material. His collection includes traditional tales and narratives in Aleut, partly recorded on phonographic cylinders, and extensive lexical and grammatical material. Details about Jochelson's Aleut work are found in the introduction to Knut Bergsland and Moses L. Dirks's edition of the Jochelson texts, published in 1990 by the Alaska Native Language Center.

Aleut linguistic work continued in the mid-1930s when two Aleuts of Nikolski, Umnak Island, produced remarkable writings in Aleut. Afinogen K. Ermeloff (1890–1956) wrote a dramatic account of a shipwreck, and Ardelion G. Ermeloff produced an interesting personal diary. Both are preserved in copies by Jay Ellis Ransom, who was then a teacher at Nikolski. In 1937 linguist Melville Jacobs recorded Aleut words and texts from the Atkan Sergey Golley, who was then hospitalized in Seattle.

In 1941 Aleut linguistic work continued with John Peabody Harrington, who obtained at St. Paul Island, Pribilof Islands, an extensive vocabulary and a number of written texts. The vocabulary was partly original and partly reheard from Veniaminov's and Jochelson's material. The texts were written in excellent orthography by Harrington's main informant John Yatchmeneff, the son of Jochelson's helper Aleksey M. Yachmenev.

In 1944, as a war-time project, the U.S. Department of the Interior published *The Aleut Language*, an English translation by Richard Henry Geoghegan of Veniaminov's grammar and vocabulary of Eastern Aleut.

On the Russian side, Elizaveta P. Orlova compiled in 1931 an Aleut-Russian vocabulary for use in the school for Bering Island Aleuts. This project was discontinued, however, because these Aleuts knew Russian sufficiently. In 1963 the late Georgiy Alekseyevich Menovshchikov elicited, with the help of Veniaminov's vocabulary, word lists of both Aleut dialects (originally Atkan and Attuan) spoken on the Commander Islands.

World War II was disastrous for American Aleuts. In 1942 the people of Attu were taken prisoner to Japan while the Atkan and Eastern Aleuts were evacuated to Southeast Alaska. After the war the study of Aleut was taken up again on a large scale by Gordon H. Marsh (later Igumen Innocent), in collaboration with William S. Laughlin. In the period 1948–52 Marsh did intensive linguistic fieldwork especially at Nikolski, Umnak Island, where his chief informant was Afinogen K. Ermeloff, who in 1948 had also written a monolingual Aleut dictionary. But Marsh's research also included Atka (1948–49), and Akutan and St. Paul (1952). With his permission in 1985, all his important manuscript material was used in the present dictionary.

To Marsh and Laughlin I am also indebted for help at the beginning of my own work with Aleut. For the academic year 1949–50 I was a visiting professor of Finno-Ugric languages at Indiana University, Bloomington, with leave from my position at the University of Oslo, Norway. Having become interested also in Eskimo (Greenlandic), I wanted to take a fieldtrip to the North before returning home. The late Charles F. Voegelin, a close colleague in Bloomington, suggested a trip to the Aleutians and mediated a grant from the Penrose Fund of the American Philosophical Society. That summer Marsh and Laughlin planned to return to Nikolski and advised me to go to Atka, where little linguistic work had been done. On the way to Alaska in June 1950, I joined Marsh and Laughlin in Eugene, Oregon, then I went on alone to Anchorage and west on Reeve Aleutian Airways.

Since World War II, Atka has been the most westerly Aleut village, actually the most westerly civilian settlement in the United States, but it has also been part of a restricted military area. In 1950, however, travel to the area was still arranged informally. Receiving me in his modest office in Anchorage, Bob Reeve simply had me talk over the telephone in Norwegian with his friend Bernt Balchen, a Norwegian-born colonel of the U.S. Air Force. With this oral permission, I flew over the wonderful chain of volcanic islands, partly fogged in and partly rose-colored by the declining sun, out to Adak. On the way back the next morning I was dropped down at the Atka airstrip.

At that time Atka airport was just an unattended set of war-time iron mats with no facilities. Following the pilot's instruction, I walked off with my knapsack and suitcase toward the village. Crossing the hill, I had the good fortune of meeting the former chief, the late William Dirks, Sr. (1882–1967), his son William, and his late nephew William Golley. Since the rest of the people were out in the fishing camps and the American teachers, Letha and Roman W. Kinney, were away, the chief put me up in his house. Later the community let me use the priest's newly built house, and the teachers fed me.

For four weeks Chief Dirks initiated me into his good old Atkan Aleut and walked with me out to the fishing camps, where I made the acquaintance of many future friends and teachers. Among these were the chief's son Larry and his wife Lydia, Vera Snigaroff (later Nevzoroff), the late Andrew Snigaroff (1891–1951), the late John Nick Prokopeuff (1915–51), the late Nadesta Golley (1929–80), Spiridon Zaochney (1929–), and others, including William Dirks Jr., who gave me the full range of the Atkan Aleut demonstratives (all told twenty-eight items with their numerous grammatical forms). The material obtained that summer allowed me to write a comparative paper on Eskimo-Aleut demonstratives and suffixes, published in 1951 by Voegelin. The material obtained that summer was very limited, however, and called for additional work.

In the fall of 1952, with a new leave from the University of Oslo, a new grant from the American Philosophical Society, and an additional one from the Norwegian Research Council for Science and Humanities, I returned for twelve weeks to Atka, where I enjoyed the hospitality of the BIA teachers, Letha and Roman W. Kinney. Working most of the time with William Dirks Sr., his son Larry and Larry's wife Lydia, I included a systematic investigation of the lexicon. This time I also brought along a tape recorder, and so the late Cedor Leonte Snigaroff (1890–1965) could transmit historical traditions to future generations of his people in his beautifully complex Aleut syntax, interpreted by his daughter Vera. In addition, the late Michael Ephem Lokanin (b. 1911) told to the recorder an interesting traditional story in his Attuan dialect and also gave me some lexical material. That fall I also made the acquaintance of the Orthodox priest resident at St. Paul, the late V. Rev. Makary A. Baranoff, who was on an official visit to Atka. Later he sent me as a gift the whole set of printed religious books in Aleut.

In 1959 the American Philosophical Society published the place names (about one thousand) and the texts I collected in 1950 and 1952. The 1959 publication also included older material, among others the Gospel according to St. Mark translated into Atkan Aleut by Rev. Lavrentiy Salamatov about 1860 (his work was made available in photo copies by the Library of Congress), and Jochelson's Attuan texts recorded at Attu in 1909. At the time I had also planned to publish an Atkan Aleut grammar and dictionary (with additional information about Attuan), but teaching at the University of Oslo and several other tasks forced me to postpone the work on Aleut for many years.

In the spring of 1971, with a new leave from the University of Oslo and a second grant from the Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities, I returned for about five weeks to Atka and again enjoyed the hospitality of the teachers, now Erwin and Janet Jenkins. The old friends from the early '50s had passed away, but the younger friends, now including the late Phillip Nevzoroff (b. 1905) and the late "Captain" John Nevzoroff (1921–86), led me deeper into their mother tongue, especially into its intriguing syntax, which appeared to be a chain structure rather than a tree like English.

That spring, however, my work on Aleut took a somewhat different direction. With the Atka airstrip gone, the boat that was to take me from Atka to Adak brought Moses Dirks, the son of Larry and Lydia Dirks, back to Atka from Adak. Moses was to become my friend and collaborator for twenty years.

Arriving later in Anchorage, I met my friend Michael Krauss, who with great enthusiasm was working for the introduction of a bilingual program into the schools for all Native Alaskans. He suggested that I could bring back to the people of Atka some of the insights I had gained from them since 1950. He also pointed out the need for an Aleut dictionary, which eventually resulted in the present one.

In 1972 the Alaska State-Operated School System offered the school board of Atka a bilingual program, which was accepted. I proposed a new roman orthography for Aleut, based on Veniaminov's Cyrillic alphabet, with certain alternatives for the school board to consider. Toward the end of the year, Moses Dirks visited me in Oslo for three weeks of literacy training, while Nadesta Golley and the young Sally Snigaroff were trained by Michael Krauss at the Alaska Native Language Center in Fairbanks. In the summer of 1973 the State-Operated School System arranged a workshop at Atka for the three Aleuts and me as a consultant linguist. For eight weeks we worked out eighteen booklets for use in the school of Atka, including a primer and fresh interviews with older and younger people of the village. Among them were the late Sergey Golley (childhood recollections), the late Olean Prokopeuff (captivity in Japan, basket weaving), and Larry Dirks Sr. (war recollections). All were presented for approval at meetings with the community. The stay also allowed me to continue linguistic fieldwork, including the checking with older people of words in Netsvetov's manuscript dictionary from about 1840, of which Michael Krauss had procured a copy from the Library of Congress.

In the summer of 1974 the program was extended to Eastern Aleut, starting with a workshop held at St. Paul by the Alaska Native Language Center, the Alaska State-Operated School System, and the Aleut League. In the years 1974–78 Eastern Aleut material was collected or composed and partly published by Rev. Ismail Gromoff and Ray Hudson, Unalaska City School, Alexandra Gromoff, Platonida Gromoff, Rev. Michael D. Lestenkof, Pribilof School District, Olga Mensoff, Rev. Paul Merculieff and Iliodor Philemonof.

The Aleut school program naturally continued also for Atkan, now sponsored by the National Bilingual Materials Development Center in Anchorage, under the direction of Dr. Tupou L. Pulu. Holding my teaching job and several other duties as a professor of Finno-Ugric languages at the University of Oslo until 1981, I could participate only four summers, some ten weeks in all, partly at Atka and partly in Anchorage. This arrangement did, however, allow me to do some additional linguistic fieldwork. Among the results of those summers are introductory Atkan and Eastern Aleut grammars with junior dictionaries, each published in 1978 with Moses Dirks. The Eastern Aleut junior dictionary was mostly Dirks's work with the help of Agnes and Sergie Sovoroff and Olga Mensoff. Other works include the *Atkan Aleut-English Dictionary* (1980) and, again with Moses Dirks, the *Atkan Aleut School Grammar* (1981), which contains the first detailed syntax of the language.

In 1982 the Aleut Dictionary finally became a project of the Alaska Native Language Center, then under the direction of Irene Reed, who gave much practical assistance. She was succeeded as director by Michael Krauss, who from the very beginning was the chief promoter of the lexical project. Over the years he has dug out from archives in both the United States and in Russia important material for the dictionary, rare books and manuscripts from the eighteenth century and later, and has helped me in many other ways during the preparation of the dictionary.

My work on the dictionary during 1981-1984 was supported by research grants from the National Science Foundation and the National Endowment for the Humanities, as part of the Alaska Native Languages Dictionary Project, Michael Krauss principal investigator.

In the summers of 1982, 1983, and 1984, I had the privilege of doing fieldwork with Moses Dirks in six Eastern Aleut villages, checking older data (many of them unfortunately proved unretrievable) and obtaining new material. In Nikolski we worked with the late Sergie Sovoroff (1902–89) and his wife Agnes, Dorofey J. Cherkasen and his wife Eva, William Ermeloff, and the late Daniel J. Krukoff; in Unalaska with Nikolai Galaktionoff and Nikolai Lekanoff, both born at Makushin, and Mrs. Alice Moller, originally from Kashega; at Akutan with the late William Tcheripanoff (1903–92), Matty Stepetin, and Olga Mensoff, originally from Kashega; at St. Paul with the late Gabriel Stepetin and his wife Xenia, and the late Nikolai Stepetin; at King Cove with Alex Kenezuroff, the late Andrew Kenezuroff, Ignaty Kuzakin, Larry Bear, his wife Sally and Tatiana Bendixen, both originally from St. Paul; and at Sand Point with old John Holmberg, whose mother was from Atka. In 1987 we obtained additional information from Nikolai Galaktionoff in Unalaska. In 1984 and 1987 we got additional Atkan information from William Dirks (Jr.) and others, and up to the present I am of course deeply grateful for linguistic information from Moses L. Dirks himself.

This work during 1987 and 1988 was made possible by travel grants to the Alaska Native Language Center from the Alaska Humanities Forum, in connection with the edition of Jochelson's texts.

Minoru Oshima of Otaru University of Commerce, Otaru, Hokkaido, Japan has kindly made available his fieldnotes from Anchorage and Akutan 1981–82. Evgeniy V. Golovko of the Institut Yazykoznaniya, St. Petersburg has kindly provided Atkan words recorded at Bering Island 1982, not found in my Atkan-English Dictionary of 1980. To Jeff Leer of ANLC I am indebted for permission to use his manuscript Alutiiq dictionary for the etymological notes in the Aleut Dictionary, and for its great usefulness in tracing lexical diffusions between Alutiiq and Aleut.

For the identification of plants and other biological specimens collected on Atka in 1952, I am indebted to the late professor Rolf Nordhagen and the late curator Nils Knaben, University of Oslo, and to papers by the late Theodore P. Bank II, who also made available his tape recordings from Atka 1949 and original Attuan manuscripts. Plants from the Eastern Aleut area were identified by Priscilla Russell Kari.

We are grateful for the support of the National Science Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanties, and the Alaska Humanities Forum.

When the dictionary was already being typeset, important materials from Russian archives were mediated for inclusion in the dictionary by the late Dr. Roza G. Lyapunova, Dr. Nikolay B. Vakhtin, and Dr. Evgeniy V. Golovko, St. Petersburg, and Dr. Lydia Black, Department of Anthropology, University of Alaska Fairbanks. The Aleut names in the census of 1791-92 are published with the permission of Tsentral'nyy Gosudarstvennyy Arkhiv Voenno-Morskogo Flota through Dr. Black.

Reaching the final stage in the production of this dictionary, I extend again my most cordial thanks to Michael Krauss, not only for his invaluable professional assistance from beginning to end, but also for his personal encouragement and hospitality over the many years. And to ANLC editor Tom Alton I am deeply grateful for his eminent preparation of the dictionary for printing, including the drawing of the maps and the laborious compiling of the indices. Thanks are due as well to ANLC typist Kathy Sikorski.

It is my hope that this dictionary may serve the Aleut people, bringing closer the legacy of the past for further growth in the future, and also stimulate linguistic research, both the theoretical analysis of the language and the comparison with Eskimo.

Knut Bergsland
Oslo, December, 1993

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General Introduction

0. Dictionary format

The dictionary is divided into two main parts: the basic words and derivatives, and the suffixes. Following those two parts are problematic words in older sources, appendices, and an English index with its own separate introduction. The reader who is looking for the Aleut equivalent of a particular English word should look under that word in the index to find references to the Aleut entries or subentries under which that English word is found.

0.1. Alphabetical order

The digraphs and trigraph listed in the chart of phonemes (**2.1.**) are treated as single letters. To avoid extensive cross-references due to alternations and dialectal differences, **hd**, **hl**, **hm**, **hng**, **hw**, **hy** are taken together with **d**, **l**, **m**, **n**, **ng**, **y**, **w** respectively, and **h** before a vowel with zero, also long vowels together with the respective short ones. The alphabetical order is thus as follows:

a/ha/aa/haa b ch d/hd f g/x ĝ/x̂ i/hi/ii/hii k l/hl m/hm n/hn ng/hng p q r s/z t tʳ u /hu/uu/huu v w/hw y/hy

The letters **e** and **o**, of very marginal status in Aleut, are taken together with **i** and **u** respectively.

0.2. Entries and subentries

The citation form is in general a stem, mostly with a hyphen and a following suffix according to the word class (see **0.4.**). Stems that occur as word forms are cited without the hyphen. Stems that are found only with derivative suffixes (postbases) are cited with a double hyphen. Homonymous stems are listed separately but are not given separate numbers. A nominal stem precedes a verbal stem.

Some stems of uncertain phonological form, known only from some older source, are preceded by a dagger (†).

Derived words are listed as subentries indented under the basic stem. A word derived from a derived word follows as another subentry under the basic stem, there being only one degree of indentation. The alphabetic order may then be broken because of phonological alternations, such as the alternation of the suffix **-t-** with **-d-** before suffix **-usa-** (see the suffix section). If the derived stem is alphabetically very different from the basic stem, it is listed separately in lightface roman with reference to the basic stem, e.g. guma-lix *see under* **wa**. Conversely, for some practical reason, a derived stem may be treated as a separate entry, with a reference in lightface roman from its place under the basic stem.

At the end of a subentry, after a plus (+), there is an indication of the derivative suffix or suffixes in question, listed systematically in the suffix section of the dictionary. Obsolete suffixes of uncertain meaning are preceded by an asterisk (*). In rare cases of quite obscure derivation, the unknown suffix is indicated by the symbol ‡, not listed in the suffix section.

The listing of derived words is by no means exhaustive. Words with the common postbases are listed when they have some special meaning or when the word's valence has been changed by the postbase. Postbases with a wider syntactic scope are treated only in the suffixes section. (See the introduction to the suffixes section.)

0.3. Attestation: locations and dates

After the citation form there follow indications of the dialect or dialects where the word has been found, and of the years of attestation. The abbreviations for the dialects are those listed at the end of **1.** below (E, A, etc.). The dialectal differences are discussed in more detail in General Introduction **3.**, and the dates are identified more exactly in General Introduction **6**.

The order of the listed dialects goes from the East toward the West, starting with Eastern Aleut (E), possibly with the dialect of Belkofski (Eb), and going through Atkan (A) and Attuan (Au) to the Commander Islands (Ab, Am). If a word has been found in two or more Eastern Aleut dialects, e.g. from Unalaska and Nikolski (Umnak), the dialect indication is combined as: Eun. If the word is found to be general Eastern Aleut, the simple E is used (for the E of older sources, e.g. E 1834, see General Introduction **6.**). If a word recorded at Atka is considered by Atkans (or for some other obvious reason) to be Eastern Aleut rather than Atkan, the A is put in parentheses. (For the Eastern Aleut influence on Atkan in general, see General Introduction **3.**) All the indications reflect, of course, only the findings of the compiler. Words indicated as of limited distribution may quite possibly have been or still be in more general use.

The first date for each dialect is the oldest record of the word in question noted by the compiler. Actually, of course, the word must be much older (except e.g. for derivations used for religious translations), many Aleut words being certainly several thousand years old (dating from Proto-Eskimo-Aleut). If the word has been recorded also within the last couple of decades, a hyphen follows the date. If this is not the case, the year of the latest record known to the compiler is added, e.g. 1832–70. A single date means that the word has not been recorded later, not that it was never used later.

In the case of some of the older attestations, where the interpretation of the record may be problematic, the actual record is indicated in lightface roman in parentheses, or a possible alternative reading is given in boldface in parentheses. In the case of words that have lost an initial **h** in later Eastern Aleut, the citation form may have the initial **h**. The later form is given in parentheses after the attestation.

In many cases there is an indication, in parentheses, that the word in question is *unknown* in the given dialect(s) at the given date. This means that the relevant speakers who were asked about that word said they did not know it, not that it must be totally unknown in the dialect(s) in question; speakers who were not asked could possibly have known it. In a few cases there is an indication in parentheses that a particular Eastern Aleut word is known also at Atka, without being used at Atka. This is not to say that an Eastern Aleut word without this indication is unknown at Atka; most Atkan speakers readily understand Eastern Aleut.

0.4. Word classes

After the attestation there follows a word class label in italics, abbreviated or spelled out. Most of the labels are the traditional ones, found in an ordinary English dictionary, but some of them need certain qualifications.

In the first place, very many Aleut stems, basic or derived, are used both as a noun (*n.*) and as a verb (*v.*) (ambivalent), and the double function may possibly cut across the different meanings (polysemy) of the stem (see **0.5.**), e.g. **alaĝu-x̂** '(E, A, Au) the sea, ocean; (E) sea, heavy sea; (E,A) brine, salt water; (E) salt, table salt', and **alaĝu-lix** (A, Au **-l**) '(E) to go into the sea, by the sea; (E, A) to run high (of the sea), to be covered by the sea; (E) to salt'. In general, the nominal and verbal functions of a stem are listed together. They are differentiated by the respective suffixes: number, case and person suffixes (listed at the end of the suffix section), and mood and tense suffixes (listed together with the postbases).

A noun (*n.*), or an ambivalent stem in nominal function, is mostly cited in the singular, absolutive case (*abs.sg.*), that is, a vocalic stem with the ending **-x̂**, or a consonantal stem with no ending. Many consonantal stems also have a secondary stem in **i**, especially in the modern language, even if not listed in the dictionary. For some semantic or other reason, a word may also be cited in the relative case (*rel.*), in the dual (*du.*) or plural (*pl.*), or with a possessive suffix, e.g. the third person singular (*3.sg.*, after a consonantal stem **-a**).

A verb (*v.*), or an ambivalent stem in verbal function, is mostly cited in the so-called conjunctive (*conj.*), that is a vocalic stem with the suffix **-lix**, a consonantal stem with the variant **-six** (modern Atkan and Attuan **-l**, **-s**, mostly not listed as such if an older form in **-lix** or **-six** is attested); many consonantal stems, especially stems in **t** (deleted before **-six**), have in the modern language a secondary stem in **i**, even if not listed in the dictionary. Verbs in Attuan of Copper Island (Am) are quoted as stems with a hyphen only (see General Introduction **3.2.**). If known, the valence of a verb is specified as follows:

vi.: intransitive verb, including verbs with a local complement (e.g. **huya-lix**) or a local object (e.g. **hanga-lix**).

vt.: transitive verb, a verb that requires either an explicit object or a suffixal anaphoric reference to the object.

vr.: reflexive verb, a verb with a first (*1.*), second (*2.*) or reflexive third person (*3R*) pronoun as an object (the stem **tx(i)-/ti-** with the respective suffixes).

vrt.: reflexive-transitive verb, a derived verb (suffix -V**sa-**|**-usa-**, **-asa-**) with a first, second or reflexive third person local complement (dative, stem **i-**, corresponding with the underlying pronominal object) and an object (additional object), explicit or anaphoric.

vp.: passive verb (suffix **-lga-**|**-sxa-**, **-ĝa-**|**-a-**, or -V**la-**|**-ula-**, **-alə-**), a verb with the subject removed.

vrp.: reflexive-passive verb (suffix -V**la-**|**-ula-**, **-ala-**), the passive of a reflexive-transitive verb (a reflexive third person is shifted to the non-reflexive third person).

aux.v.: auxiliary verb, a verb that combines in phrases with the main verb in certain moods (e.g. **ax̂-six** 3., **saĝa-lix** 4.).

A verb, however, in addition to suffixal tense or mood forms normally has a stem form without a tense or mood suffix, used as a predicate (so-called general tense, especially common with the postbase **-da-**, A **-za-**); as the object of certain verbs, having itself an object if transitive; or in participial constructions, some of them formally identical with typical nominal phrases, e.g. **ula-x̂ tagada-kux̂** 'the house is new', **ulam tagada-a** 'a new house, the new house', cf. **ula-m kamu-u** (**kamu- + -a**) 'the roof of the house' (**-m** rel.sg., **-a** possessive 3.sg.). There are no adjectives other than intransitive verbs with their participial or quasi-nominal stem forms, and participial constructions of the just-mentioned type may also happen to be nominal, e.g. (A) **saahmla-x̂ quhma-kux̂** 'the egg is white', **saahmla-m quhma-a** 'a white egg' and 'white of egg'. There is thus occasion to distinguish, however precariously, between the nominal variant of an ambivalent stem, a "noun" (*n.*), and the quasi-nominal use of a verb, a "verbal noun" (*vn.*), that is a stem form or an agent noun (suffix **-na-**$_1$, which also has verbal usages). A verbal noun may keep the valence of the stem, so there is occasion to distinguish also between intransitive verbal nouns (*vin.*), transitive verbal nouns (*vtn.*), and passive verbal nouns (*vpn.*), in certain cases called a past participle (*pp.*, suffix **-qa-**|**-ka-**, **-xa-**).

In addition to ordinary nouns and verbal nouns there are positional nouns (*pos.n.*). These include personal forms in one or two local cases: locative (*loc.*) and/or ablative (*abl.*), used like postpositions (with a preceding noun in the relative case, etc.).

rel.n.: relational noun (suffix -V**ĝi-**|**uuĝi-**, see the suffix section).

qual.: qualifier (e.g. **chimika-** 1.).

quant.: quantifier (e.g. **husu-**, A **huzu-**).

num.: numeral.

demonstrative, including nominal forms, local cases, verbal forms and special deictic forms (*deict.*, suffix **-y**).

interrogative, pronominal, local, and ambivalent.

Some forms are labeled as adverb (*adv.*), particle, conjunction (**ama**, **kayux**, **taĝa** 2.) or interjection, all self-explanatory in the context of the dictionary.

0.5. Glosses

The glosses represent the actually attested meanings of the respective words. Many words have probably a wider range of meaning than indicated in the entry, but speculative generalizations have been avoided, although the given range of meaning may not always be strictly attested for all the sub-dialects of Eastern Aleut listed in each case (all the meanings of all words could not be checked for all the dialects).

Very often an Aleut word is translated by two or more English words. Sometimes an English gloss may have several meanings and for precision needs an additional word or an explanatory phrase added in the entry after a comma. Quite as often, however, an Aleut word may have several meanings, more or less clearly distinguishable (as in the case of English). For purely practical reasons, such different meanings are either listed together, separated by a semicolon, or are split up and numbered (to distinguish consistently between different degrees of polysemy is hardly practicable at the present stage of knowledge of the language). Sometimes the literal meaning (*lit.*) of an Aleut word is added to the English gloss.

The application of a word, that is what the word has actually been found to refer to, is in relevant cases given in parentheses, in English or in Aleut as well, possibly with reference to an actual text (see **0.6.**), or it is shown by Aleut phrases with their translations (e.g. **qal-**; **uku-lix**). An informant's remark is put in quotation marks.

Dialectal and other synonyms are given with a *cf.* in parentheses, insofar as they are known. In some cases also an antonym is listed as *opposite of* (e.g. **ad-**).

Some words or meanings are marked as biblical (*Bibl.*) or religious (*relig.*), indicating that they are found only in the religious translations or said by Aleuts to be used only in such language. The words in question are translations from Russian (if not Russian loanwords), and it is often difficult to know to what extent the Aleut word has been extended beyond its Aleut application to serve as a translation of the Russian word, and sometimes the exact meaning of the Russian word may not be quite clear. Therefore, the Russian word is quite often added in parentheses after the English word used to translate it. This convention is also used in the case of old Aleut-Russian and Russian-Aleut wordlists.

Aleut names of animals and plants are translated into English with the Latin name added in italics, but sometimes the exact identification is unfortunately unknown.

Aleut place names (and a few other names) have, possibly in addition to a translation or the English name (mostly adapted from Russian or through Russian from Aleut), a brief description in italics with the location number added in parentheses. These location numbers are references to the place names section of the dictionary.

0.6. Examples

After the symbol ◻ many entries have one or more sentence examples to illustrate the use of the word. Sometimes a poorly attested word is explained by the sentence where it is found, introduced by a colon (:). In either case, the dialectal source and the date are indicated in the usual way, and there may also be a reference to a printed source.

The most important of the original Aleut texts used for sentence examples are the ones collected in 1909-10 by Waldemar Jochelson, as edited by Bergsland and Dirks 1990 (*Unangam Ungiikangin kayux Tunusangin / Unangam Uniikangis ama Tunuzangis / Aleut Tales and Narratives*). These are quoted as J followed by the number of the text and the number of the sentence or, in the case of the cylinder texts, of the line of the text. The 1990 work also contains a re-edition of the original Aleut texts published in 1840 and 1846 by Ioann Veniaminov, quoted as V. The Eastern Aleut Song Texts in Appendix A of the 1990 work are quoted as A with the number of the text and the number of the line. The Atkan texts in Appendix B of the same work are quoted as B with the number of the text and the number of the line or sentence. Another frequently quoted Atkan source is *Niiĝuĝis Maqax̂tazaqangis* (N.M.), Aleut Historical Traditions told in 1952 by Cedor L. Snigaroff, edited by Bergsland (1959, third edition 1986).

The quotations from the Aleut translations of biblical texts are mostly self-explanatory. In parentheses, after the chapter and verse number of the biblical book, there often follows a comparison with another translation of the same verse, either indicated as *similarly* or spelled out as different. The second quotation is the translation into the other dialect (Eastern Aleut vs. Atkan) or a translation of a different date (e.g. Veniaminov 1838 vs. Shayashnikov 1870; see General Introduction **6.**). Sometimes the Russian original, or part of it, is also quoted, because it is important for the understanding of the Aleut translation, which sometimes seems to be too literal, a *calque* from Russian. The English translation follows the Russian original or the Aleut text and so may differ from the Authorized (King James) Version.

0.7. Etymologies

At the end of a main entry, rarely at the end of a subentry, there may be an etymological explanation, put in double square brackets ([[...]]). This may be an analysis in Aleut terms (like the analysis of a derivative in a subentry), an Eskimo cognate, or the source of a loanword.

Eskimo cognates

The quoted Eskimo data are selected from the more important or better-known forms. The full range of data, from all the relevant Eskimo languages and dialects, must be looked up in the Alaska Native Language Center's forthcoming *Comparative Eskimo Dictionary* by Michael Fortescue, Steven A. Jacobson and Lawrence D. Kaplan, which also contains references to Aleut. For the phonological correspondences, see General Introduction **4**.

If the etymology is considered fairly certain, the Eskimo forms are quoted directly, sometimes after a reconstructed Proto-Eskimo-Aleut (PEA) form provided with an asterisk. If the etymology is less certain or problematic, the Eskimo forms are introduced by a *cf.* or *perhaps cf.*, if the doubt is not spelled out in some other way.

The Eskimo forms are given mostly in the orthography of the respective dictionaries or other standard sources (note the double use of the letter **r**: a uvular fricative like the Aleut **ĝ** in Alaskan Yupik and in Canadian and Greenlandic Inuit, but in Alaskan Inupiaq an alveolar fricative or approximant like the Aleut **r**, here written **r̂**.) The abbreviations of the names of the various languages and dialects are the following (the three-letter ones are the same as in the *Comparative Eskimo Dictionary*):

Y: Yupik = AY+SY
AY: Alaskan Yupik = AAY+CAY
AAY: Alutiiq, P = Alaska Peninsula, K = Koniag (Kodiak), Ch = Chugach
CAY: Central Alaskan Yup'ik
SY: Siberian Yupik (possibly including Naukanski and/or Sir.)
NSY: Naukanski (East Cape) Siberian Yupik
CSY: Central Siberian Yupik (St. Lawrence Island and/or Chaplinski)
Sir.: Sirenikski (no standard orthography)
I: Inuit/Inupiaq
AI: Alaskan Inupiaq
SPI: Seward Peninsula Inupiaq
NAI: North Alaskan Inupiaq
CI: Canadian Inuit
WCI: Western Canadian Inuit
ECI: Eastern Canadian Inuit
GRI: Greenlandic Inuit

The translation of an Eskimo form is only a selection of the full range of meanings.

Loanwords

Of the words that Aleut has in common with Alaskan Yupik, some are indicated as Eskimo loanwords in Aleut, some as loanwords either way, and some as Aleut loanwords in Yupik. All these words are listed in the loanword section.

Some of the numerous Aleut stems borrowed from Russian may reflect a specific Russian form, and others may reflect just the stem of the Russian word. In the former case, the Russian form cited may be a noun in the nominative singular or plural (if the Russian word has no singular, the label *pl.* is placed after it), in the genitive (*gen.*), accusative (*acc.*) or prepositional (*prep.*) singular case; the short form of an adjective (translated as 'is …'), masculine (*m.*), feminine (*fem.*) or neuter (*n.*); or a verb in the imperative (*imper.*) second person singular. In the latter case, of borrowing from a Russian stem, a hyphen is inserted in the Russian form cited, which may be a noun, possibly in the plural, the longer form of an adjective, or a verb in the infinitive (same stem as in the past) or in the non-past or present (*pres.*), cited in the third person singular. In the few cases where the exact Russian form from which the Aleut word is borrowed could not be identified, a *cf.* precedes the cited Russian form. Many of the Russian words borrowed into Aleut are dialectal in form and/or meaning, not found in the standard Russian-English dictionaries. The additional source used here is Vladimir Dal', *Tolkovyy slovar' zhivogo velikorusskogo yazyka* I-IV, Moscow 1955 (photocopy of the second edition 1880-1882). The Russian loanwords are treated in more detail in General Introduction **5**.

1. Historical Survey

The first information about the Aleuts and their language was brought to Europeans by Russian fur traders and hunters who, from 1745 on, conquered and exploited the Aleutian Islands and the mainland to the East (see Jochelson 1933: 1–39). The Aleut people, who called and call themselves **Unangan** or, in the Atkan dialect, **Unangas**, may at that time have numbered between twelve thousand and fifteen thousand (Lantis 1984:183). They were distributed in at least 160 settlements from the western part of the Alaska Peninsula — westward from Kupreanof Peninsula on the south coast and from Port Moller on the north coast (Veniaminov 1840, 1:231) — all the way to Attu, a linear distance of about 1,200 miles. According to Russian records dating from about 1760 and some later information (see Bergsland 1959: 11–14), the Aleuts were at that time divided into the following eight groups (the names are given in the modern orthography, explained in **2.1.** below):

(1) **Qagaan Tayaĝungin** 'People of the East' (at least thirty-four settlements), including the people of Alaska Peninsula (**Alaxsxa**), Shumagin Islands (**Qagiiĝun**), Sanak Island and the islets north of it (**Qutxin**) and Unimak Island (**Unimax** or **Unimgix̂**).

(2) **Qigiiĝun** (about forty settlements), the people of the eastern part of the Fox Islands: the Krenitzin Islands and the eastern part of Unalaska Island, including Wislow (**Tachiqala**) on the north side and Sedanka in the southeast.

(3) **Qawalangin** (at least twenty-eight settlements), the people of the western part of the Fox Islands: the western part of Unalaska Island and Umnak Island with Samalga.

(4) **Akuuĝun** (eight settlements), the people of the Islands of Four Mountains (**Uniiĝun**).

(5) **Niiĝuĝis** (some thirty settlements), the people of the Andreanof Islands, including Kanaga.

(6) **Naahmiĝus** (at least nine settlements), the people of Tanaga (according to W. Dirks Sr. 1952) and the Delarof Islands.

(7) **Qax̂un**, in Atkan **Qax̂us** (at least ten settlements), the people of the Rat Islands.

(8) **Sasignan** (numerous ancient settlements, exact number unknown), the people of the Near Islands.

Soon after their conquest started, the Russians started moving the people, concentrating them in fewer settlements to exploit more efficiently the Aleuts' skills as hunters of fur animals, and in various ways the number of people declined drastically. In 1764 group (4) was exterminated (Veniaminov 1840, 1:136–137). By 1791 (E–A 1791 census) group (1) numbered only five settlements, group (2) twenty-five, group (3) eleven, group (5) nine, and group (6) five. Group (7) apparently was displaced, but group (8) was still represented at least on Attu.

By about 1820 only two thousand to three thousand Aleuts were left, including so-called Creoles, people who had a Russian father and an Aleut mother (Lantis 1970:179). At that time, however, the Russian rule became better regulated with a new imperial charter of the Russian American Company (1821). The Russian Orthodox Church, with the arrival at Unalaska in July 1824 of the priest Ioann Veniaminov (1797–1879, canonized in 1977 as Saint Innocent), also increased its presence in the Aleutians. The people, now completely dominated by the Russians, were still more concentrated and their territory was divided into an eastern and a western district (in Russian *otdel*).

The eastern division, called the Unalaskan District, had its main church in Unalaska Village (**Iluulux̂** or **Iluulax̂**) and included groups (1)–(3). By 1834 these three groups were concentrated in, respectively, five, fourteen, and five settlements. The Unalaskan District also included the people of the Pribilof Islands (St. Paul and St. George), discovered in 1786 by Russian navigator Gerasim Pribylov and settled with Aleuts from Unalaska beginning in about 1800. The Aleuts of this district are speakers of Eastern Aleut, the eastern dialects of the Aleut language.

The western division, called the Atka District, had its main church in a new village on the north side of Atka Island (Old Harbor, **Saĝuugax̂**, in Russian Nikol'skoye, later moved to its present location on the east side of the island). It included group (5) in two or three settlements, housing also remnants of groups (6)–(7), and group (8). Also included in the Atka District were the people of the Commander Islands (Bering Island and Copper Island, in Russian Komandorskiye Ostrova). These islands were discovered by Vitus Bering in 1741 and settled with western Aleuts by the Russians in the 1820s. Bering Island was settled mostly from Atka, and Copper Island (Mednyy) was settled mostly from Attu. The settlers included "Creoles" (Krupnik 1987).

With the purchase of Alaska by the United States in 1867, the Aleuts of the Commander Islands were cut off from their relatives to the east. By 1972 they were concentrated in the village of Bering Island, where the Atkan of Bering Island is now spoken by a handful of elderly people. The Attuan of Copper Island, in a creolized form, is spoken by fewer than twenty people (Golovko et. al. 1987).

Through the schoolteaching of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Aleuts had become literate in their own language beginning in the 1830s. The church continued the teaching of the American Aleuts until 1912, when U.S. authorities closed their schools (Krauss 1980:24). The former activity of the Russian American Company was taken over by Americans.

In June 1942 the Aleutian Islands were attacked by Japanese military forces. The people of Attu were taken prisoner to Japan, while the people of Atka and the eastern Aleuts were evacuated to different places in Southeast Alaska, where many of the older people died. The twenty-five Attuans who survived after the war were resettled at Atka, together with some seventy returning Atkans, because the islands to the west of Atka had become a restricted military zone. The eastern Aleuts were returned to their villages, but some of the villages were soon abandoned or were dominated more and more by commercial fishermen and companies from outside Alaska.

Today eastern Aleut is represented in six villages by perhaps four hundred active speakers. Almost all of these are forty or more years old and all are fluent speakers of English. In spite of the turbulent history of the people, two types of Eastern Aleut dialects can still be distinguished, corresponding roughly to the ancient groups (1)–(2) and (3) respectively. In later times, especially during and after World War II, the dialect of Atka has been rather strongly influenced by Eastern Aleut through intermarriage and other factors, but still it is quite distinct. It is spoken by sixty to eighty Atkan people, including some children, who are all also fluent speakers of English, and by the handful of elders on Bering Island. (In 1950 most Atkan preschool children were practically monolingual Aleut.) The Attuan dialect in Alaska is now extinct, absorbed by Atkan, and survives only in the heavily creolized form spoken by the few Copper Island elders now also living on Bering Island.

The dialectal differences are discussed in more detail in **2.** and **3.**, and the sources are specified in **6**. Following is a list of the abbreviations for the dialects used in the dictionary (the dates of earliest attestation do not include references to place names or personal names).

E	Eastern Aleut
Eb	E of Belkofski (settled from Sanak Island by the Russians in the 1820s, the people now moved to King Cove), attested since 1829.
Ea	E of Akutan (formerly Akun and other of the Krenitzin Islands), attested since 1826.
Eu	E of Unalaska, attested since 1778.
Ep	E of Pribilof Islands, attested since 1903.
Ek	E of Kashega (later at Akutan and Unalaska), attested since 1978.
En	E of Nikolski, Umnak Island, attested since 1791.
A	Atkan Aleut, attested since 1772.
Au	Attuan Aleut, attested since 1909.
Ab	Atkan of Bering Island, attested since 1881.
Am	Attuan of Copper Island (Mednyy), attested since 1963.

2. Phonology and Orthography

The writing system used in the dictionary is the practical orthography designed in 1972 for the bilingual program in the Aleut region of what was then the Alaska State Operated School System. It is a modified transliteration of the Aleut Cyrillics developed by Ioann Veniaminov (see **2.7.**) and includes single roman letters, several digraphs and one trigraph. A special digraph is added for Attuan.

2.1. Aleut consonants and vowels

Items in italics are specific for Eastern Aleut or, with an asterisk, for Attuan. The boldface item with an asterisk is now specifically Atkan, apart from loanwords. Items in parentheses are found only in Russian or English loanwords. (Fig. A)

Fig. A

Consonants

	labial	dental	prelingual	palatal	postlingual		glottal
			alveolar		velar	uvular	
stops							
voiceless	(p)	t	*tʳ	**ch**	**k**	**q**	
voiced	(b)	(d)			(g)		
fricatives							
voiceless	(f)	*hd*		**s**	**x**	**x̂**	
voiced	**v*	**d**		*__z__	**g**	**ĝ**	
nasals							
aspirated	**hm**	**hn**			**hng**		
voiced	**m**	**n**			**ng**		
approximants							
aspirated	**hw**	**hl**		**hy**			**h**
voiced	**w**	**l**	(r)	**y**			

Vowels, short and long

	illabial		labial
	front	back	
high	**i ii**		**u uu**
	(e ee)		(o oo)
low	[*ä ää*]	**a aa**	

Stop Consonants

The original Aleut stops, none labial, are completely voiceless. The more or less voiced stops, found only in Russian or English loanwords, are unstable, alternating dialectally or individually with the corresponding voiced fricatives.

p is an unaspirated or weakly aspirated bilabial stop (like an English p), found in loanwords such as **paltux̂** 'coat'; **suupax̂** 'soup'.

b is a voiced bilabial stop or fricative (with narrow stricture), alternating in some words with the labiodental fricative **v**, e.g. **braatax̂** 'brother'; **baabuskax̂** 'midwife'; A **baanax̂**, **vaanax̂** 'bathhouse'. It may also alternate with the voiceless **p**, as in E **buchuunkax̂**, **puchuunkax̂**, A **buchuunukax̂** 'barrel'.

t is an unaspirated or weakly aspirated apico-dental (postdental) stop, as in **tatux̂** 'pool; lagoon'; **tutax** 'ear pendants'. Before **i**, it nowadays seems to be pronounced mostly in about the same way but formerly was strongly palatalized, e.g. in A 1950 **hatix̂** 'ten'; **utikux̂** 'he is going down to the shore'.

d is a corresponding voiced stop found in loanwords such as E **druuvin**, A **druuvis** 'shot (for shotgun)'; **duurax̂** 'dory'; A 1973 **dimi-l** (1950 fricative **d-**) 'to smoke (fish)'; **nidilix̂** 'week'. It is written like the voiced fricative **d**. The difference between the stop and the fricative is unstable, but insofar as it is known, the stop is marked in the dictionary by a [d] in brackets. In Attuan the stop was found also in the imitative word **lividriiqax̂** 'scaled petrel' (see the entry).

tʳ is a voiceless alveolar or postalveolar affricated stop found only in Attuan, mostly in words where Atkan has the voiced fricative **d** or **z**, both absent from Attuan, e.g. **tʳaĝlaka** 'not to know' (E, A **daĝ-lakan**); **maatʳax̂** 'anything' (A **maaza-lakan** 'to have nothing').

ch is a palatal affricated and aspirated stop, perhaps more palatalized than English **ch**, or more like the English sound (in En̂, according to Marsh 1956, this was a difference between age groups), e.g. **chachix̂** 'cover'; **chuchaxsix** 'to stand upright'.

k is a velar unaspirated or weakly aspirated stop, e.g. **kakilix** 'to raise the head'; **kukax̂** 'grandmother'.

g is the corresponding voiced stop found in loanwords such as E **gruubax̂**, A **gruuvax̂** 'coffin'; A 1973 **gaavanax̂** (1952 fricative **g-**) 'harbor'. It is written like the voiced fricative **g**. The difference between the stop and the fricative is unstable, but insofar as it is known, the stop is marked in the dictionary by a [g] in brackets.

q is a uvular strongly aspirated or (so at least in Atkan) even affricated stop, perhaps less retracted than the Inupiaq **q**, e.g. **qaqax̂** 'food'; **qiqix̂** 'slime'; E **ququx̂**, A **qunqux̂** 'milt'.

Fricatives

Fricatives are voiceless or voiced continuants. The contrast does not obtain next to (voiceless) stops, **s**, or at the end of a word (cf. **2.4.**). There are also dialectical differences (see **4.**)

f is a voiceless labiodental fricative found only in loanwords, e.g. **fuutax̂** 'ruler; foot', **kuufyax̂** 'coffee', **tuuflix̂** 'slipper'.

v in Eastern Aleut and Atkan is a voiced or devoiced labiodental fricative found only in loanwords, partly alternating with the bilabial stop or fricative **b** or with the stop **p**, e.g. **Vaskrisiiniyax̂** 'Sunday'; E **viilkax**, **biilkax̂**, **piilkax̂**, A **viilkix̂**, **biilkix̂** 'fork'; E **kuvurvuutax̂**, **kuvruvuutax̂** 'brace'. The devoiced **v** in contact with a voiceless stop or **s** as in E **laavkax̂**, A **laavkix̂** 'store', **kuuvtax̂** 'sweater', **utviirkax̂** 'screwdriver', **kuvsinax̂** 'jar', does not contrast with **f**.

In Attuan **v** was a voiced or devoiced labiodental fricative, verging on a bilabial but different from the bilabial fricative as in **baanax̂** (see above). It was found in Aleut words between vowels and before consonants, voiced before voiced consonants and partly or completely devoiced before a stop or **s**, e.g. **aval** 'to work' (E, A **awalix**); **kavix̂** 'head' (E, A **kamgix̂**); **uvlal** 'to wake up' (E, A **umlalix**); **avqil** 'to be angry' (E **amqilix**); **kivs** 'to go down' (E, A **kimsix**).

hd is a voiceless dental (postdental) fricative found in Eastern Aleut between vowels, corresponding to the Atkan cluster **td**, e.g. **ihdanulux** 'we never go out' (A **hitda-**), and after a nasal (devoiced), as in **tumhdalix** 'to shoot'.

d is a dental (postdental) fricative (with narrow stricture), voiced as in **dax̂** 'eye'; **udax̂** 'bay'; **adux̂** 'cave'; devoiced in contact with voiceless consonants, as in **kdax̂** 'ice'; **sdax̂** 'star'; **aniqdux̂** 'child'; A **ahmdil** 'to be loose'. Before **i** it used to be strongly palatalized, as in **dix̂** 'soot'; **adix̂** 'lip'. In later Atkan the initial **d** before **u** is a voiced stop, e.g. in **dux̂tax̂** 'fishhook'.

s used to be a palatal or palato-alveolar sibilant (often written **sh** by early Russians, see **2.7.**) but with younger speakers nowadays perhaps is mostly like an English s, e.g. **sasax̂** 'layer'; **sisax̂** 'hundred'; **susux̂** 'pus'.

z in Atkan is (or used to be) a palato-alveolar sibilant, voiced as in az**ax̂** 'usually is'; **hizax** 'almost'; **huzuu** 'all of it'; **aĝzal** 'to deliver'; partly devoiced after the stop **t**, as in **hax̂tzax̂** 'usually gets up (early)', a cluster different from the affricate **ch** in **hax̂chada** 'get up!' The **z** is used also in Russian loanwords, both in Atkan and, more rarely, in Eastern Aleut, e.g. A **zapuurax̂** 'salmon trap'; A **taazax̂** 'pan' (E **taasax̂**); Eb **zilizinax̂** 'mallard'; En **izuumax̂** 'raisin'.

x is a voiceless velar fricative, e.g. A **xadaxs(ix)** 'to move fast'; **qaxulix** 'to be mean'; **uxilix** 'to extinguish', 'to skin'; **chixisix** 'to attach'. In contact with a voiceless consonant and in word final position it does not contrast with the voiced **g**.

g is a voiced velar fricative, e.g. A **galuu** 'end of (thread)'; **gilix** 'to envy'; **gux̂** 'tube'; **agulix** 'to make'; **ugii** 'her husband'; **igax̂** 'slate', **qadgilix** 'to go through'.

x̂ is a voiceless uvular fricative, e.g. **x̂ax̂** 'front of belly part of fish'; **ax̂alix** 'to dance'; **six̂ilix** 'to break, smash'; E **nux̂aadalix**, **ux̂aadalix**, A **ux̂aasil** 'to row'. In contact with a voiceless consonant and in word final position it does not contrast with the voiced **ĝ**.

ĝ is a voiced uvular fricative, e.g. **aĝalix** 'to open; to appear'; **haĝux̂** 'pack, burden'; E **iĝulix** 'to leave'; **chidĝilix** 'to be green, blue'.

Nasals

Nasals are aspirated or voiced. The former start with a voiceless airstream through the nose and may end voiced before a vowel. The latter may be partly devoiced in contact with a voiceless consonant and at the end of a word (where they do not contrast with the aspirated ones).

hm is a pre-aspirated bilabial nasal, e.g. A **hmatal**, 'to put into the bosom'; **ahmasix** 'to ask'; **quhmalix** 'to be white'; E **ihmiisix̂**, A **iihmiisix̂** 'shoestring'.

m is a voiced or partly devoiced bilabial nasal, e.g. **matalix** 'to be such as, etc.'; E **amasix**, A **amas** 'and'; **uma** 'back here'; **imusix** 'to surround'; **qamtix̂** 'scapula'; **katmilix** 'to stretch (skin)'; **qilam** 'in the morning'.

hn is a pre-aspirated dental nasal, with older speakers strongly palatalized before **i**, e.g. A **hnix̂** 'wolf-eel'; A **hnul** 'to reach'; A **ahnix̂** 'root of lupine'; **chuhnilix** 'to stab'; **tihnilix** 'to pitch'.

n is a voiced or partly devoiced dental nasal, with older speakers strongly palatalized before **i**, e.g. **nix̂** 'paternal aunt'; **hanix̂** 'lake'; **tunux̂** 'word; language'; E **inix̂** 'sky'; **inkax̂** 'sky'; **chaknax̂** 'putrid'; **wan** 'this one'.

hng is a pre-aspirated velar nasal, e.g. **ahngalix** 'to say yes'; **qahngux̂** 'seaweed'; **uhngii** 'his sister'.

ng is a voiced or partly devoiced velar nasal, e.g. **hangalix** 'to ascend'; **qangulix** 'to go in, come in'; **qungix̂** 'hump'; **angtax̂** 'transversal half; end'; **chngax̂** 'fur'; **ting** 'I, me'.

Approximants

Approximants are aspirated or voiced. The former cause very little friction and the aspiration may be partly breathy voice. The latter may be partly devoiced in contact with a voiceless consonant and at the end of a word (some of them do not occur in this position).

hw is a pre-aspirated labiovelar semivowel found only initially in three words: A **hwaadal** 'to howl'; A **hwax̂** 'smoke'; En (individual pronunciation) **hwayugin** 'shavings'.

w is a voiced labiovelar semivowel found primarily before **a**, initially and after **a**, as in **wan** 'this one'; **awax̂** 'work'; in Atkan also in a couple of words before **ii**; and in Eastern Aleut through syncopation as the reflex of the sequence **gu**, e.g. in **chiiwyaakax̂** from **chiiguyaakax̂** 'song sparrow'; Ea 1983 **achiiwsaadalix** from **achiigusaadalix** 'being straight, right' (see **2.5.**).

hl is a pre-aspirated dental lateral, with older speakers strongly palatalized before **i**, e.g. A **hlax̂** 'boy; son'; E **tahlax̂** 'slave, servant'; **wahligan** 'right here'; A **quhluqdax̂** 'wet mud'.

l is a voiced dental lateral, with older speakers strongly palatalized before **i**, e.g. **lalix** 'to gather, etc.'; **lilix** 'to appear'; **lulix** 'to believe'; **ulux̂** 'meat'. In contact with voiceless consonants it may be partly devoiced, e.g. in **alqux̂** 'what'; **uqlax̂six** 'to wash, bathe'. In Atkan the **l** after a voiceless or aspirated consonant differs from the aspirated **hl** (suffix **-hli-**), cf. **sugatlakaĝing** (slightly devoiced **l**) 'I did not chase it' and **sugathlikung** (aspirated **hl**) 'I still chased it'; **ixlul** 'to be loose' and **aygaxhlikuq** 'I am still walking'; **saahmlax̂** (pre-aspirated **hm**, voiced **l**) 'egg' and **samhlikux̂** (slightly devoiced **m**, aspirated **hl**) 'he is still counting'. In Eastern Aleut there is no such difference, an aspiration affecting the whole cluster: **saamhlax̂** (devoiced rather than pre-aspirated **m**). The Atkan and Attuan final **l** is devoiced, e.g. **qal** 'eating' (E **qalix**).

r is a voiced laminal-alveolar or postalveolar approximant with little or no trilling or friction, palatalized before **i** and partly devoiced in contact with voiceless consonants, found in loanwords from Russian and English, e.g. **rugax̂** 'antler'; **kurix̂** 'cigarette'; **kartuufilax̂** 'potato'; and in a few imitative words: Eu **urangaadalix** 'to meow', En **turiika-x̂** 'green-winged teal', and the Attuan **lividriiqax̂** mentioned under the stop **d**.

hy is a pre-aspirated palatal semivowel, e.g. A **hyaagax̂** 'wood'; **ahyaakux̂** 'play dart'; A **kuhyux̂** 'great sculpin'.

y is a voiced palatal semivowel, slightly devoiced in contact with a voiceless consonant, e.g. **yaagilix** 'to move'; **ayagax̂** 'women'; **uyux̂** 'neck'; **ayx̂alix** 'to travel, go by sea'; **qyalix** 'to be tight'; **way** 'right now'.

h is an initial aspiration before vowel, lost in modern Eastern Aleut (cf. **4.**) but still found in Atkan and Attuan, where it contrasts with an audible but not written glottal stop initiation of a vowel, compare **halal** 'to turn the head' and **alal** 'to need'; **hinux̂** 'piece of sod' and **inux̂** 'piece of food'; **hudax̂** 'dried fish' and **udax̂** 'bay'.

Vowels

The vowels are short or long, the latter written double; there are no dipthongs (tautosyllabic clusters of contrasting vowels). The allophonic variation, in general wider for the short vowels than for the long ones, depends upon the adjoining consonants, upon stress (see **2.4.**), and in Eastern Aleut also upon a following vowel.

The phonetic values of the three basic short vowels **i a u** in initial position before a labial or velar consonant, as in the demonstratives **ika**, **aka**, **uka**, are approximately [i], [a], [u], respectively. In contact with uvular consonants, as in **qiqix̂** 'slime', **qaqax̂** 'food', **quqdax̂**, **quqlux̂** 'dirt, filth', they become [e], [a], [o], all retracted. In contact with prelingual consonants, especially palatal ones, as in **chachilix** 'to cover', **chuchaxsix** 'to erect,' the **a** is raised and fronted to [ɛ] or [e], the **u** is fronted to [ʉ] or [y] (so that allophones of **a** and **i** in different positions may pass each other); likewise in **wayaam** 'now', **uyminalix** 'to be humorous (E); to be healthy (A)'. Unstressed short vowels are often reduced or whispered. In the Atkan variants **Amilaayas** and **Amilaayus** 'Americans', for example, the **a** and **u** in the last syllable may both come close to an **i**, not found in this position (after **y**).

The long vowels are mostly somewhat lower than the respective short ones but in contact with uvular consonants less retracted, e.g. in **qiiqix̂** 'storm-petrel', **qaaqaan** 'eat it!', **uuquchiing** 'blue fox'. In contact with front consonants, as in **chaayax̂** 'musical instrument', **yaagilix** 'to move', the **aa** is generally closer to [aː] than to [æː].

In Eastern Aleut, an **a** or **aa** may be fronted by a following **i**, also across a postlingual consonant, e.g. [tanängin] 'their island', [qachx̂inääĝikux̂] 'tries to feed (her child)'; likewise in Atkan influenced by Eastern Aleut, e.g. (**alqux̂**) [määmis] '(what) are you going to do' (uninfluenced Atkan **maamis**). Through syncopation of the **i** (see **2.4.**), or through apocopation in Atkan, the fronted vowel may become distinctive, e.g. E [qachx̂inääx̂kuu] 'tries to feed it'; A [aqadääm] 'after I had been' (from **aqadaaming**) vs. **aqadaam** 'after he/she had been'. When necessary, the fronted quality is indicated by an **i** in parentheses, e.g. **qachx̂inaaĝ(i)kuu**. Through the Eastern Aleut syncopation, a **u** may be left as a labialization of the preceding consonant, written as **u** in parentheses, e.g. **asaĝutax̂** 'good luck', **asaĝ(u)talix** [x̂ʷt] 'to be lucky'.

The intermediate vowels **e** (about as in English bed), **ee** and **o, oo** (about as in English off) are of very marginal status in Aleut, being used only in family names such as **Nevzorof** and in a very few recent loanwords, e.g. A 1973 **ofichiirax̂** 'officer'; A 1973 **goornichax̂** beside **guurnichax̂** 'living room'.

2.2. Apostrophe

An apostrophe is used to distinguish the cluster **n+g** from the digraph **ng**, e.g. **an'gux̂** 'stake, peg' vs. **angux̂** 'lamp', and also in the rare cluster **n+ng**, e.g. **un'ngul(ix)** 'to be proper'.

2.3. Hyphen

A hyphen is used to separate the Atkan enclitic negation **+ulax** from a preceding vowel, as in (**imlim**) **aduu-ulax** (four syllables) 'not long = short (hair)' (see **2.4.**) and in certain close-knit phrases (see **2.6.**).

2.4. Syllabic structure and phonotactics

The basic syllabic structure of Aleut may be summarized as follows (C = consonant, V = short vowel, VV = long vowel):

$$\left.\begin{matrix}\emptyset\\ \mathrm{C}\\ \mathrm{CC}\end{matrix}\right\} + \begin{Bmatrix}\mathrm{V}\\ \mathrm{VV}\end{Bmatrix} \pm \left[\left.\begin{matrix}\mathrm{C}\\ \mathrm{CC}\\ \mathrm{CCC}\end{matrix}\right\} + \begin{Bmatrix}\mathrm{V}\\ \mathrm{VV}\end{Bmatrix}\right]_{1\text{-}n} \pm \mathrm{C}$$

In loanwords there is also an initial CCC. In Attuan the medial CCC is reduced to CC (see **3.1.**). In Atkan and Attuan there is also, through apocopation, a final CC.

A word form may contain from one to about a dozen syllables, each with a vocalic nucleus.

A word form may begin with a vowel, short or long (in Atkan and Attuan preceded by a glottal stop), and end with a vowel, short or long. Apart from cases of apocopation, however, a short **u** is not found in final position and a short **i** only in the obsolete suffix variant **-chi** 'your (pl.)', modern E **-chin**, A 1860- **-chix**. Vowels within a word form are separated by at least one consonant, apart from older Atkan forms with the enclitic negation **+ulax** such as the above-mentioned **aduu-ulax** (**2.2.**) and the loanword Ea 1983 **kalaa'usi-** (see the entry).

A word form may begin with any single consonant except, in modern Eastern Aleut, the voiceless **hd** and aspirated nasals and approximants (En has **hw** in one word); the Atkan exception is **hng**. Initial **v** and **z**, however, are found only in loanwords, like **p**, **b**, **f**, **r**, [d], [g].

The initial cluster CC of an Aleut word is a stop or **s** followed by a continuant other than **s** (or **z**), neutral as to voice or aspiration, e.g. **txin** 'you (sg.)'; **chngax̂** 'fur'; **sdax̂** 'star'; E **qyux̂**, A **kyux̂** 'horse mussel'. A postlingual continuant (**x**, **x̂**, **ng**) is found only after a prelingual stop or **s**; **y** only after the postlingual stops and **ch**; **l** after **q** and **t** only in Atkan; **n** only after **k** and **s** (for Attuan see **3.1.**). In loanwords one finds also the voiced stops and **m** before **l** and **r**; **s** before stops (also before **r**: **str-**); and a voiceless postlingual fricative before a continuant, as in **xliimax̂**, etc. 'bread' (see the entry).

In intervocalic position one finds all single consonants except **hw** and **h** (Atkan **m+h** in the phrase **nam-hadaa** 'south' differs from **hm** as in **ahmayaax̂s** 'to ask, inquire'). **w** does not occur in contact with **u** (except **g** occasionally pronounced as **w** before or after **u** in Eastern Aleut); **hy** not in contact with **i**; **y** rarely before **i**.

An intervocalic cluster CC is basic or, in Eastern Aleut, also secondarily the result of syncopation (see **2.5.**). Apart from the latter and some loanwords, only one C may be a stop or **s**, the other being then a continuant neutral as to voice or aspiration (except Atkan **t+hli**, see above), e.g. **hitxix̂** 'tail', **ixtix̂** 'pit'; **chiiknax̂** 'limpet', **inkax̂** 'sky'; **iqyax̂** 'baidarka', **ayqinalix** 'to be difficult'. In a cluster of two continuants, one may be a voiceless postlingual fricative, the other being neutral as to voice or aspiration, e.g. **qixyax̂** 'shelf', **ayxalix** 'to exceed' (vs. A **hagyal** 'to be clean', **aygaxsix** 'to walk'); A **lux̂lul(ix)** 'to tickle', **qulx̂udax̂** 'baldheaded'; A **tix̂mixs** 'to jerk', A **umx̂ix̂** 'stomach for dried fish' (vs. **daĝmax** 'attached to each other'; A **umĝix̂**, Eun **umx̂ix̂** 'bait'). In Atkan, the first C may also be an aspirated nasal as in **ahmdil** 'to be loose', **sihmnax̂** 'embroidery', **chuhmlul** 'to put in place' (vs. **amdix̂tix̂** 'pumice', **simnus** 'to get dark, dusk', **umlalix** 'to wake up'), different from clusters with a final **hl** (suffix **-hli-**, see above). In Eastern Aleut the aspiration affects the cluster as a whole, as in **tumhdalix** 'to shoot', **saamhlax̂** 'egg', **aalhngaax̂** 'gills'. In clusters of two voiced continuants there is often a short transitional vowel, e.g. **qilĝix̂** [-lⁱĝ-] 'umbilical cord' vs. **qiliĝi-n, -s** 'brain'; in Atkan sometimes also after the pre-aspirated **hm**, as in **saahmlax̂**.

As for the place of articulation, the labial nasal combines in either order with any lingual consonant except the velar nasal **ng** (the labiovelar approximant **w** does not occur in any clusters). Almost all possible combinations of prelingual and postlingual consonants are attested. Apart from secondary clusters in Eastern Aleut and some loanwords, the combination of two prelingual consonants is found mainly over a morpheme border in Atkan (**t + d**, **z**, **n**, **l**, in Eastern Aleut assimilated to **hd**, **hn**, **hl**, or **d**, **n**, **l**), exceptions being the important word **asl-** and old E **hatyug-** (see the entries). The combination of two postlingual consonants is very rare, e.g. E **hux̂xix** 'rain pants'; E **aliix̂xix̂**, A **aliĝngix̂** 'wolf'.

In a three-consonant cluster CCC, the middle C is **t**, **ch** or **s**, the first one being a postlingual fricative or a labial or velar nasal, the last one a postlingual fricative or, over a morpheme border in Atkan, a prelingual continuant (**d**, **z**, **n**, **l**), e.g. **taxtxix̂** 'pulse'; **huxsx̂ilix** 'to wrap up'; **chamchxix̂** 'short fishline'; A **ulungtx̂ax̂** 'murre'; A **hax̂tzax̂** 'usually gets up'.

In final position one finds single, more or less devoiced continuants, written **x**, **x̂** **m**, **n**, **ng**, **y**, in Atkan also **s**. Through apocopation, Atkan and Attuan have also a final **l** and **s** (in addition to the primary Atkan **s**), final stops, and clusters with a final **t** or **s**, e.g. modern Atkan **al** 'being' (E **alix**); **as** 'with' (E **asix**); **akuq** 'I am' (E **akuqing**); **akux̂t** 'you are' (E **akux̂txin**); **chlax̂s** 'diving' (E **chlax̂six**).

2.5. Stress and related features of pronunciation

Stress in Aleut is somewhat indeterminate and difficult to define, depending upon several factors: the relation to the beginning and end of the word form; the length of the vowels, the sonority of the consonants, and the open- or closedness of the syllables; the number of syllables and the sentential rhythm and intonation. In addition, stress is also used for emphasis. Stress, in turn, may affect the length of vowels and consonants, and stress apparently underlies also the extensive syncopation characteristic of Eastern Aleut. In this section stronger stress is indicated by an acute accent (´) and weaker stress by a grave accent (`) over the vowel.

Stress

In Eastern Aleut the stronger stress tends to fall on the next to the last syllable of a word if the last one is short (has a short vowel), on the last syllable if it is long (has a long vowel), and a weaker stress frequently falls on the first syllable, e.g. **úlax̂** 'house'; **tùnúnax̂** 'talked'; **tùnulákan** 'without talking'; **ùláam iláan** or **ìláan** 'out of his own house'; **ìnaqáam** 'he himself'; **tànadgusíim hàdáan** 'from his own village' (Eu 1909, cylinder text 34:126). In words of more than two syllables, however, the stress may be attracted to a different syllable by a long vowel or a relatively sonorous consonant or by a closed syllable, or it may be determined by rhythmic factors, so that one and the same word may be stressed differently in different contexts, e.g. Eu 1909 **Wáangilàx̂** beside **Wàangílax̂** (J 34: 142, 153); **áan'gil(a)káadal(i)x ìngamtálikux̂** 'while he was thinking there' (J 34:60); **táyaĝux̂** 'man (J 34: 10, 18, etc.); **áĝadax̂** beside **àĝádax̂** 'arrow (J 34: 43, 44); **iqág(a)n ílan àx̂sxálix** 'being put in his baidarka' and **íqag(a)n íl(a)n áx̂sxaqàx̂** 'was put in his baidarka' (J 34:97, 107) (on the syncopation see below); Ea 1983 **asánaqàx̂** 'daughter-in-law' beside **àsanáqang** 'my daughter-in-law'; Eb 1984 **kachígikux̂** beside **kàchigíkux̂** 'it is blowing real hard'.

In Atkan and Attuan the stronger stress on the first syllable is more prevalent, but long vowels, sonorous consonants, etc., have the same kind of effect as in Eastern Aleut, e.g. A 1952 **qánáang** 'how many?' vs. **qánang** 'where?'; **Tánáangis** (name of bay) vs. **tánangis** 'their islands'; **tàĝáyux̂** or **táĝàyux̂** 'salt' vs. **táyaĝux̂** 'man'; **ùĝálux̂** 'spear' vs. **álaĝux̂** 'sea'; **sánálakan** 'being insufficient', **áygágikux̂** 'is walking' vs. **qálagáda** 'don't eat it', **Qátxayáĝux̂** (name of bay); **atàqan táyaĝux̂** beside **átaqan táyaĝux̂** 'one man'.

In addition to its partly delimiting function, stress may also be expressive, as in exclamations, where it falls on the last syllable and is accompanied by lengthening of a short vowel (here marked by a raised dot ·) and rising pitch, e.g. Ea 1983 **kúufyax̂**

àqakú·x̂! 'coffee is coming!'; **áqatáqdakú·ng!** 'I've forgotten it!'; A 1909 **híiladadùukahlikú·x̂!** 'it will still be going on!' (J 76:234). The same gesture may be used in a polite request, e.g. A 1973 (by some considered Eastern Aleut) **qadá·** 'please eat!' vs. **qáda** 'eat!' (possibly a rude command); **tùtadá·!** 'listen (I'll tell you something)'.

Lengthening and shortening

Under ordinary strong stress, a short syllable tends to be lengthened, either by lengthening of the short vowel or by gemination of the following single consonant. The lengthening of the vowel, which may result in a long vowel (of the same length as a phonemically long vowel), seems to be most common in Eastern Aleut, especially in Ea, but occurs also before a voiced consonant in Atkan, where, for example, some speakers pronounce **tugídax̂** 'moon' like **tugiidax̂** 'clothesline'. The gemination of the consonant, perhaps most common in Atkan, occurs also in Eastern Aleut. In all the dialects gemination is common between an initial stressed syllable with a short vowel and a following stressed syllable, as in Eu 1909 **ìláan** [-ll-] 'from him', **làkáayax̂** [-kk-] 'a boy' (J 34:19, 61).

In Eastern Aleut, a final long vowel tends to be shortened (to the length of a short vowel), possibly leaving a strong stress, e.g. **ichá(a)** 'go out!' A long vowel may also be shortened in an unstressed closed syllable, as before a following stressed syllable.

Eastern Aleut syncopation

In Eastern Aleut a word medial short vowel may be syncopated between single consonants, except after an initial and/or before a final open syllable with a short vowel, e.g. (the syncopated vowel in parentheses) Eu 1987 **ìx̂am(a)nákux̂** 'it is good'; En 1982 **tàang(a)cháa** 'fetch water', **taang(a)kuqing** 'I am drinking'; Eu 1878 **alqut(a)maan** 'what for?'; **saĝal(a)ĝaax̂txin** 'don't sleep'. If there are two or more short syllables in succession, the later one would be syncopated, blocking the syncopation of the preceding syllable, e.g. Ea 1974 **kayuĝiq(a)dalix** 'becoming weak', **kayuĝ(i)qad(a)kuqing** 'I am becoming weak'; **maasaq(a)dalix** 'getting lost'; En 1982 **ilan maas(a)qad(a)qaa** 'where it got lost'; En 1978 **ugunuq(a)tud(a)kuqing** 'I am very forgetful'; Ea 1983 **qaatuq(a)lil(a)kaĝa** 'she didn't want to eat it'; En 1983 **qam angunaadak(u)chang(i)nulux** 'some small (*lit.* not big) fish'; Ea 1983 **mataad(a)lil(a)gaaq(i)laax̂txin** 'don't by any means do so'. Sometimes, however, the stem of a regularly syncopated form may be carried over into different forms, cf. **ix̂am(a)nakux̂** above and Eu 1987 **ix̂am(a)nakux̂txin** 'you are good', **ix̂am(a)nalakax̂** beside **ix̂aman(a)lakax̂** 'it is no good'; En 1952 **idgiĝ(i)talix** 'running', **idgix̂tax̂** 'runner' (rather than *idgiĝitax̂); En 1983 **aqat(a)namad(a)nulux** 'they are not understandable either', probably in accordance with **aqat(a)nad(a)nulux** 'they are not understandable', the suffix **-ma-** being inserted in the syncopated form.

The syncopation often creates two-consonant clusters beyond the patterns indicated in **2.4.**, for example clusters of two stops, as in **asx̂at(i)kuu** 'he killed it', and also double consonants, geminates, e.g. Ea 1983 **yuug(i)gaadakux̂** 'is young'; Eu 1984 **lakaay(a)yuuging** 'my poor boy'; Ea 1983 **àakúl(a)lakan** 'being smart', with dissimilation Ea 1909 **hàqayáadlakan** from **haqayaalalakan** 'being treated fearlessly' (J 6:34). A double stop is shortened to a single one in the frequent type (En 1982) **taang(a)duu(ka)kuqing** 'I am going to drink'. In the following form the syncopated sequence **-iy(a)-** is adjusted as a long vowel: Eu 1984 **aĝìilàaĝánang** from **aĝiyalaaĝanang** 'I tried to wake him up'. A short vowel may also be syncopated before a cluster if the resulting three-consonant cluster is of the regular type, as in Ea 1952 **ingam(a)sxakum** 'after a short while (he)'. In the following very frequent forms, which otherwise would have had a very irregular three-consonant cluster, the middle uvular fricative is deleted together with the preceding vowel: **(h)iis(ax̂)talix** 'saying', **(h)iil(ax̂)talix** 'being said', both invariable stems; likewise E **-mustu-** from **masu-x̂ta-**.

A syncopated **i** may leave no trace, as in **asx̂at(i)kuu** above. Or it may palatalize a preceding velar consonant or a preceding long **aa**, or replace a preceding short **a**, e.g. En 1984 **asx̂amaag(i)kuqing** [-x^jk-] 'I'm lonely'; En 1984 **amaykuqing** beside **amagikuqing** 'I (did so and so) last night'; En 1984 [ääxtaadalix] beside **aaxtaadalix** from **aagitaadalix** 'keeping (his eye) barely open'; Ea 1909 **masxilgaan** from **masxaligaan** 'in what way' (J 6:41); En 1982 **angiĝnaqing** from **angaĝinaqing** 'I lived'. The different treatments probably depend on factors such as the nature of the consonants and the frequency of full forms of the stem, and there are also subdialectal differences.

A syncopated **u** may likewise leave no trace or it may labialize a preceding consonant or replace a preceding or following short **a**, e.g. Eu 1984 **qaat(u)kuqing** 'I want to eat', **qaat(u)naqing** [-t^wn-] 'I wanted to eat'; **asaĝ(u)talix** [-x̂wt-] 'being lucky'; En 1982 **agiitusnakux̂** from **agiitasunakux̂** 'is easy to get along with', cf. **agiit(a)sun(a)lakax̂** 'is not easy to get along with'; Ea 1974 **igiim qaĝadsulkakan** from **qaĝadusalakakan** 'being displeased with it'. A labialized velar fricative may become **w**, e.g. Eu 1984 **angiiwsaming** beside **angiig(u)saming** [-x^ws-] 'quite close to me'; Ea 1983 **igadwikux̂** from **igadugikux̂** 'the snow is drifting'.

Insofar as it has not resulted in new invariable stems, the syncopation may fail to appear at slow speed, e.g. Eu 1984 **txin saakutikux̂txin** 'you are getting skinny', beside the faster **ting saak(u)tikuqing** [-k^wt-] 'I am getting skinny' (probably after **txin saak(u)tikux̂** 'he is getting skinny'). In dictated texts and other written material one finds mostly the full forms, e.g. E 1870 **hilaaĝasálix**, corrected from 1860 **hiláax̂salix** 'confessing' (Mark 1:5). In the entries of the dictionary, full forms are used even if the spoken language would normally have syncopated forms.

2.6. Phrasal phonology

In connected speech, the word-final postlingual fricatives, which are voiceless before pause (written **x**, **x̂**), are voiceless before a voiceless word-initial

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consonant but voiced (like **g**, **ĝ**) before an initial voiced consonant or a vowel (with or without a glottal attack).

The word-final nasals **m** and **n** are frequently deleted before an initial consonant other than **h**, quite regularly in phrases such as E, A (1780-) **tana(m) kugan** [tánakùgan] 'on the ground'; **ula(m) naga** 'the interior of the house'; A **qaga(n) tanax̂ (Qagatanax̂)** 'eastern island'. In Eastern Aleut, such phrases are treated like word forms, being subject to the rules of syncopation indicated above, e.g. Eu 1984 **álaĝ(um) kúgan** [-x̂ʷk-], A **alaĝu(m) kugan** 'on the sea'; Ea 1983 **álaĝ(um) sáa** [-x̂ʷs-] 'ocean bird'; En 1982 **qiig(am) sinigingin** [-xs-] 'in the grass'; Eu 1909 **ulaak(am) nagan** 'in the burial house' (J 34:8); Ea 1909 **iqag(an) nagan** 'in his baidarka (J 6:44); **chaayik (< chaayakin) tugulix** 'beating his drum' (J 2:15). In Atkan, the deletion may contrast with non-deletion and have a parsing function, e.g. A 1973 **hingaan tayaĝu(m) kugan maqangis** 'what he did to that man' vs. **hingaan tayaĝum kugan maqangis** 'what that man did to him'.

The forms **ngaan** 'to/for him/her/it' and **ngiin** 'to/for them' (stem **i-**) in enclitic position after a consonant may lose the initial nasal, e.g. **hlaamaan** (< **hlaam ngaan**) 'to his son'; E **aqak(u)ĝaan**, A **haqakuĝaan** (< ***haqakux̂ ngaan**) 'when he came'; E **aniqduniin**, A **aniqduziin** (< **aniqdus ngiin**) 'to the children'; E **aqak(u)niin**. A **haqakuziin** (< ***haqakus ngiin**) 'when they came' (the Atkan final **s** goes here to **z**). In Atkan, this deletion could apply only within a syntactical phrase, cf. **hlamaan aĝikuu** 'he gave it to the boy' vs. **hlam ngaan aĝikuu** 'the boy gave it to him' (in modern Atkan the latter sentence has both meanings). In Eastern Aleut it may apply also in other cases, e.g. Ea 1983 **anaĝaan (< anax̂ ngaan) aĝlakaĝa** 'he did not give her anything', cf. **amaan ayag(a)maan anaĝix̂ aĝlakax̂** 'he did not give that woman anything'; **amaan ayag(a)maa(n) tunux̂taaqaltakuu** 'that woman spoke to him'.

In Eastern Aleut there is syncopation of the short vowel of a final syllable before an initial vowel or **h** if the vowel is flanked by single consonants or if the syncopation results in a normal three-consonant cluster, e.g. Ea 1970 **àm(a)n ugíin íxtag(a)n íl(a)n áĝikux̂ nàwa** 'she put that husband of hers in his grave'; Ea 1983 **alqunaax̂s(i)x aygaxs(i)x ingamakux̂txin** 'for what purpose are you walking there?' A syncopated **i** or **u** may have the same effect here as within a word (see **2.5.**), e.g. Ea 1983 **anĝiĝm (< anĝaĝim) amnaĝuu** 'lots of people'; Eu 1909 **hamungn (< hamangun) hingamtalix** 'doing so there' (J 34:37); Ea 1983 **iĝay(u)x̂** [-yĝʷ] **aqatal(a)kax̂txin** 'you know of no respect'; **igadw (< igadux) agux̂takux̂** 'the snow is drifting (*lit.* it makes snowdrift)'. Before the interrogative particle **ii**, even an enclitic **txin** 'you' may be syncopated, e.g. Eu 1984 [maqâĝilkắtnii?] < **maqaĝilakatxin ii?** 'are you all right?' In Atkan, the final syllable of a word form may be clipped off at fast speed, e.g. 1952 **hàwakus náa-hadan tànangis áxs hàkúuĝanag(an) hùzug(an) il(an) hàmaax híilazaqas hìilax̂tazadas** 'at all the islands of the west they came close to, they suffered the same fate, it is said' (1959:60 (87) = N.M. 3:29).

In Eastern Aleut, a final vowel may often be elided before or contracted with the initial vowel of a following word, e.g. Ea 1909 **aamg(ii) iĝanalix** 'his bleeding being awful, bleeding awfully' (J 5:6); Ea 1983 **isux̂ chimikaaĝulix (< isuĝim chimikaa aĝulix)** 'packing the whole seal'. The same may occasionally happen in Atkan, e.g. 1952 **hìngaan áchidaĝaa(n a)ĝal** 'getting to the shore below there' (1959:61 (121) = N.M. 3:39).

In Atkan, the clipping of a final syllable before an initial vowel is frequent even at slow speed in certain constructions with an auxiliary verb, the result being a sequence of vowels (with various coloring of the second part) or full contraction (general with the younger generations), e.g. **waaĝaaĝan aĝikux̂, waaĝaa-aĝikux̂, waaĝaaĝikux̂** 'he's about to come'; **ixchiingan aĝikuq, ixchii-aĝikuq, ixchiiĝikuq** 'I'll go home'; **suuĝan ax̂takuu, suuax̂takuu, suux̂takuu** 'he took it a while ago'. Similar sequences of vowels, regularly contracted in Eastern Aleut, are found in phrases with a demonstrative (presumably from the relative sg. in **-aan**) and **hada-** 'direction', e.g. A **ukaa-hadan**, E **ukaadan** 'inside (in the house)'; cf., e.g., A **namhadan**, En **nuhmadan** 'in the south'.

2.7 Cyrillic orthography

To write down Aleut words, Russians before Veniaminov naturally used the Cyrillic alphabet of their time, which may be transliterated according to the chart below (**Fig. B**). (This transliteration is used also for Russian words in the body of the dictionary.)

In the material from 1780 and 1791 originally written in Cyrillics (rather than transliterated from German), the uvular stop and fricatives (**q x̂ ĝ**) are mostly written like the respective velar ones (**k x g**). In the census of 1791, however, the uvular stop is sometimes written *x*, e.g. *xal'kagayak* beside *kalkagayak* for **qalqaĝayax̂** 'magpie'. In word final position the uvular and velar fricatives are written *x*, sometimes *g*, but quite often also *k* (except A 1780). The latter spelling is found also in contact

Fig. B

а	a	и	i	р	r	щ	shch
б	b	й	y	с	s	ъ	" ("hard sign")
в	v	і	i	т	t	ы	y
г	g	к	k	у	u	ь	' ("soft sign")
д	d	л	l	ф	f	ѣ	ye, C+ e
е	ye, C+ e	м	m	х	kh	э	e
ё	yo	н	n	ц	ts	ю	yu
ж	zh	о	o	ч	ch	я	ya
з	z	п	p	ш	sh	ѳ	f (= modern ф)

(For Aleut, the Cyrillic x is transliterated as x rather than kh. C+ = after consonant.)

with a stop or **s**, e.g. A 1780 *yektalix* for **yaxtalix** 'loving'; census 1791 *anaktanax* for **anaxtanax̂** 'clubbed' or 'clubbing', *sayuktasik* fo. **sayux̂taasix̂** 'means for pulling', *alyaksxin* for **Alaxsxiin**, *aleksisik* for **alix̂siisix̂** 'medical plant'. The velar nasal (**ng**) was written *n*, rarely *ng* (used also for **n'g** and **nĝ**), or *g*, e.g. A 1780 *analex* for **angalix̂** 'day', *agachagelix* for **angaachaĝilix** 'singing'; census 1791 *tayaunin* for **tayaĝungin** 'his men', *sangin* for **sangin** 'his birds' (cf. *anga* for **an'gaa** 'his line'), *gan*, once *nan*, for **ngaan** 'to, for him', *ayagagin* for **ayagangin** 'his women'. The rare labiovelar approximant was written *ug*, *gu*, or *gv*: A 1780 *ugan* for **wan** 'this one', census 1791 *aguasinax* for **awaasanax̂** 'worked or working with', *agvagin* for **awangin** 'his workers'. The initial **h**, not found in the ordinary Cyrillics, was left out or rendered by *g* (as in transliterations of the English and German *h*), rarely by *x*, e.g. census 1791 *guna* for **hunaa** 'his wound' (cf. *gullyatok* for **gulatux̂** 'has big nostrils'); A 1780 *xakiskal* for **haqisxal** 'sneezing'. The vowel **i** was written *i* or *e* (or *a*, before a uvular fricative), the vowel **u** *u* or *o*, the vowel **a** *a* or *e* (as in *ye* beside *ya* for **ya**), sometimes *o* or *i*. Long vowels are, in general, not distinguished from the short ones but in the 1791 census they are sometimes written double, e.g. *akiisanok* (*i* in the Cyrillics) for **akiisanax̂** 'paid or revenged'.

Veniaminov started the adaptation of this alphabet to Aleut in March 1826 together with Ivan Pan'kov, the Aleut chief of Tigalda (Krenitzin Islands), who helped him translate the Russian Orthodox catechism into Aleut (Black 1977). The collaboration resulted in a manuscript draft of the catechism in 1826 and four years later in "Elements of Christian Teaching" (*Nachatki Khristianskago ucheniya*, including a short biblical history, prefaced 1830-1831 and printed 1834 but never circulated because of errors), both with short explanations of the Aleut notation. In April 1832 Veniaminov took into his service the Aleut translator Semyon Pan'kov, probably the son of Ivan Pan'kov (Black 1977:96), who helped him revising the translation of The Gospel according to St. Matthew (started in 1829) and correcting the orthography. This collaboration is probably reflected also in Veniaminov's Aleut grammar, prefaced April 18, 1834 (published 1846), which has a new explanation of the orthography. In 1836, after he had left Unalaska for Sitka, Veniaminov contacted the "Creole" priest of Atka, Iakov Netsvetov. According to a letter by Veniaminov dated April 30, 1837 (Barsukov 1901, 3:391-396), the collaboration with Netsvetov and Aleuts literate in Aleut was decisive for the final shape of his Aleut orthography, used in three major translations published in 1840. This orthography was used also, with minor modifications, by the "Creole" priest of Unalaska Innokentiy Shayashnikov in his biblical and other religious translations 1860–72 (partly published in 1902-03) and in 1860-62 by the "Creole" priest of Atka Lavrentiy Salamatov in his biblical and other translations (manuscripts). Up to our time Veniaminov's orthography has also served more personal needs, with various individual simplifications, and underlies the roman orthography introduced in 1972 (**2.1.**).

The basic three-vowel system of Aleut — **i**, **a**, **u** — was clear to Veniaminov by 1830, including the palatal pronunciation of **a** before an **i** of the following syllable (cf. **2.1.**). The **i** was said to be pronounced "between i and ye" or "more like ye" (like ya before a uvular according to the grammar § 11, 3), the **u** "between u and o", for which he chose the ecclesiastical shape of the letter (the Byzantine variant of the Greek ou). In the biblical translations he naturally used the ecclesiastical shape also of the other letters.

In 1831 (1834) he also stressed the necessity of "accents" (¯ ´) in Aleut, "because they alone sometimes distinguish the meaning of words, e.g. **āmgim** (**aamgim** 'of blood'), **amgīm** (**aamgiim** 'of his own blood'); **īlyan** (**ilan** 'in it'), **ilyán** (**ilaan** 'out of it')". (For the use of ya see below.) The macron (¯) was later changed into a circumflex (ˆ), and in addition to the acute (´) also a grave accent (`) was used (mostly over a final vowel), all apparently taken over from Slavonic. As seen from the examples, the accents may indicate vowel length and/or stress. In Aleut stress depends partly upon the vowel length (**2.5.**), in Russian vice versa. As used in the biblical translations, an accented vowel in the next to the last syllable of a word may be short or long. In other syllables it would mostly be long, except in monosyllabic forms, where a long vowel is sometimes marked by a circumflex, the acute accent being ambiguous. In longer words, possibly with several long vowels, mostly one accent only was used, so the notation of vowel length remained very inadequate (the obvious choice of accents for long vowels only was never implemented, probably because of the Russian bias).

The labiovelar semivowel (w), occurring only before **a**, was first written **u**, later **u** with an inverted arc, by analogy of the Cyrillic й (" i s kratkoy"), the preconsonantic **y**. According to Veniaminov's letter of 1837, almost all Aleuts used the Cyrillic **v** and Netsvetov wanted a special letter, a ligature of **g** and **v**, but this was rejected as superfluous.

For a **y** followed by a vowel, Veniaminov naturally used the Cyrillic letters **ya** and **yu** (Salamatov also **i** for the rare Atkan **yi** as in **kayix** 'also', E **kayux**), primarily in initial position and after a vowel, but also after **l**, to prevent the velar pronunciation before **a** and **u** as in Russian, and after **s**, to indicate the palatal pronunciation in Aleut (1826-34 also written **sh**). The latter usage was later limited to a few common words such as **īlyan** (**ilan**) 'in it', **(h)usyú (husuu)** 'all of it'. To indicate a genuine postconsonantic **y**, as in the syllable **kya**, the "soft sign" had to be inserted: **k'ya**.

For the initial **h**, lacking in the ordinary Russian alphabet, Veniaminov already in 1826 introduced the Slavonic spiritus (in the shape of a spiritus lenis ') before or over the vowel letter. This was later changed to a circumflex. A **u** with the spiritus or the circumflex would thus equal **hu**, with the inverted arc **w**, but this distinction was not made consistently (Shayashnikov wrote the arc for both, later printed as a circumflex). It is thus uncertain whether the rare aspirated **hw**, as in **hwax̂** 'smoke', was distinguished from the unaspirated **w**. In his glossary, completed in 1836 and printed in 1846, Veniaminov wrote **'uáx** 'smoke' like **'uán** (**wan**) 'this one', and

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uaĝíkuq (**hwaĝikux̂**) 'smokes' like **ua'llíĝan** (**wahligan**) 'here'.

The spiritus (and later the circumflex) was also used for the aspirated lateral (from 1826 on), as in the last-mentioned example, and for aspirated nasals (1831). The spelling **T'lyá** for **hlaa** 'his son', introduced in 1826, became traditional, with or without the spiritus (or circumflex). The aspirated nasal of the word **quhma-** 'white', used in the sense of 'holy', was in 1826 written with two m's separated by the "hard sign", in 1830-34 by an m followed by the hard sign and a spiritus (over the following a), but in the sense of 'white' with a simple m (1834). Salamatov used a macron over the letter in all the relevant cases, including **hy** and **hng** (see below).

The spiritus, and later the circumflex, was used further for the voiced dental fricative (from 1826 on) and for the devoiced one, said to equal the Greek theta or an English th (1831), as in **sɫá** (**sdaa**) 'his star' (Matthew 2:2). After Veniaminov's time this usage was discontinued, and the ordinary **d** was used in both cases. The pronounced stopped d in loanwords is perhaps a later feature. (Veniaminov's **t̂** with the spiritus or circumflex before **i** probably was a palatalized stop, by his successors written simply **t**.)

The Atkan voiced **z**, which Salamatov wrote with the ordinary Cyrillic **z**, was written by Netsvetov as **s** with a circumflex (in the manuscript dictionary with a double macron). Netsvetov did this probably to make it look more like the corresponding voiceless sibilant of Eastern Aleut, for he used it sometimes also for a voiceless s, as did Veniaminov (for the **sh** used 1826-30).

The velar fricatives were naturally written with the Cyrillic **g** (partly a voiced **h** in Russian) and **x** (kh). The velar nasal, which in Aleut is used also in the initial position of a word, e.g. **ngiin** 'for us, for them', was introduced in 1826 as a ligature of n and g, marked by a tilde over the letters. In 1831 the ligature was contracted into a single letter (the vertical stroke of the Cyrillic g is the right stroke of the n). The cluster now written **n'g**, was naturally written **ng**.

The uvular fricatives, said to be pronounced with some "hoarseness" (khripechiye), in 1826 were written **gg** and **xx** (or **x**), but in 1830 marked by the spiritus and later by the circumflex over the single letters: **ĝ** and **x̂**. In 1972 they were adopted directly into the new roman orthography.

Of the stops, only the uvular one, now written **q**, was a problem to Veniaminov. In 1826 he introduced a k with a barred x (kh) on top, in 1830 changed it into a barred k (a bar across the upper right stroke), but in the middle of words he also wrote **xk**, e.g. 1830 **máxkam** for **maqam**, later **xq** (barred k), e.g. 1834 (1846) **axqata-** for **haqata-** 'to know'. In his letter of 1837 he still maintained that the barred **k** "consisted of" **k** and **x̂**, or rather **x̂** and **k** or **xkx**. Finally he yielded to the literate Aleuts, who all wrote the single barred k, and he used this in the translations published in 1840.

In final position, marked by the "hard sign" (after all consonants), Veniaminov mostly wrote the velar and uvular fricatives as stops, although he conceded that "the *present-day Aleuts pronounce* the final q (barred k) as x or x̂ in almost all words" (Grammar § 16, Note 2.). This artificial usage may have originated from older word lists studied by Veniaminov before his arrival in Unalaska. An example is Rohbeck's list of 1791, published by Sarychev in 1811, where most of the relevant words are written with a final k, but some with x or g, e.g. **kanog** (**kanuux̂**) 'heart' (Sauer likewise **Kanogh**), an exception also in Veniaminov's glossary published in 1846: **kannúĝ**. Rohbeck mostly used the final k also for Atkan, whereas Mutovin's list from 1780 has only x and g, which clearly represent the actual pronunciation. In 1837, arguing for his final stops, Veniaminov remarked that "almost all Aleuts ignorant of grammar" wrote, for example, **taiyáĝux** or **tayyaĝux** (**tayaĝux̂** 'man'), and that to write correctly one must know the grammar, for example **taiyáĝuq**, for the rather odd reason that one would say **taiyaguqasín** (**tayaĝuqasiin** 'your fellow man') rather than "tayyaguxasín". The artificial stops prevailed in the Eastern Aleut religious literature, although the more natural fricatives show up once in a while (e.g. in Shayashnikov's Matthew 15:20 **cháx̂**, 19:14 **haqax̂**, 20:1 **qiláĝ**; Mark 4:28 **agudákux̂**, Luke 7:7 **túnnux̂**, etc.). Salamatov, however, used only the fricatives, for his Atkan dialect had also, through apocopation, genuine final stops. In this dictionary the artificial stops of that literature are transliterated as fricatives.

In this dictionary the Cyrillic material is transliterated into the modern roman orthography with the adjustments indicated above, including the marking of long vowels (written double) and the use of single consonants for the occasional Cyrillic double ones. Apart from quite trivial cases, corrected forms are given in parentheses (in roman).

3. Dialectal differences and developments

In the middle of the 18th century the Aleut people were divided into the eight groups listed in **1**. The original groups presumably had their distinctive linguistic peculiarities but even before the Russians started relocating and concentrating the population, there may have been movements of people and possibly also of dialectal features. The general direction of the movements probably was westward, from the more populous groups in the East (later the center of the Russian domination) toward the smaller groups in the West.

According to the Aleut traditions reported by Netsvetov to Veniaminov and known also to Atkans of our time (see N.M.), the Unalaskans (**Qawalangin**) used to raid the Atkans (**Niiĝuĝis**), and "the Atkans, unable to attack and raid the Unalaskans, in turn attacked their weaker neighbors, the inhabitants of the Rat and Near islands (**Qax̂un** and **Sasignan**), even to Attu, and in turn destroyed them." (Veniaminov 1840, 3:17, English translation 1984:372). In 1880 or 1881 Lucien M. Turner was told by Atkans that the Atkans, having destroyed the people of Attu, came back later to check and found that only one woman had survived. They now had with them war prisoners from Umnak and had one of the Umnak men marry the Attuan woman and left two Umnak couples to live with them on Attu, thus becoming the ancestors of the later Attuans. In the legend as told by an Attuan man at Atka in 1952, the woman, who had managed to hide from the raiders, was found by men from the East, had a son with them but died before the son had learned to speak his mother's language properly; therefore, "The Attu people until now add baby talk to their speech and their words are not deep." (Bergsland 1959:124–126). The last point may refer to the striking phonological innovations of Attuan (see below), but the general direction of the raids could possibly explain the distribution of some dialectal features.

The most remarkable Attuan archaism is the variant **u-** of the verb to 'be', in Eastern Aleut and Atkan **a-**, attested since 1780. In Atkan, however, the older **u-** is preserved in several derivatives (see entry **a-lix**), so the **a-** must have been brought into Atkan from the East. On the other hand, Attuan shares with Eastern Aleut the final **-n** in forms where Atkan has **-s** (see the end of the suffix section). At Veniaminov's time the **-s** was used also on Umnak and is preserved there in some place names (Umnak 18, 70, 171, 185, 195). The modern Umnak **-n** must thus have been brought in from the East less than two hundred years ago, and it might conceivably have been brought to the far West at some earlier time (the group name **Sasignan** is attested with the **-n** since 1771).

An example of the westward diffusion in the Russian period is the formation of high numerals, probably needed in the Russian fur trade and taxation. The current Eastern Aleut terms for twenty and thirty, attested since 1791, are **algidim hatix̂** 'twice ten' and **qankudim hatix̂** 'thrice ten', attested since 1837 also for Atkan. In 1778, however, Eastern Aleut (eastern Unalaska) had **a(a)lax hatix** and †**angolooadac**, Atkan 1780-1791 **alax hatix** and **angulix hatix̂** (the latter also 1837), which go with modern Attuan (1952) **ulax hatix** 'two tens' and **anguli-hatix** 'minus-one-half ten', that is, one ten from forty, a relic from a former vigesimal (base 20) system.

The recent Eastern Aleut impact on Atkan, due to intermarriage or immigration of whole families, may to some extent be measured by comparing Atkan with the Atkan of Bering Island, which was cut off from Atka in 1867, or it is pointed out by Atkans themselves. Such movements have taken place also within the Eastern Aleut area, but it is still possible to distinguish between a western and an eastern subgroup of Eastern Aleut dialects.

3.1. Phonological features

Prosody

The word-internal syncopation characteristic of Eastern Aleut described in **2.5.** is attested since 1804, e.g. 1804 *tunuk talgada* = **tunux̂tal(a)gada** 'don't talk'; 1805 *adalkuten* = **adal(u)kux̂txin** 'you lied'. However, for **ayuqdaax** 'sea otter spear', syncopated by 1909, Merck in 1791 wrote *Ajachkutag* = **ayaqudaax** (like A 1840-1950), and beside **aaykaaĝux̂** 'fox', attested since 1834, the fuller form **aaygakaaĝux̂** is known from 1805 to 1870. The progression of the syncopation is seen also from forms with an enclitic pronoun such as 1838 **álitxin**, 1870 **áltxin** '(why) are you (here)?' (Matthew 26:50); 1838 (**ímchi kúm**) **hangtusanaĝúluxtxíchi**, 1870 **agamtanaĝultxíchi** 'you would not have condemned' (Matthew 12:7); 1860 **wáaĝanaĝulúting**, 1870 **haqanaĝúlting** 'I did not come' (Mark 2:17). The phrasal syncopation described in **2.6.** is attested already from 1791, e.g. Sauer 1791 *wallignakuk* = **wahlig(a)n akux̂** 'is here'; Merck 1791 *Tschaghallich tugida* = **chaĝalig(im) tugidaa** 'July'.

The apocopation characteristic of Atkan and Attuan is attested for Atkan since 1780, more fully from 1840 and 1860, e.g. 1780 *kalagil* = **qalaĝil** 'being many' beside *ichagilix* = **ichaĝilix** 'being pregnant'; 1791 census Atka and Adak *angat* = **an'gat** 'his own lines', cf. Tigalda and Umnak *angatxin*, *angatin* = **an'gatxin**; 1840 **[h]amang** beside **[h]amangus** 'there'; 1860 **kamgal agumchix** 'when you pray' (Mark 11:25) beside frequent **-lix**; **txidix axtnaax̂s aaĝanas** 'tried in vain to approach' (Luke 8:19) beside **-six**; frequent **il** beside **ilan** 'in (it, etc.)'; **sinik** (from **siniking**) **hagyatalix** 'keeping my mind clean' (Catechism); **tunux̂takuq** 'I say' (Mark 2:11) beside **-qing** (possibly from E); **ukux̂tat ii?** 'do you see' (Luke 7:44); **susitaĝulaxt** 'don't you care' (Mark 4:38); **igniĝakux̂t** 'you are forgiven' (Mark 2:5) beside **-x̂txin** (possibly from E). The alternation of the apocopated and the full forms of the conjunctive (**-l**/**-lix**, **-s**/**-six**) was apparently conditioned syntactically in 1860 and still so in 1909 (texts J 76-79), but by 1950 the full ending was limited to a couple of formulaic expressions: **ukudigalix** 'live well!', **haqahlilix** 'come again!'. The apocopated forms ending in a stop may have been generalized earlier, perhaps by 1860 (apart from possible eastern intrusions). In the 1970s young Atkan speakers also used clipped forms such as **haqalak** for both **haqalakax̂** 'did not come' and **haqalakan** 'not coming'. In Attuan, most of the apocopated forms were generalized already by 1909.

The prosodic difference between Eastern Aleut and the western dialects thus appears to be fairly old, probably earlier than the Russian conquest, but it hardly marked any deep dialectal split.

Vowels

With a few exceptions the vowels correspond one-to-one in all the Aleut dialects.

The most important exception is the abovementioned E, A **a-**, A, Au, **u-** 'to be' (Esk. **-(ŋ)u-**). The **a-** probably came about, in Eastern Aleut, by vowel assimilation in forms such as **anax̂**, Au **unax̂** 'was' (cf. **tana-x̂** 'land, etc.', Esk. **nuna**); but it is found also in the derivative **aĝ-**, Au **uĝ-** 'to give; to put', in the passive postbases **-ĝa | -a-**, Au **-ĝu-**; **-lga- | -sxa-**, Au **-lu- | -su-**; -**Vla- | -ula-**, Au -**Vlu-**, and in the negated optative-imperative **-laga-**, Au **-lagu-**. The same kind of regressive vowel assimilation explains the variants of the numeral 'two', E **aalax**, A **alax**, Au **ulax**, cf. **uluung** 'seven' in all the dialects. In the enclitic negation Eastern Aleut has a progressive assimilation: **+ulux**, A **+ulax**, Au **+ul(ax)** (**+ulaq** I not).

In eastern Eastern Aleut a non-labial vowel in a non-initial syllable tends to be labialized by the **u** of a preceding and/or following syllable, e.g. labialization of **a**: **ukudigukuu** (**-diga-**) 'was all right (with it)' (J 5:22); **ayug(a)lukux̂** (**-ala-**) 'was gone out with' (J 6:46); Ea 1983 **igiim aygaxtusul(i)x** 'walking off with' (**-usa-**); **ukuuĝdukun** 'they come in' **(ukaaĝ(a)dakun)**; labialization of **i**: Ea 1909 **tanaanulux** 'approaching land' (J 2:16, edition **-lix**). See also the labialization of an **a** by a syncopated **u** mentioned in **2.5**. On **gu** from **wa** see below.

The assimilation of different non-labial vowels is sporadic, mostly Eastern Aleut, e.g. **a – a** from **i – a**: E 1834- **hax̂sa-**, A, Au **hix̂sa-** 'to find out'; Ep 1983 **anaqa-** for **inaqa-** 'self'; **i – i** from **a – i**: E **chi(h)mit-**, Au **chimit-**, A **chahmit-** 'to block' (Esk. **cape-**); E, Au **iqi-**, A **aqi-** 'to come loose'; Ep 1983 **igiita-** for **agiita-** 'to accompany'; A **ihmi-**, En **ahmi-** 'to be torn off'; A **idigasi-x̂**, E **adigasi-x̂**, Au **ayigasi-x̂** 'anus; large intestine', in A possibly influenced by **iti-x̂** 'anus'.

In eastern Eastern Aleut vowels of different syllables may sporadically also be interchanged: Eap **kasima-x̂**, En, A **kasami-x̂** 'common eider'; Ebaup **sigaquuda-x̂**, E(u) 1860 **sagiquuda-x̂** 'face'.

The vowels have mostly the same length in all the dialects. Among the few exceptions is E **yax̂**, **yaĝi-x̂**, A, Au **yaax̂**, **yaaĝi-x̂** 'cape' (see **ya**$_3$**-s**). In this case the vowel was perhaps shortened in Eastern Aleut rather than lengthened in the western dialects. An example of vowel lengthening in Eastern Aleut is **aalax**, A **alax** , Au **ulax** 'two'.

Aspiration and voicelessness

The aspirated or voiceless continuants, as opposed to the respective voiced ones, appear to be best preserved in Atkan. The reduction of the opposition is most pronounced in eastern Eastern Aleut and in Attuan, which also share the switch of a medial aspiration or voicelessness to the position before an initial vowel (examples below). This switch probably occurred by parallel development rather than by diffusion from the far East to the far West.

The initial **h**, preserved in Atkan and Attuan, is lost in modern Eastern Aleut. In 1791 Merck, who worked at Unalaska with an interpreter born on Umnak and as a German probably heard the **h** more accurately than a Russian, stated that "they pronounce the frequent **h** of their words very clearly." At Nikolski, the **h** was still found in the 1950s, although not in its ancient distribution, e.g. **hudax̂** for **udax̂** 'bay', **udax̂** for **hudax̂** 'dried fish' (G. Marsh). In the Akutan and Unalaska texts recorded on cylinders by Jochelson in 1909 (J 1–2, 5–6, 34) the initial **h** is lost only a few times. Jochelson's manuscripts have the **h** only as an extremely rare exception, probably because his Aleut helpers did not write the **h**.

In initial position, the aspirated **hl**, preserved in Atkan and Attuan, was clearly observed by Veniaminov and/or his informant Ivan Pan'kov in 1826–34, e.g. 1830 **hlang** 'my son'; by 1870 it may have lost the aspiration in Eastern Aleut (John 6:9 E 1870 **lakaaya-**, A 1860 **hlakucha-**). The **hy** of **hyaaga-x̂** 'tree, wood', also preserved in Atkan and Attuan and observed at Unalaska by Samwell in 1778 (hearach) and by Turner in 1878, was not clearly distinguished from **y** by Veniaminov and the later Eastern Aleut writers, nor in later Eastern Aleut speech. The common verb **hnu-** 'to reach', with the aspiration preserved in Atkan and Attuan, was written **nu-** at Unalaska about 1870 (Mark 1:29) and so pronounced there in 1909 (J 34:167), as generally in western Eastern Aleut (eastern **hu-**, later **u-**). The rare initial **x̂** may have become voiced in eastern Eastern Aleut at some later date, e.g. Ea 1952- **ĝula-**, 1832–70 **x̂ula-** 'wash'; Eu 1909 **ĝaach(a)ĝiilux̂** (J 34:108), En 1909–50 **x̂aachx̂iilux̂** 'hook for paddle' (see the entry).

In medial position, Veniaminov likewise had aspirated continuants later found only (or mostly) farther west, e.g. 1830–34 **wahligan**, but 1838–70 **waligan** 'here'; 1832–38 **tahla-x̂**, 1870 **tala-x̂** 'slave, servant'; 1826–34 **quhma-** ("holy"), 1834-70 **quma-** 'white'. The eastern voicing of voiceless fricatives, preserved in western Eastern Aleut and Atkan, was more irregular, e.g. E 1791, Ea 1834-, Au **chaga-x̂**, E 1805-, A **chaxa-x̂** 'hollow, pit'; E 1832–38 **ayga-**, E 1860-, A **ayxa-** 'to exceed'; E 1838, Ea 1983, Au **chiĝi-**, E 1870, A **chix̂i-** 'to dip'; Ea 1983 **aĝa-** beside **ax̂a-** (also E 1791-, A) 'to dance'; E 1778-, A **quyx̂i-**, Ea 1909-, Au 1909- **quyĝi-** 'to cough'. In Attuan, the aspiration and the phonemic voicelessness are completely lost in medial position.

In words with an initial vowel, the medial aspiration became initial **h** in Eastern Aleut and in Attuan, to disappear later in Eastern Aleut, e.g. E (1804-) 1870, Au 1909 **halaya-x̂**, A (1840-) 1952 **ahlaya-x̂** 'board' (see the entry); E 1834–70, Au 1909 **hamat-**, En 1909-, A 1838- **ahmat-** 'to ask' (cf. Yupik **apete-**); E 1791-, Au 1952 **hani-x̂**, A 1840- **ahni-x̂** 'root of lupine' (vs. E 1791-, A, Au **hani-x̂** 'lake'); Eau 1834-, Au 1909 **hungi-**, Eun, A 1780- **uhngi-** '(his) sister'. Likewise E 1870- **hagit-**, A 1860- **axit-** 'to catch' (see the entry); E 1805-, Au 1909 **hugi-**, Eun 1870-, A **uxi-** 'to extinguish'; E 1805- **hachiga-**, A 1840- **achixa-** 'to teach'.

At Unalaska (possibly including an eastern and a western subdialect), the aspiration disappeared beyond the first syllable of a word, e.g. 1909 **a-hli-kum** 'until he' but **ada-li-kum** 'until he' (J 34:120, 42); 1984 **tayaĝux̂ asx̂alakax̂** 'he did not kill the man' (A **asx̂atlakax̂**) and 'the man did not die' (A **asx̂alakax̂**); 1909 **hihnaax̂six** 'trying to go out' (A **hitnaaĝ-**) but **asx̂anax̂** 'killed' (J 34:52, 199), En 1950- **asx̂ahnax̂** (A **asx̂atnax̂**), cf. **asx̂anax̂** 'died'. Likewise 1909 **hax̂naax̂six** 'trying to get up' (J 34:144, A **hax̂tnaaĝ-**), but Eu like Ea and 1860–70 **txin aygagnax̂**, En **txin aygaxnax̂** (A **aygaxtnax̂**) 'he walked off'.

In western Eastern Aleut there are clear cases of a secondary aspiration or voicelessness after the first vowel of a word, e.g. Eun 1909- **ahnax** 'club', **ahnag-** 'to hit', E 1805-, A **anax, anag-** (Esk. **anagu-**, **anau-**); Eun **kamxa-**, E 1805-, A **kamga-** 'feast, church service; to pray' (cf. Yupik **kevgaq** 'feast, etc.'); Eu **qixda-**, E 1909-, A **qigda-** 'hook; to hook, gaff'; En 1982 **naxaari-n**, Eu 1984, En 1948-50 **nagaara-x̂** 'cinder' (from Russian **nagár** 'snuff'). So perhaps also, among others, En **kahlu-**, E 1805-, A

1940- **kalu-** 'to shoot'; Eun **chihnga-x̂**, E 1833-, A **chinga-x̂** 'crag', cf. Eun, A **chihnga-x̂** 'cut in fish meat for drying'; Ebun **chaxa-x̂**, A **chaga-x̂** 'red cedar', cf. E, A **chaxa-x̂** 'hollow, pit'. In the following word the secondary **x̂** has a wider distribution: Ebaun **ix̂amna-kux̂**, E 1805, Eap 1983 **iĝamna-kux̂**, A **iĝamana-kux̂** 'is good'. The rather irregular distribution of the innovation may be due in part to late movements of people, for example in connection with intermarriage.

Labiovelar approximants

In Eastern Aleut, especially in the eastern part, the sequence **wa** may switch to **gu**, through labialization of the vowel, so generally before **m**: E 1833- **guma-(ta-)** 'to do here, like this, etc.' from **wa**; **haguma-** 'to do there, so, etc.' from **hawa**, both attested since 1909 also in Atkan, beside the genuine Atkan 1840- **wama-(ta)**, 1860- **hawama-**. Before a velar consonant followed by **u** the change is eastern, e.g. Eau **gukun** for **wakun** 'these'; Ea **agungun**, En **awangun** 'over there'; E 1832–39 **agungudaĝan**, En, A **awangudaĝan** 'over there'. So also Ea 1834– **[h]agug-**, E 1870-, A 1840 **hawag-** 'to tow; E to drag'; and **agun, nagun** in 1776 (1762) **Agun-Alaxsxa**, 1791 **Nagun-Alaxsxa**, E 1840 **Awan-Alaxsxa**, 1833- **Nawan-Alaxsxan** 'Unalaska Island'. With secondary devoicing in En 1984 **axuyquda-x̂**, A **awayqi-x̂** 'immature bald eagle'. See also **2.1.** and **2.5.** (E **-w-** from **-gu-**).

In Attuan, the initial **w** and **hw** merged with the respective nasals: **man**, A, E **wan** 'this one', **manga-** (by dissimilation from ***mama-**), A **wama-** 'to do here, like this'; **max̂ta-**, A, E, **wa-x̂ta-** 'to treasure'; **maygi-x̂**, A, E **waygi-x̂** 'blue mussel'; **hmaĝi-x̂**, A **hwax̂**, **hwaĝi-x̂** 'smoke'. So also in **hamag-**, A, E **hawag-** 'to tow', but for the rest the medial labiovelar has become a labiodental in Attuan, e.g. **ava-**, A, E **awa-** 'to work'; **qava-x̂**, A, E **qawa-x̂** 'sea lion'. Before a consonant the Attuan **v** reflects **m** (see below) and so also, through ***-vg-**, the cluster **-mg-**, e.g. **avi-x̂**, A, E **amgi-x̂** 'night'.

Prelingual continuants

In Eastern Aleut, the voiced **z**, preserved in Atkan, has merged with the voiceless **s**, e.g. E 1826- **husuu**, in 1780 written *goshugin* = **husugan** rel., in 1805 *ushshu*, Atkan **huzuu** 'all of it; every'. For the later E **maasa-lakan** 'having nothing', however, King in 1778 at Unalaska wrote *mah'zillak*, Rohbeck in 1791 *mizeligan*, which could equal **maazalakan** (now Atkan only). In the 1791 census the **z** (as attested in Atkan) is rather regularly written *zh* or *z* also for Unalaska and farther east, e.g. Unalaska *ayegachxizhak* = **ayagachxizax̂** (Atkan), later E **ayagachxisax̂** 'nice woman'; Akun *uyuchgizak* = **uyuchxizax̂** 'nice neck' (or **huyuchxizax̂** 'nice brother'); Sanak *ayegaguzhalik* = **ayagaaguzalix̂** 'only woman'. Also the original **s** is sometimes written *zh* or *z* but much more frequently *s* or *sh*, so it seems possible that still by 1791 Eastern Aleut had the distinction later confined to Atkan, or it was just about to be abolished. At Veniaminov's time, a generation later, the merger seems to have been carried through. According to him, the intervocalic **s** was pronounced "almost like *z*" or "by some as *zh*" (1831), or "between *s* and *z*", "by some as *z* or *zh*, and also as *sh*", e.g. in *[h]achigáasingin* "[their] teaching" (1834, § 17), Atkan **achixaasingis**.

The **z**, E **s**, clearly reflects a **d** in the suffixes A **-chxiza-**, E **-chxisa-** 'nice, to be a nice N', with negation E **-chxida-** 'bad, poor N'; A **-ziga-**, E **-siga-**, beside A, E **-diga-** 'good N, to have a good N'. In Atkan there are more doublets, e.g. **-za-**, **-da-** 'generally, etc.' (E only **-da-**); **-zuuka-**, **-duuka-** '(not) in the future' (E only **-duuka-**); **haza-** 'next (to)', **hada-** 'direction toward' (E **hada-** with both meanings); **uza-** in place names (see the entry) beside the usual **uda-** 'bay'; place name **Quzugiinax̂** (Atka 173) with a variant of **qudug-** 'to be narrow'; **Saaquzang udaa** (Kanaga 914), cf. **saaquda-x̂** 'cow parsnip'; cf. also, among others, A **qizanga-x̂**, E **qidanga-x̂** 'ancient murrelet'. In most cases the sibilant adjoins a high vowel but there is no clear-cut rule.

The final Atkan **-s**, once used also on Umnak, appears as a **-z-** before the enclitic **-(ng)iin** and reflects a former *-δ (Esk. **-t**), which in Eastern Aleut merged with **-n**, so also in Attuan, unless it was brought there from the East; cf. also A **wa-ngus**, E **wa-ngun**, Au **ma-ngu** 'here' and A, E **wa-ngudaĝ-** 'to come this way', **wa-ngudaĝ-an**, Au **ma-nguyax̂** 'in this direction'; A **ngus**, E, Au **nung** (metathesis) 'to, for me'.

In Attuan, the **d** mostly merged with **y**, while the **z** became the alveolar affricate **tʳ**. The distribution is mostly as in Atkan, e.g. **ya-x̂**, A, E **da-x̂** 'eye'; **ayi-x̂**, A, E **adi-x̂** 'lip'; **uya-x̂**, A, E **uda-x̂** 'bay'; **kuyu-x̂**, A, E **kudu-x̂** 'leg'; **chiyĝi-**, A, E **chidĝi-** 'green, blue'; **chiiyĝu-x̂**, A **chiidĝu-x̂** 'baby'; **-chixtʳa-**, A **-chxiza-**, E **-chxisa-** 'nice N'; **-tʳiga-**, A **-ziga-**, E **-siga-**, beside **-yiga-**, A, E **-diga-** 'good N'; **hulux̂tʳa-**, A **huluĝ-za-**, E **uluĝ-da-** 'to wink', beside **-ya-** (**-yaaya-**), A, E **-da-**; **hatʳan**, A **hazan** 'next to him', **hayan**, A **hadan** 'toward him'. The affricate, however, may also correspond to an Atkan **d**, exceptionally to a lateral, e.g. **tʳaĝ-laka**, A, E **daĝ-lakan** 'not knowing'; **qitʳqi-** 'tail (of fish)', A **qidĝi-** 'butt (of arrow)'; **qitʳqitʳi-x̂**, A **qiihliqda-x̂** 'navel'. In the following word the medial **d** became a nasal (probably to avoid the preconsonantic sequence **iiy**), which nasalized also the initial consonant: **hniin'giitʳa-x̂**, E **chiidgiida-x̂** 'knee' (A **chidigi-x̂**).

In Eastern Aleut, especially in the eastern part, the medial **y** of some words is interchanged with the **d** or **l** of a preceding syllable: Ekn **yaadu-**, En, A **daayu-** (Au **yaayu-**) 'to be springy'; Ea **tayaada-**, Eun **tadaaya-** 'baidarka deck'; Ea 1983 **qumayilkuun** from **qumaliy(a)kuun** 'you whitened it'. Cf. also Ean **qulani-**, Eaun, A, Au **qunali-** 'throat-folds of whale'; E, Au **taachi-**, A **chaati-** 'forearm', possibly derived from **cha-** 'hand'; Eau, Au **mani-**, En, A **nami-** 'blood vessel'.

Medial consonant clusters

Eastern Aleut and Atkan share most consonant clusters, apart from the novel clusters due to syncopation in Eastern Aleut (**2.5.**). Attuan has undergone a number of rather striking changes but the underlying forms agree mostly with Atkan.

In Eastern Aleut the combination of two

prelingual consonants over a morpheme border was eliminated by the deletion of the stem final **t**, possibly leaving an aspiration or the voicelessness of a preceding postlingual fricative (cf. above), e.g. **asx̂ahnax̂** (**asx̂anax̂**), A **asx̂at-nax̂** 'killed'; **txin aygaxnax̂** (**aygagnax̂**), A **txin aygaxtnax̂** 'walked off'; **ihdanan**, A **hit-danas** (or **hitzanas**) 'they used to go out'; **six̂da-** (**siĝda-**) 'to decay', derived from **six̂t-** 'to decay'. In Veniaminov's biblical history prefaced 1839 there are several examples of the type **chiilutnax̂** 'converted' (p. 94), but also, for example, several examples of the form **hinax̂** 'went out; made (into such and such)', modern En **ihnax̂**, A **hit-nax̂**. The former could possibly be Atkan, due to Netsvetov who went through the text and corrected it.

Consonants with different place of articulation combine mostly in either order but there are also some dialectal preferences, involving metathesis. In Atkan, an initial **l** or **d** of a cluster has been interchanged with a following velar nasal and, mostly, with a following **m**, e.g. **qanglaax̂** (Au **qaglaax̂**), E **qalngaax̂** 'raven', cf. E, A **qanglix̂** (Au **qaglix̂**) 'shoulder'; **kingda-x̂** (Au **kigya-x̂**), E **kidnga-x̂** 'crowberry bush', cf. E **singda-x̂** (Au **sigya-x̂**) 'hipbone'; **kimla-x̂** (Au **kivla-x̂**), E **kilma-x̂** 'stomach'; A **kamlig-**, E **kalu-mig-** 'shoot several times', cf. A, E **imli-** (Au **ivli-**) 'hair', but also A, E **hulma-** 'to melt'; **imda-x̂** (Au **ivya-x̂**), E **idma-x̂** 'content', cf. A, E **qamda-** (Au **qavya-**) 'to be deep', but also A **hidmi-** 'to blow out of bay', E **idmi-** 'to radiate cold', and probably metathetic E **kudmachi-x̂** 'seine, fish net' (AAY **kugyasiq**, CAY **kuvyaq**). Another Atkan example is **qagma(a)ng**, E **qamgaang** 'emperor goose', but in the following the metathesis is eastern: **(h)usmi-**, A **hum-si-** 'to blow', cf. E, A **kumsi-** 'to lift' and A **qasmax** 'fish scale'; **amqitu-** (Au **avqitu-**), A **aq-mi-tu-** 'to be quick-tempered'; cf. also the entries **chimki-x̂**, **tumqi-x̂**. In eastern Eastern Aleut the important word **iqya-x̂** 'baidarka' has lost the **y**: Ebaup 1834- **iqa-x̂**.

In Eastern Aleut a consonant has switched from the end to the beginning of the syllable in some words: **tx̂ilu-x̂**, A, Au **tiĝlu-x̂** 'scar' (cf. **tix̂i-** 'to jerk, tear out'); **chmalu-x̂**, En **chamlu-x̂**, A **chamluuka-x̂**, Au **chavluuka-x̂** 'chin' (Y **tamlu(q)**); with further metathesis **qunqix̂**, **qunqiĝi-x̂** (also **-nk-**), A **quqinĝi-x̂** (also **-k-**) 'swan'. In the following the metathesis may be western: E **chimalu-x̂**, A **chamlu-x̂**, Au **chavlu-x̂** 'floor' (cf. **chi(h)mi-** 'track').

The specific Attuan changes are the following:

(1) assimilation, e.g. **hal(an)** < ***ahlan** (cf. above), A, E **aslan** 'opposite it'; **aqu-x̂**, A, E **alqu-x̂** 'what'; **qaku(n)**, A **qankus**, E **qaankun** 'three', but **inka-x̂** 'sky' like A, E; **aqa-**, A, E **anqa-** 'to stand up', but **tiqi-** < ***itqi-**, A, E **inqi-** 'to fall on the butt';

(2) postlingual stop to voiced fricative before a voiced continuant, e.g. **tigla-x̂**, A, E **tikla-x̂** 'middle finger', but **uqlaĝ-** 'bathe' like A, E;

(3) metathesis, possibly after voicing, e.g. **ayĝa-x̂**, A, E **aĝda-x̂** 'stomach filled with dried fish'; **iyĝa-x̂**, **iĝya-x̂**, A, E **iqya-x̂** 'baidarka', cf. **avayqi-x̂**, A **awayqi-x̂** 'immature eagle'; **mayĝa-x̂**, A E **maqda-x̂** 'breast, nipple'; **qilgu-x̂**, A, E **qiglu-x̂** 'knot'; **agla-x̂**, A, E **alga-x̂** 'mammal'; **qin'ga-x̂**, A, E **qigna-x̂** 'fire'; **agna-**, A, E **an'ga-** 'line'; **ax̂sa-**, **asqa-**, A, E **asx̂a-** 'to die'; **axtiya-x̂**, **atkiya-x̂**, A, E **atxida-x̂** 'codfish';

(4) syllabic switch, e.g. 1771- **Sasigna-n**, A **Sasxina-s**, E **-n** 'Near Islanders'; **unĝaya-n**, A **unaĝda-s**, E **-n** 'bottom stringers in baidarka'; **slachixt^{r}a-x̂**, A **slachxiza-x̂** 'nice weather'; with assimilation **aĝuna-x̂**, A E **aguĝna-x̂** 'sea urchin';

(5) denasalization of **ng** and **m** before oral consonants, possibly after metathesis or switch, e.g. **kigya-x̂**, A **kingda-x̂**, E **kidnga-x̂**, etc., see above; 1754–57 *Ibiya, Iwija* = Au ***Ivyaax**, ca. 1760 *Idma* = A **Idmaax** 'Buldir Island' (the westernmost of the Rat Islands); **avĝi-**, A, E **amĝi-** 'to fight'; **avi-x̂**, A, E **amgi-x̂** 'night'; **chivinu-x̂** < ***chimginu-**, A **chihmignu-x̂**, E **chi(h)mignu-x̂** 'big toe';

(6) CCC > CC, e.g. **hax̂tayaam**, A **hax̂txadaam** 'he having gotten up'; **cham ixchii**, A, E **ixchxii** (older **ixchxa**) 'wrist'; with switch **ulgux̂ta-x̂**, A **ulungtx̂a-x̂** 'murre'.

Initial consonant clusters

These clusters — a stop or **s** followed by a continuant other than **s** — are all rare, mostly the same in Eastern Aleut and Atkan. The unique **td-** of En, A **tdug-** 'knock, to knock' (from Russian **stuk**) has in eastern Eastern Aleut lost the initial **t** or has been dissimilated to Ea **kdug-**. A **chyaali-x̂** 'immature sea gull' by younger speakers is simplified to **chaali-x̂**, so also in Attuan.

In Attuan, the clusters are treated differently in monosyllabic and in polysyllabic stems. In the former the treatment is reminiscent of the medial clusters, e.g. **hla-x̂**, beside **sla-x̂** 'wind, etc.'; 1952 **hngag-**, A, E **sngag-** 'to dream', but 1909 **ska-**, E **snga-** 'to raise hand threateningly'; **skaagi-x̂**, A, E **sngaax**, **sngaagi-x̂** 'pumice'; **chva-x̂**, A, E **chma-x̂** 'tail (of whale, fish)'; **chqa-**, A, E **chx̂a-** 'to be full'; **tin** 'you (sg.)', dual **tiyix**, A, E **txin**, **txidix**. In polysyllabic stems the clusters are simplified by syllabic switch, e.g. **kavtigya-**, A **kmatikda-** 'to be brittle'; **tavyi-x̂**, A, E **tmadgi-x̂** 'Atka mackerel'; **saglugna-n** < ***sanglugna-**, A **sngalugna-s**, E **-n** 'gathered men'; **chaxtu-x̂**, A, E **chngatu-x̂** 'sea otter' (**chnga-** 'fur' not used in Attuan); with assimilation **siiĝi-x̂**, A, E **sx̂iix**, **sx̂iigi-x̂** 'pogie, greenfish'.

Special correspondences of initial consonants

In some words Eastern Aleut or the eastern part of it has an initial **h**, later lost, the western dialects an aspirated (or unaspirated) nasal: Ebapu **hu-**, Eun **nu-**, A, Au **hnu-** 'to reach'; Ean **uqati-x̂**, A **hmuqati-x̂**, Au **miqut^{r}a-x̂** 'gill cover, cheek of fish'; E **hikaya-x̂**, A, Au **hmiikaaya-x̂** 'red sculpin'; E 1805 **hiquda-x̂**, E 1878- **miquda-x̂**, A **(h)miquda-x̂**, Au **miquya-x̂** 'folding knife'; Ean **iga-laĝ-**, **iixalaĝ-**, Eu **migalaĝ-**, En **mixalaĝ-**, A **hmigalaĝ-** (etc.) 'to whistle'; E **isx̂a-x̂**, A, Au **mix̂sa-x̂** 'corner of mouth'; En **idimitx̂i-x̂**, A **midimitx̂i-x̂** 'bufflehead'; perhaps also E, A Au **hachi-** 'to get stuck', A **hma-chi-** 'to stick between something' (Esk. **nepe-t-**), the eastern variant having possibly diffused westward. In these words the nasal must have been lost in the East, possibly because of the aspiration.

In a few other words eastern Eastern Aleut has an initial **n**, the western dialects zero: Eau 1909 **nix̂**, En, A 1791- **ix̂** 'baidar' (obsolete) and E **niĝila-x̂**, etc., A, Au **iĝila-x̂** 'baidar' (see the entry); Ea **ŋix̂su-x̂**, En, A **ix̂su-x̂** 'temporary shelter' (possibly **(n)ix̂-su-**); E **nuĝaasi-x̂**, **nux̂aasi-x̂**, Eun, A **ux̂aasi-x̂**, Au **uĝaasi-x̂** 'oar'; Eaupn **nux̂sx̂i-x̂**, En **ux̂sx̂i-x̂** 'stomach for storing'. Cf. also E (A) **na-**, En also, old A **nga-**, Au **a-** 'south' (see the entry). Perhaps these words had an initial velar nasal.

In the following two words Eastern Aleut has an initial **l**, the western dialects zero or **hn-**: E **lu(h)ma-x̂**, A **uhma-x̂**, Au **huma-x̂** 'flank, side'; E **luuqaaya-x̂**, A **hnuuqaaya-x̂** 'maggot, fly larva' (perhaps cf. Y **melnguq**, I **minŋuq** 'water beetle).

The distribution of the following pair is similar: Eba (and A from E) **dux̂ta-x̂**, Eun, A 1838–40 **ux̂ta-x̂** 'fishhook'; Ebapuk **dux̂taasa-x̂**, **dux̂taasi-x̂**, Ebun **ux̂taasi-x̂** 'guest' (A **agiida-x̂**).

Note also the dialectal loss of an initial syllable in A **midĝi-x̂**, Au **qimiyĝi-x̂** 'breastbone' (cf. CAY **qemirrluk**, I **qimiġluk** 'spine, backbone'); Au **mitu-**, **mitukiiya-**, A **kihmitukda-**, E 1805 **kimitu-** (kivituk) 'to pinch'.

Although all these cases are somewhat idiosyncratic, possibly due to recent diffusions, they may represent relatively old dialectal differences corresponding with the ancient tribal groups, especially the division between the **Qigiiĝun** and the **Qawalangin**.

3.2. Morphological differences

Of the possessive suffixes, the old 1.p.pl. suffix is preserved in Atkan: **-mas**, attested also in an Umnak legend 1909 (J 42:13, 58:15 **[h]uyumas** 'our brother'), and in the Eastern Aleut pronoun **tuman**, A **timas**, 1780 **tximas** 'we, us'. For the rest, it is replaced in Eastern Aleut by constructions such as 1838- **tumaniin Adax̂** 'our Father', lit. "for us Father" (A **Adamas**), modern **tuman ulax̂** 'our house'; by passive constructions, or by 3.p.pl. forms, so also in Attuan, e.g. 1909 **huyungin** 'our brother' (J 86:15), **tingin** 'we, us'. These forms are used also in recent Atkan, borrowed from Eastern Aleut and/or Attuan (both spoken at Atka since 1945). In Eastern Aleut, in the texts since 1860, the 2.p.pl. suffixes are used largely also for the reflexive 3.p.pl. (in the abs. sg. and du. the suffixes are identical), so also in recent Atkan, whereas in older Atkan the reflexive dual suffixes were used also for the plural. In the relative case, the non-reflexive 3.p.sg. has in Eastern Aleut replaced the dual and the plural from an early date (attested since 1826), leaving only rare traces in the west (En 1910–82 **lakin** 'of her sons'), or else the absolutive forms are used instead (1870 du. **-kix**); in the plural there was no case distinction: **-ngin | -in**, A abs. **-ngis | -is**, rel. **-ngin | -in**. In the relative case, the possessed singular with other persons has likewise replaced the dual and the plural in Eastern Aleut, e.g. 1861 **damin** (**kadakin**) '(before) your eyes', A **dakimis**.

In positional nouns with a 1., 2. or 3R suffix, the ablative is marked in Eastern Aleut by an infix **-ki-**, in Atkan by a lengthened vowel (by analogy of the non-reflexive 3.p. forms), and in Attuan by a partly reshaped suffix **-kan**, e.g. E **il(a)kiimin** 'from you', **il(a)kiiming** 'from me', A **ilamiis**, **ilamiing**, Au 1909 **ilumika** (< ***ilumin-kan**), **ilumikang** (< ***iluming-kan**).

In the intentional (suffix -V**ĝ- | -iiĝ-**, **(t)-saĝ-** 3.), an anaphoric 3.p. object (etc.) is marked in Eastern Aleut by an infix sg. **-ka-**, pl. **-ki-**, in old Atkan by a suffix sg. **-ka**, pl. **-kis** (lost in modern Atkan), in Attuan (one example) by a suffix sg. **-ka**, e.g. E **suukangan** 'I to take it' (without infix **suungan**), **suukigin** 'he to take them' (without infix **suuĝan**); A 1860 **igniingan-ka** 'I will release him', **sismiiĝan-kis** 'he to relieve them'; Au 1909 **asqasaĝi-ka** 'he to kill him'.

Between Eastern Aleut and the West there are also differences in matters of tense, of a more or less lexical nature. For the recent past Eastern Aleut has a suffix -V**qalta- | -iiqalta-**, (t)**-saqalta-**, Atkan the intentional with the auxiliary **ax̂-ta-** 3. For the near future ('soon') Eastern Aleut has a suffix -V**qila- | -iiqila-**, (t)**-saqila-**, Atkan and Attuan the intentional with the auxiliary **amu**$_4$-. The eastern suffixes probably contain the same suffix as the intentional.

The most drastic morphological innovation in Aleut is that of Copper Island Attuan, where the entire verbal inflection is replaced by Russian endings (see Golovko and Vakhtin 1990). As shown by the stems in **t**, the pivot of the replacement was the imperative 2.p.sg., where the Attuan suffix was practically identical with the Russian ending, cf. Au **ava-y(a)** (A **awada**) and Russian **rabota-y** 'work'; Am **hax̂chay** 'get up', A **hax̂chada**, stem **hax̂t-**.

3.3. Syntactic differences

Eastern Aleut has, in texts since 1832, nominal sentences of the Russian type, probably due to the Russian impact, while Atkan and Attuan use the copula **a-**, **u-**, e.g. En 1978 **Apriilax̂ qanikingan tugidaa** 'April is a month of spring' (A + **ax̂**); 1909 **Unangaqing**, Au **Unangax̂ uting** 'I am an Aleut', Russian **ya aleut**; 1870 **ting Iudiiyaqing hi?**, A 1860 **Iudeeyax̂ ii aq?** 'am I a Jew?' (John 18:35).

In sentences with a plural subject and anaphoric reference to a singular "topic", where the older Eastern Aleut as well as the western dialects (En, A) would have the verb in the singular (the number of the referent), the later Eastern Aleut may have it in the plural (the number of the subject), e.g. Eu 1909 **wayaam imgaĝnan tanax̂takungin** 'nowadays fishermen stay there (lit. use it, a store, for their place)' (J 40:12). This is possibly due to Russian influence.

In modern Eastern Aleut the ancient rules of word order are quite often broken, a complement coming after rather than before the governing verb. This, too, may be due to Russian (rather than English) influence, since the speakers in question belong to the older generation.

3.4. Lexical differences

Besides the phonological features, the dialectal differences within Aleut are predominantly lexical. To evaluate them in a historical perspective, two circumstances must be considered.

In the first place, the Eastern material, representative of several villages from fairly olden times on, is more extensive than the Atkan material and far more extensive than the Attuan material, which is both later (1909–52) and very limited. Apart from place names and Russian loanwords, the total number of attested Aleut stems (as counted in 1990) is 2,755, of which 2,237 were found in Eastern Aleut, 1,837 in Atkan, and 737 in Attuan. These figures account to a large extent for the fact that 823 of the stems were found in Eastern Aleut only, 400 in Atkan only, and 72 in Attuan only. Of the rest, 598 were found in all three dialects, 793 in Eastern Aleut and Atkan, 46 in Atkan and Attuan, and 21 in Eastern Aleut and Attuan only.

Second, the agreement with Eastern Aleut may be due in part to recent eastern influence in the West, especially in postwar Atkan but possibly also in Attuan (in 1909–10 Jochelson elicited his Attuan lexical material from Eastern Aleut material, and the present compiler's Attuan informant of 1952 was born at Unalaska and had lived seven years at Atka). For example, the eastern word **chiilu-** 'to return' by 1950 was widely used at Atka (also by Attuans), besides the genuine Atkan word **uqit-**, attested since 1840. The word **chix̂ta-** 'to be wet' (E 1805-, A 1840-) was in general use in the eastern sense of 'rain' (1791-) at Atka in 1950, instead of 1840–60 **kimdux**, still used on Bering Island (1931-), in modern Atkan **kimdux-s** 'to pour down (of rain)' (likewise Au 1952), 1840 **saalu-ĝ-ulax** (Matthew 16:3), Au 1952 **saalu-lak** 'to rain'. Without the negation, the latter word is shared by modern Atkan and Attuan: **saalu-x̂** 'dry weather', while Eastern Aleut has **chasuta-x̂** (e.g. Matthew 16:2). Among the Atkan words listed by Netsvetov about 1840 is **samtiquda-x̂** 'thick (of flat things)', by Atkans in 1973 considered Attuan (the usual word being **sxiixtu-**, attested since 1840), in actual Attuan 1952 (**kyam**) **savtiquyaa** 'thick (ice)'.

Most probably, then, Atkan and Attuan had more in common formerly than later on. Still by 1909–52 they shared important words like the following, different from the Eastern Aleut ones: A **umsu-**, Au **uvsu-** 'tongue', E **agna-** (**umsu-** 'fluke of whale'); A **tamsu-x**, Au **tavsu-x** 'cheek folds'; A **siidigna-x**, Au **siiyigna-x** 'temples', Ekn **inuulux̂**; A **aadu-x**, Au **aayu-x** 'loins', En **lukaĝi-x**, Eban **ixsxi-x**; A **tumsa-**, Au **tuvsa-** 'to put away, store', E **taxsa-** (also A 1860-); A **idax̂ta-lakan**, Au **iyax̂ta-laka** 'to know' (Esk. ***iðer-** 'to hide'), E **haqata-** (in A, Au with negation 'not to know'); A, Au **chala-** 'to land, come ashore' (Esk. **tulag-** 'to land'), E **t̍ig-** (Esk. **tekit-** 'to arrive'). Some of these western words are probably lexical archaisms and so do not testify to any specific affinity of the dialects other than the difference from Eastern Aleut, presumably the innovating part. Nevertheless, the lexical correspondences are reminiscent of the phonological picture, with the common Atkan-Attuan innovations underlying the further innovations in Attuan. The words shared by Eastern Aleut and Attuan but not found in Atkan seem to be less significant.

3.5. The gaps in the chain

The Aleuts were — and are — an eminently seafaring nation. In their skinboats they could cross over any body of water within their territory, including the 120 nautical miles between the Rat Islands and the Near Islands, with only the small, barely habitable Buldir Island (**Idmaax**) between. Buldir is 2,152 feet high and on a clear day (rare in the Aleutians) can be seen from both sides. The Aleut traditions mentioned above tell about raids and destruction but also about intermarriage, so there must have been peaceful connections.

The chain of Aleut settlements was broken by the Russians, with the extermination in 1764 of **Akuuĝun**, the people of the Islands of Four Mountains, and the later displacement of the **Naahmiĝus** and the **Qax̂un**, A **Qax̂us** (see **1.**). Nothing other than place names is left of their dialects, and these are an uncertain source because the names may have been given by people speaking different dialects.

In about 1760 the name of the Islands of Four Mountains was recorded as *Unegist* (Efimov 1964:100), which goes with Atkan **Uniiĝus** .In 1791, after the extermination of the people, the name was recorded as *Ooneagun* = E **Uniiĝun**. The former could be Atkan, but since the final **-s** was used also on Umnak to the east, the ancient people of the islands presumably shared this feature with their neighbors to the east and to the west, across some forty nautical miles of open sea (cf. N.M. 3:77–96).

The **Naahmiĝus** according to W. Dirks Sr. (1952) used a dialect different from that of the **Niiĝuĝis**, saying **quĝ^{a}ii** instead of **aang** 'yes', and also had their particular type of baidarkas. The names of villages at Tanaga listed in the census of 1791, however, do not differ from the forms given by Dirks in 1952: *Shodok* = **Sudux̂** (951); *Igadak* = **Igadagix** (dual, 953); *Ushagosik*, cf. **Uusxus** (967); *Akol'ga* = **Akulĝa** (971); likewise farther west 1762 *Unilga* = **Unalĝa** (998). The only dialectally significant form is 1762 *Amytygan* (but 1767 *Amataknax*), 1778 *Amatignak*, 1791 *Amatygnak* = 1952 **Amatignax̂** (1007), cf. A 1840- **ahmaatikna-x̂** 'chip', but Atkan also has the variant **-gna-** of the suffix **-kna-** (see the suffix section). In the older sources the **Naahmiĝus** were included in the **Niiĝuĝis**.

In 1754–57 the chief of Attu informed the Russians that "eastward there are three larger islands, Ibiya (1056), Kicksa (1044) and Olas (? 1037), whose inhabitants speak a different language" (Coxe 1780:46). (The names are Attuan.) In 1776 Bragin found that the people of Semisopochnoi (1037) spoke a language somewhat different from that of their neighbors (the **Naahmiĝus**) but were similar in language and customs to the people of Amchitka (1008) (NNB 2:321 ff.). The name of the latter he wrote *Amtschigda* = 1767 *Amchigda*, A 1952 **Amchixta-x̂**. The cluster **-mch-** goes clearly with the dialects to the east, but the **-gd-** = **-xt-** may be metathetic as in Attuan. He also wrote *Sitignak* (1040, A **Sitxina-**), with the syllabic switch typical of Attuan, but in 1767 Shilov wrote *Chetxina*, 1769–70 *Shitxi*, etc. For Rat Island (1039) Bragin wrote *Agadak*, A 1952 **Hawadax**, but Shilov 1767 *Xaviya*. The latter could be Attuan, but Shilov also wrote *Im'yak* (1056 Buldir), with the same **y** from **d** but an **m** different from the Attuan *Ibiya* = ***Ivyaax**, A **Idmaax**. Perhaps, then, the name of Semisopochnoi

(1037), 1767 *Uynyak*, 1776 *Unjäk*, A 1840 **Unyax**, 1952 **Uniyax**, contains a dialectal variant of the suffix **-dax**. The material is inconsistent but it seems possible that the ancient people of the Rat Islands (presumably **Qax̂un** or **Qaĝun** rather than **Qax̂us**) shared some innovations with the **Sasignan** to the West, but not the denasalization before an oral consonant (***Imyaax** instead of **Ivyaax**), which in Attuan came on top of the innovations shared with Atkan.

The Aleut dialects thus appear to have formed a continuum, rather than a "Stammbaum" with clear-cut splits. The far East was an expansive innovating area, the far West a marginal one.

The Commander Islands, where the Russians took Aleuts in the 1820s, lie some two hundred miles to the west and were uninhabited in 1741 and probably for a very long time before that (Krupnik 1987). The natives of Kamchatka whom the Aleuts met were brought to the Aleutian Islands by the Russians, and only in this way could add to the Aleut lexicon the word **kalika-x̂** 'paper, document; letter, mail' (also in AAY), from Koryak **kalíkal** 'book, letter, record; design'.

4. Eskimo-Aleut phonological correspondences

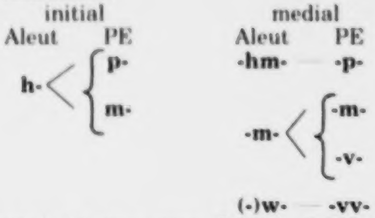
This section is a brief summary of the principal correspondences discussed in more detail in Bergsland 1986 (Comparative Eskimo-Aleut Phonology and Lexicon). The Aleut forms (the presumably most archaic ones) are cited in the orthography of the dictionary. The Eskimo forms are the Proto-Eskimo (PE), Proto-Yupik (PY) or Proto-Inuit (PI) forms reconstructed in Fortescue et al. *Comparative Eskimo Dictionary*, cited below (**Fig. C**) in a somewhat modified notation (**d**, **g** for the voiced fricatives, **e** for the reduced vowel).

Prosody

Geminate consonants, preserved in Inuit, merged with single consonants in Aleut and Yupik, e.g. Aleut, Y **ika**, I **ikka** 'right over there'; Aleut **tuku-x̂** 'chief; rich', Y **tukuq**, I **tukkuq** 'host; wealthy person'.

In both Eskimo and Aleut, long vowels and dipthongs, in Aleut flattened to long vowels, result from the loss of an intervocalic continuant, e.g. Aleut **tukuu (tuku+a)** 'its (the village's) chief', Y **tukua**, I **tukkua** < ***tukkura** 'his host'. In a few words an Aleut long vowel corresponds, in an unexplained way, to an Eskimo short one, e.g. A, Au **saalu-** 'dry weather', PI **calu-ma-** 'be dried in the sun'.

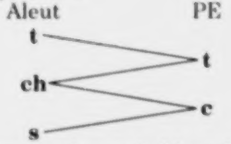
Labial consonants



E.g. **haqa-t-** 'to come upon, find, etc..', PE **paqet-** 'find'; **ham-** 'to heal', PE **mame-** 'close over or heal'; **ahmat-** 'to ask', PY **apet(e)-** 'ask'; **kim-** 'to sink', PE **kive-** 'sink or settle'; **wa** 'here (is)', I **uvva** 'there it is'.

The suffix **-uuĝa** 'to come to, arrive at' seems to go with PE **-var-** 'go toward' through ***-uaĝa-**, developed before the general passage of **-v-** to **-m-**.

*Prelingual stops and **s***



These correspondences hold good primarily for the initial position, e.g. **tuga-** 'to hit, strike', PE **tuger-** 'poke or strike'; **chamlu-x̂** 'chin', PE **tamlu** 'chin'; **chahmit-** 'to block', PE **cape-** 'block'; **sayu-** 'to pull', PE **cayug-** 'pull or twitch'.

In medial position, where also PE geminates come into the picture, the correspondences are more complicated. In addition to **t**, also an Aleut **s** may correspond to the PE **t**, apparently conditioned by a following **e**, e.g. **asa-** 'name', PE **ater** 'name'. Other examples are **ataqa-n** 'one', PE **atarucir** 'one'; **iti-x̂** 'anus' (**ich-a** 'his anus'), PE **eter** 'anus'; **chachi-** 'to cover; lid', PE **tate-** 'jam in'; **-chx̂(i)-** 'to make, let; to think – to; to wait for – to', PE **-c(c)ir-** 'wait for - to'; **husi-** 'load', PE **uci** 'load'.

Prelingual nasal and continuants

In initial position, the **n** of the proto-language and PE is reflected in Aleut as **t-** or, before **i**, as zero (likewise in Yupik), e.g. **taka-** 'to come off; Au to dive', PE **nakkar-** 'plunge into water'; **igu-** 'to take out, pull out', PE **nigu-** (Y **igu-**) 'get or take out'. Before certain consonants the sequence **ne-** is dropped, e.g. **qa-** 'to eat; food; fish', PE **neqe** 'food', cf. **tmax** 'long seaweed (used for fishline)', PE **nemer-** 'wrap around'. In medial position the **n** is regularly

Fig. C

Consonants		labial		prelingual		postlingual	
			dental	lateral	palatal	velar	uvular
stops		**p**	**t**		**c**	**k**	**q**
continuants		**v**	**d**	**l**	**y**	**g**	**r**
voiceless				**ł**			
nasals		**m**	**n**			**ŋ**	
Vowels							
high	**i**	**u**					
		e					
low		**a**					

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preserved, e.g. **tani-** 'to light', PE **nanir** 'lamp'.

The continuants **d** and **y**, originally medial only, correspond mostly one-to-one, e.g. **qida-** 'to cry', PE **qida-** 'cry'; **kayu-** 'muscle; strength', PE **kayu-** 'be strong'. A PE **y**, however, may also correspond to an Aleut **d** (perhaps the more archaic), e.g. **huda-x̂** 'dried fish; dried meat', PE **puya** 'rancid residue of oil'.

The Aleut voiced lateral corresponds mostly to the PE voiced lateral, but also to the voiceless one, e.g. **ulig-** 'to rub', PE **ulug-** 'soften skin by rubbing', but **uluga-x̂** 'cheek', PE **uługag** 'cheek'. The Aleut aspirated lateral corresponds likewise to both PE laterals, e.g. **qihlug-** 'to bark', PE **qilug-** 'bark'; En **qahlu-n** (possibly secondary), A **qalu-s** 'hot springs', PE **qała-** 'boil'; En **kahlu-**, A **kalu-** 'to shoot', PE **kallug** 'thunder'.

Postlingual consonants

The stops **k** and **q** correspond mostly one-to-one both in initial and in medial position; see examples above. Through the loss of a vowel, however, an initial **k** or **q** may be dropped in Aleut, e.g. A **xa-dag-** 'to move fast', PE **kegag-** '(do) fast', and a medial stop may become a fricative, e.g. **hig-** 'to burn', **hix-t-** 'to put fire to', PE **eke-** 'burn', I **ikit-** 'ignite'; **chix̂-t-** 'to become wet', PE **ciqer-**, **ciqi-** 'splash'.

The postlingual continuants and nasal likewise correspond one-to-one, e.g. **gu-** 'to pass through', **gut-** 'to put through', PE **egut-** 'pierce'; A **taĝayu-x̂** 'salt', PE **tar(e)yur** 'salt'; **kang(a)-** 'top', PE **kaŋer** 'top'. Beyond the border between the first and second syllable, however, they may get lost both in Eskimo and in Aleut, e.g. Aleut **-naaĝ-** 'to try to –; to hunt for', PE **-niar-** 'try to', probably from PEA ***-nirar-**.

Consonant clusters

Both in Aleut and in Eskimo, a consonant cluster is quite often the result of a syncopation, possibly dating in part from the proto-language. The following words are examples of presumably ancient clusters: **chamlu-x̂**, PE **tamlu** 'chin'; **kamga-x̂** 'feast', PE **kevgar** 'messenger' (messenger feast); **taamx̂aax̂** 'cross-strap', PE **taprar** 'skin rope or strap'; **kidnga-x̂** 'crowberry bush', PE **kitnig** (**kitmig**) 'heel; lowbush cranberry' (possibly contamination of different words). The Aleut aspirated nasal may perhaps reflect a cluster in **quhma-** 'to be white', PE **qevler-** 'glitter'; cf. also the suffix **-hli-** | **-smi-**, PE **-mli-** (see the entry).

Final consonants

The PEA and PE final **-t** is reflected in Atkan as **-s**, **-z-**, in E, Au as **-n**, the final velar and uvular stops or fricatives as **-x**, **-x̂**, while the nasals **-m**, **-n**, **-ŋ** (**-ng**) correspond one-to-one; see the end of the suffix section. The final stop of Inupiaq **qaugak** 'duck' reflects a nasal preserved in Aleut: E **qamgaang**, A **qagmang** 'emperor goose', PEA **qavugaŋ**.

Vowels

The full vowels **i a u** mostly correspond one-to-one; see examples above. In Aleut, however, there are several sporadic cases of vowel assimilation, regressive or progressive, e.g. **a – a** from **u – a**; **i – i** from **a – i**; **u – u** from **i – u**, **u – i**, and **u – a**; e.g. **tana-** 'land, etc.', PE **nuna** 'land'; **chikiida-** 'wife's brother, sister's husband', PE **caki** 'parent-in-law'; **chugu-** 'sand', PI **ciguraq** 'sand'; **husug-** 'to lie prostrate', PE **puci-** 'turn or be upside-down'; **uyu-** 'neck', PE **uya(qur)** 'neck'.

The sequence of reduced vowels **e – e** has two types of reflexes in Aleut, once perhaps depending upon what followed: (1) **i – (i)**, **u – (i)**, or **a – (a)**, depending upon the intervening consonant, e.g. **iti-x̂** 'anus', PE **eter** 'anus'; **kig-** 'to bite', PE **kege-** 'bite'; **tuhmi-** 'fart', PE **tepe** 'smell'; **aĝa-** 'to appear, etc.', PY **ere-** 'dawn'; **aq-la-** 'to be angry', CAY **eqe-** 'be infuriated'; (2) **Ø – a**, possibly with loss of an initial consonant, e.g. **da-** 'eye', PE **ede** 'eye; **tmax** 'long seaweed', PE **nemer-** 'wrap around'; **hma-chi-** 'to stick (between something)', PE **nepet-** 'stick'. Followed by a full vowel the **e** of the initial syllable drops out likewise, e.g. **xa-dag-** 'to move fast', PE **kegag-**; **gu-t-** 'to put through', PE **egut-** (see above); E **x̂u-la-** 'to wash', PE **errur** 'wash or rinse', but **a** between an initial consonant and a uvular in **haĝu-** 'pack, burden', PE **peru** 'bury (in cache); I stone weight (for cache)'.

After a full vowel in the first syllable an **e** of the second syllable is reflected by zero, **i**, **u**, or **a**, e.g. **kim-** 'to sink', PE **kive-** 'to sink or settle'; **chahmit-** 'to block', PE **cape-** 'block'; **akun** 'that one over there to the side' < ***akumna**, Y **akemna**; **ungu-t-** (vowel assimilation) 'to sit down', PE **iŋet-** 'sit down'; **usa-** 'to fall off (of hair)', **usa-t-** 'to take hair off', PI **ute-** 'fall out of (hair)', **ute-t-** 'remove hairs from'. The distribution may in part depend upon the preceding consonant, but also the vowel of a following suffix comes into the picture, e.g. (**igluqax̂**) **usatnax̂** 'he took the hair off (the skin)', **usatxaa** 'he took the hair off it', where the original **e**, rather than being dropped, could be colored by the following **a** and then generalized to other forms. What happened in each case is of course impossible to determine exactly.

A final **-a** is preserved as a suffix, e.g. **kanuuĝ-a** 'his heart', but is apocopated in **kiin** 'who', PE **kina** 'who'; **ika-n** 'that one over there', Y **ik-na**, etc. The final **i** is preserved in the 2.p.pl. suffix **-chi** (later E **-chin**, A **-chix**), PE **-ci**, but apocopated in the sg. 3R sg., e.g. **ugi-in** 'her own husband', rel. **ugi-im**, PE **ugi-ni**, **ugi-mi**, thus with compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel in Aleut; and in the locative, e.g. **il-a-n** 'in it', Esk. **ilu-a-ni**. Apart from the phrasal type **alaĝu(m) kugan** 'on the sea', no Aleut form ends in **u**, and an **a** reflects the PEA **u** in the suffix **-ka** 'him/her/it', PE **-ku** (see end of suffix section).

A vowel stem such as PE **nuna** has in Aleut an abs.sg. suffix **-x̂**: **tana-x̂** 'land', rel. **tana-m**, pl. (A) **tana-s**. The **-x̂** obviously comes from the type **iqya-x̂**, **-m**, **-s** 'baidarka', Inupiaq **qayaq**, **qayya-m**, **-t**, Y **qayaq**, **qaya-m**, **-t**, where the vowel stem is a contracted one (a PEA development VV>V), as shown by the gemination in Inupiaq, lost in Yupik and Aleut: by analogy of **iqyax̂**, **iqya-m**, etc., ***tana**, **tana-m**, PE **nuna**, **nuna-m**, thus became **tana-x̂**, **tana-m**, etc., and so **iqyax̂** became **iqya-x̂**, while, for example, **huyux̂** 'smoke; steam', PE **puyur** 'smoke', remained a consonant stem: rel. **huyĝ-im** (syncopated), perhaps because it is also verbal: **huyux̂-six** 'to emit smoke'. Here, too, it is hardly possible to determine exactly the conditioning factors.

An Aleut short vowel may thus in part reflect a contracted vowel of the proto-language, thus probably also in relics such as **igasi-** 'wing', derived from **iga-** 'to fly, take off' with the suffix **-usi-**, archaic abs.sg. **-un**, just as PE **eggan** 'cooking pot' is derived from **ega-** 'cook' with the same suffix. Aleut, however, has more than one layer of contraction or shortening of vowels, cf. **ilan** 'in it', Esk. **iluani**; **ilaĝ-** 'to patch', **ilaĝi-x̂** 'patch', Esk. **ilaaq** 'patch or addition', derived from **ila-** 'part of, etc.', PE **ila** 'part of'. A contraction probably underlies also derivatives like **taangula-** 'to be thirsty', from **taanga-** 'water', **tanuli-** 'to remove from their place', from **tana-** 'land, place', in the suffix section analyzed as **taang(a)-ula-**, **tan(a)-uli-**, but probably with a **u** from **ai**: CAY **nunaituq** 'he doesn't have a place', cf. Greenlandic **inuilaq** 'devoid of people' from **inuk** 'person', **inuit** 'people'.

5. Aleut treatment of Russian words

In Aleut of Alaska (the Commander Islands not included), more than 800 Russian loanwords have been recorded — 640 in Eastern Aleut, 531 in Atkan (76 found only in Netsvetov 1840), 39 in Attuan (10 only Attuan) — and the material is certainly not complete. Some of the words date from the first decades of the Russian conquest, others perhaps only from the middle of the present century, a span of nearly two centuries. The great majority are terms for things or activities brought in or regulated by the Russians, including ecclesiastical terms that are perhaps better qualified as foreign words than as loanwords in common use. But among the loanwords in common use are also, for example, a number of verbs, names of plants (some ten), fishes (six) and, in Eastern Aleut, birds (eight) that also have older Aleut names. In addition, not included here, there are coined terms and calques from Russian.

From the very beginning, as early as 1745 on Attu (Berg in Jochelson 1933:2), the Russians had Aleuts learn Russian. In October 1778 Captain James Cook's party found at Unalaska "about 60 Russians with a greater number of Kamtchadales" and reported that Aleut children were taken from their parents and brought up to speak the Russian language (Beaglehole 1967:1141 ff.). Samwell, who knew no Russian, in his list of Aleut words recorded at Samgan Udaa (Unalaska 51), also got purely Russian forms: "Net no", "Toolkoo All the whole, no more" = tol'ko 'only'; "nes-naw I don't know" = ne znayu. According to Veniaminov's figures for 1834, 28 percent of the inhabitants of Unalaska Village (**Iluulux̂**) were Russians and "Creoles", people with a Russian father and an Aleut mother (Zapiski 1:175). In 1867, when Alaska was sold to the United States, there were 28 percent Creoles in the Eastern Aleut area, 18 percent on Atka-Amlia, 26 percent on Attu (references in Bergsland 1959:12–14). The Russian Orthodox Church remained in Alaska, running schools for the Aleuts until 1912, and until quite recently a number of Aleuts in the different villages had at least some knowledge of Russian.

Russian and Aleut differ considerably in terms of grammar and phonology. To begin with, bilingual Aleuts may have adjusted Russian words or stems to their Aleut grammar in the way that younger Aleuts of our time mix in English, e.g. Atka 1973 *right now mind***ing** *make up***ix̂talakaq** 'right now I have not yet made up my mind' (Bergsland 1979:26, 34). Integrating the Russian forms or stems into their Aleut phonology, they would quite often have a choice, partly unpredictable. For example, the Russian word **súdno** 'ship', which has a consonant cluster foreign to Aleut, had by 1778 at Unalaska become **suna-x̂** (Samwell *soonac*), with assimilation of the cluster, whereas at Attu it became **suugna-x̂** or metathetic **suun'ga-x̂** (1909), with dissimilation of the cluster and a long vowel for the stressed Russian one. In the course of time the Aleut phonology itself was partly Russianized, with Russian labial stops and fricatives, etc., and Russian types of consonant clusters. Many loanwords that had been integrated into the older Aleut phonology were revised with Russian phonological features.

This complicated process was perhaps different in the various dialectal areas, and the details are difficult, if not impossible, to reconstruct. Another complicating factor is of course the dialectal and social background of the Russians in question. The early Russian hunters, perhaps fathers of "Creoles", were probably Siberian, and had their own composite dialect(s), while the clerks and officials of the Russian American Company, many of whom came from European Russia, may have had a different local and/or social background.

Vowels

While Aleut has three short and three long vowels, Russian has five stressed vowel phonemes and a reduced set of unstressed vowels.

In standard Russian, stressed vowels may be short or half-long, longest in an open syllable of a disyllabic word (as in *póle*), shorter before voiceless stops than before other consonants, and the low and mid vowels tend to be lengthened more than the high ones (*i*/*y*, *u*). In most loanwords the Russian stressed vowel is integrated as an Aleut long vowel, but in some fifty words it is short, apparently reflecting a shorter Russian variant, mostly a high vowel, as in **suna-x̂** 'ship' (but Au **suugna-x̂**, **suun'ga-x̂**), **masina-n**, A **-s** 'motor, engine' from *mashína*, but also a low vowel before a voiceless stop or in a closed syllable, e.g. **Kasaka-x̂** 'Russian' from *kazák*, **lasta-x̂** 'flipper' from *last*. In a few words the vowel length goes to different syllables in different Aleut dialects, possibly reflecting dialectal variants in Russian, e.g. A **tumbuuya-x̂** 'float, buoy' from *tombúy*, but E **tuunpuya-x̂**, **tuumpaya-x̂** from *tómbuy* (according to Dal', Siberian Russian quite often has the stress on the first syllable differently from standard Russian). Ea 1909 **gruzaavi-lix** 'to be loaded with' is perhaps metathetic for ***gruuziva-**, from *grúzhiva-t'*.

Clear-cut rules cannot be given, except that an Aleut stem-final vowel is always short, even if reflecting a Russian stressed vowel, following the pattern that Aleut has no stems ending in a long vowel, e.g. **paltu-x̂** (not ***paltuu-x̂**) 'coat' from *pal'tó*.

In proper names the vowel may be long but then it is treated as a form with a 3.p. possessive suffix, e.g. E 1860–70 **Satanaa**, rel. **Satanaagan** (Mark 3:26), from *satanа́* 'Satan'; A **Andrii**, rel. **Andrigan**, from *Andréy* 'Andrew' (but E 1838–70 **Iudiiya-x̂** from *Iudéy* 'Jew', see Nouns below).

Of the Russian stressed vowels, *i* / *y*, *u* and *a* are regularly rendered by the respective three vowels in Aleut. The palatal vowel written *ya*, however, may go to *ii*: **miichi-x̂** 'ball' from *myach*. The mid vowel *e* goes mostly to **i**, **ii**, e.g. **sildi-x̂** 'herring' from *sel'd'*, pl. *sél'di*; **kriista-x̂** 'cross' from *krest*; Ea **krimina-x̂**, A **krimiina-x̂** 'rock or flint for striking fire' from *kremén'*. Before a non-palatalized consonant the *e* is rather low and has gone to **a** in the old loanword **satxa-x̂** 'net, gill net' from *sétka*; cf. the later loan from the same source E **siitka-x̂**, A **siitxi-x̂** 'neck scarf'. For A 1840 **laayka-x̂** 'bailer' from *léyka* the other choice would be ***liika-x̂** (**iy** or **iiy** does not occur before a consonant).

Correspondingly, the mid *o* goes mostly to **u**, **uu**, e.g. **sumga-x̂** 'big king salmon', En **suumga-x̂** 'steelhead trout' from *syómga*; **muusta-n**, A **-s** 'bridge' from *most*; it is lowered phonetically by an inserted uvular in E **luux̂sika-x̂** (A **luusxi-x̂**) 'spoon' from *lózhka*. In the old loanword E 1805- **satmali-x̂** or du. **-x** 'door' from pl. *zatvóry*, the passage to **a** (short, in a polysyllabic word) may be due to the preceding labial consonant (cf. below), by dissimilation. This could perhaps explain also, for example, **pisma-x̂** 'letter' from *pis'mó*, unless the original is the gen.sg. *pis'má* or the pl. *pís'ma* (if not a dialectal **pís'mo*).

The unstressed vowel written *o* in standard Russian is pronounced as *a* before a stressed syllable, elsewhere as a reduced ɔ, but in northern Russian, including Siberian Russian, it remains an *o*. Most Aleut loanwords, especially older ones, reflect the dialectal *o*, e.g. E 1805- **tukuulu-x̂** 'axe' from *topór* (on **k** from *p* see below); **mulutuuka-x̂** 'hammer' from *molotók*; lowered by a uvular for a velar in Ea **Puĝatiira-x̂** from *bogatýr'* 'hero'. But there are also many loanwords with the standard *a*, probably later, some perhaps more official, e.g. E **kaliduura-x̂**, but A **kuliduura-x̂** 'corridor, hallway' from *koridór*; **kanfiixta-x̂** 'candy' from *konfétka*; A 1840 **kanmaasa-x̂**, E 1983 **kampaasa-x̂** 'compass' from *kompás*. An unstressed *a* went mostly to *a*, but the reduced Russian vowel could also go to **i**, e.g. **priistina-x̂** 'pier' from *prístan'*; **puspira-x̂** 'communion bread, host' from *prosforá*; En **pruuvlika-x̂** 'wire' from *próvoloka*. The unstressed *e*, in standard Russian pronounced as an i, mostly joined **i**, but **a** after **y** as in **suvraaniya-x̂**, Ep **savraaniya-x̂** 'meeting' from *sobrániye*, a sequence **-yi-** being exceptional in Aleut. E **chamadaana-x̂** 'suitcase' from *chemodán'* is a case of vowel assimilation. Another one is En du. **nuusnuchu-x** (A **nuuznicha-s**) 'scissors' from *nózhnitsy* (only pl.).

Consonants

Aleut had lost the labial stop and fricative of the proto-language (see **4.**). In older loanwords the Russian labial stops and fricatives are rendered by the Aleut nasals, aspirated and voiced, e.g. E **mila-x̂** 'file' from *pilá*; Au **misiisi-x̂** 'blue fox' from *peséts*; E **luhmaat(a)ka-x̂** 'shovel' from *lopátka*; E 1909 **maana-x̂** 'bathhouse' from *bánya*; **tamaaka-x̂**, **tahmaaka-x̂** 'tobacco' from *tabák*; En **trumga-x̂** 'stovepipe' from *trubá*; E **mitili-x̂**, Au pl. **mitiili-n** 'wick' from *fitíl'*; E 1909, A 1840 **kaltuumila-x̂** 'potato' from *kartófel'*; E 1949-, A 1840 **miinika-x̂** 'bath whisk' from *vénik*; A du. **lukamachi-x** 'mittens' from *rukavítsy*; E **mataaya-**, A **hmataaya-** 'to catch (a ball)' from *khvatáy-et* 'catches'. In contact with a labial vowel, however, they are replaced by the Aleut velar stop and fricative in the old loanwords E **tukuulu-x̂** 'axe' from *topór*, A **tukuulki-x̂** from the diminutive pl. *topórki* (cf. Nouns below); E **miigu-x̂** 'beer' from *pívo*, and in the probably not so old loanwords E 1983 **Nuguyguuda-x̂** 'New Year's Day' from *Nóvyy gód*; Ea 1983 **stuluguuya-x̂** 'table knife, butter knife' from *stolovóy* (see below); cf. also **kanaagu-x̂** 'ditch' from *kanáva*, with labialization of the vowel. The Russian *f* is rendered by the Aleut uvular fricative in E 1868- **lax̂taka-x̂** 'skin, hide' from Siberian Russian *lafták*.

In the course of time, probably at different times in the different dialects, loanwords were adapted or revised with the Russian phonemes, probably first with the **p**, which may reflect all the Russian phonemes in question, e.g. E 1909- **lupaat(a)ka-x̂**, A 1860- **lupaatxi-x̂** 'shovel' from *lopátka*; En 1935 **putiilka-x̂** 'bottle' from *butýlka* (A 1982 **butiilka-x̂**); Ea **trupa-x̂** 'stovepipe' from *trubá* (Eun 1978-, A 1952- **truba-x̂**); E 1906-, A 1952 **pitili-x̂** 'wick' from *fitíl'* (A 1973 **fitili-x̂**); Ea 1983 **piilka-x̂** 'fork' from *vílka* (En 1952 **viilka-x**, 1978 **biilka-x̂**, A 1952- **biilki-x̂**, 1973- **viilki-x̂**). At about the same time the new **r** may have come in, whereas in the older loanwords the Russian *r* was rendered by the Aleut **l**, see above and, for example, A 1950–52 **puraasxi-x̂**, younger speakers **furaaski-x̂** (Ep **furaaska-x̂**) 'cap' from *furázhka*; E 1936-, A 1952- **kartuufila-x̂** 'potato' from *kartófel'*. As the examples show, the adoption of Russian phonemes must have continued a long time after the purchase of Alaska in 1867.

Formerly Aleut had no voiced stops and in the following old loanword the Russian voiced *g* was rendered by the Aleut voiceless **k**: E 1805-, Au 1909- **ka(a)nisa-x̂**, etc., A 1840- metathetic **kaazna-x̂** 'tobacco pipe' from *ganzá* or perhaps **gánza* (see the entry). Likewise, in some words the Russian voiced *d* was rendered by the Aleut voiceless **t**, e.g. **tulutu-x̂** 'chisel' from **dolotó**; En **tuska-x̂** (also **duska-x̂**) 'board' from *doská*; **tuluuma** 'hello!' from *zdoróvo*. In other words the Russian voiced stops were represented by the Aleut voiced fricatives and finally were in part adopted as such, in an irregular way (see **2.2.**).

The Russian palatalized dental consonants are rendered by the respective Aleut dentals, possibly palatalized before **i**, or by palatal consonants, e.g. **taata-x̂** 'father, dad' from *tyátya*; E **tuutka-x̂**, Au **chutka-x̂** 'aunt' from *tyótka*; E **uchuux**, A pl. **hutyuuga-s** 'flatiron' from *utyúg*; E **puchaaska-**, E, A du. **puchaaski-x** 'suspenders' from *podtyázhki* (only pl.); E **yuuyma-x̂**, A **duuma-x̂** 'inch' from *dyuym*; **naanka-x̂** 'babysitter' from *nyán'ka* 'nurse'. The palatalized labial is rendered by a cluster with **y** in **kuufya-x̂** 'coffee' from *kófe* [-ƒe], cf. E **kupyu-x̂** 'lance' from *kop'yó*. En **givraaska-x̂** beside Eu **yivraaska-x̂** 'squirrel' from *yevráshka* is explained by the uncommonness of the sequence **yi** in Aleut (A **Ginvaari-x̂** 'January' may reflect dialectal Russian *genvár'*).

The five Russian sibilants are rendered by the Aleut palatal **s** (the initial *shch* also by **ch**), the two voiced ones by **z** in Atkan (unless the word was borrowed from Eastern Aleut) (see **2.7.**), e.g. **sistra-** 'sister' from *sistrá*; **kriisa-x̂** 'rat' from *krýsa*; **siila-x̂** 'awl' from *shílo*; **misuuka-x̂** 'bag' from *meshók*; Eun **sivchi-n**, Ea **chivchi-n** 'pliers' from *shchiptsý* (only pl.); En **striisina-n** 'rafters', Ean **triisina-n** 'horizontal poles of fish rack' from *tréshchina* 'rafter'; A **yaasika-x̂** 'box' from *yáshchik*; E **samuuka-x̂**, A **zamuuka-x̂** 'padlock' from *zamók*; E **gasaliina-x̂**, A **gazaliina-x̂** 'gasoline' from *gazolín*; E **saari-**, A **zaari-** 'to fry' from *zhári-t'*; E **liisa-x**, **liisi-x**, A **liiza-s**, **liizi-s** 'skis' from *lýzha*, pl. *lýzhi*; Ea **druusa-x̂**, A **druuzi-x̂** 'yeast' from pl. *drózhzhi* (Epu **druuschi-x̂**, Eu **druuscha-x̂**, Ep **truychi-x̂**). In late loanwords the voiced sibilants were rendered by **z** also in Eastern Aleut, e.g. Eu 1984, A 1952- **zaavtrika-**, En 1978 **saavtrika-** '(to have) breakfast' from *závtrika-t'*; Eu 1984 **kuuzira-x̂**, A **kuuziri-x̂** 'trump (in cards)' from *kózyr'*; Ep 1979 **zistaanka-x̂**, E 1909- **sistaanka-x̂** 'can, tin' from *zhestyánka*.

The Russian fricative *kh*, which varies from a prepalatal to a postpalatal according to the adjoining vowels, is rendered by the Aleut velar or uvular fricative, e.g. A **xudi-** 'to deal (cards)' from *xodí-t*; En **saxu-** 'to play chess', A 1984 **sax̂u-** 'to check' from *shakhú-yu* 'I check'; Epa 1983 **xulustaaka-x̂**, Epun 1941- **x̂ulustaaka-x̂**, but Ea 1983 **kulustaaka-x̂**, A **hulustaaka-x̂** 'bachelor (fur seal)' from *kholostyák*; **lumaax̂a-x̂**, En **lumaaĝa-**, E 1878- **rubaaxa-x̂** 'shirt' from *rubákha*. In initial position before a consonant it was against the old Aleut pattern and was partly replaced by the velar stop: **xliima-x̂**, **x̂liima-x̂**, **xliiba-x̂**, **kliiba-x̂**, **kliipa-x̂** (see the entry) 'bread' from *khléb*.

The Russian initial cluster *st-*, a sequence fricative + stop against the Aleut pattern, in the following loanword was replaced by the sequence stop + fricative: E **tdux**, **tdug-**, A 1838–1909 **tduux**, **tduug-** 'knock; to knock (as on door)' from *stuk*. Later, clusters of the Russian type were adopted in many loanwords, e.g. En 1978, A 1950- **stuuka-** 'to knock on (door)' from *stúka-t'*; **skaapa-x̂** 'cupboard' from *shkap*; even E **struusa-**, A **struuza-** 'plane, to plane' from *struzh*, but simplified in Ea 1983 **supila-x̂** 'rafter' from *stropílo*.

In medial position the foreign clusters, such as stop or sibilant + stop, were variously adjusted to the Aleut patterns by change of manner or place of articulation or by insertion of a vowel, for example in the old loanword E, A **satxa-x̂** 'net, gill net' from *sétka*; **duuxtura-x̂** 'doctor' from *dóktor'*; so also **kavkaana-x̂** (E 1909 **kamkaana-x̂**) 'fox trap' from *kapkán*; A 1840 **mismaliita-x̂** 'pistol' from *pistolét* (En, A 1978 **pistaliita-x̂**); Eu 1984 **uutaka-x̂** 'duck' from *útka*; En **spiichika-x̂** 'match' from *spíchka*; Eu 1984 **iiskara-x̂** 'spark' from *ískra*. The foreign cluster of homorganic consonants is avoided by dissimilation in E **muunma-x̂**, **muunhma-x̂**, 1982 **puunpa-x̂** 'pump' from *pómpa*.

With its novel clusters due to syncopation, Eastern Aleut was more open to the foreign clusters than Atkan, cf. E **luhmaatka-x̂**, **lupaatka-x̂** beside **luhmaataka-x̂**, **lupaataka-x̂**, A **luhmaatxi-x̂**, **lupaatxi-x̂** 'shovel' from *lopátka*, pl. *lopátki*; E **uchki-x**, A **uchxi-x** 'eyeglasses' from *ochkí* (only pl.); E (A) **puluska-**, A **pulasxa-** 'to rinse' from *poloská-t'*. In the course of time, however, the foreign clusters were adopted also in Atkan, perhaps partly through Eastern Aleut, cf. for example, the abovementioned forms A 1950–52 **puraasxi-x̂** and A 1950- **furaaski-x̂**, Ep 1941 **furaaska-x̂** 'cap' from *furázhka*.

In addition to the more or less regular adaptations there are several cases of sporadic dissimilation or metathesis, e.g. A **kulukuunchika-x̂** 'monkey flower' from *kolokól'chik* 'Campanula'; En **vanduura-x̂** 'molding' from *bordyúr* 'border'; **patriita-x̂** 'picture' from *portrét*; Ea **guusnika-x̂**, En **nuusnika-x̂**, A **nuuznika-x̂** 'outhouse' from *núzhnik*; Ea **kurchuuka-x̂**, Eu **kruchuuka-x̂** 'doorhook' from *kryuchók*; A **digaarka-s** 'game with clubs' from *dregálka* 'club'; Eu **pukuruula-x̂** 'pick' from *koparúlya*.

Nouns

Adopting Russian nouns into his Aleut speech, the bilingual Aleut would have to substitute his system of two cases and three numbers for the Russian six cases in two numbers, with different endings in the different gender classes, as used in actual sentences.

The Aleut absolutive case would then correspond, in the first place, to the Russian nominative and accusative, which differ only in the singular of one gender class, in Siberian Russian not necessarily even there (according to Dal', type *vodá* used also for the standard accusative *vódu*). As an object of a negated verb it would correspond also to the Russian genitive, which mostly differs from the nominative-accusative (the neuter type *délo*, gen.sg. *déla* would sound alike). After prepositions, which correspond to Aleut positional nouns with a preceding noun in the relative case (simple sg. **-m**), a Russian noun would be in the accusative (mostly like the nominative), in the so-called prepositional or in the instrumental, after some in the genitive or dative, which would all thus correspond to the Aleut relative case. In nominal constructions the Russian genitive corresponds to the Aleut relative case (with a possessive suffix in the following possessed noun), after lower numerals to the Aleut absolutive case. From a morphological point of view, the Aleut cases present no problem and there are no traces in Aleut of the Russian instrumental or dative (the latter corresponds to Aleut constructions with a positional noun). The relevant problem is, from an Aleut point of view, the choice between the nominative-accusative, the genitive and the prepositional, irrespective of gender, not found in Aleut.

From an Aleut point of view, in terms of the Aleut vowel system, most Russian nouns would end, in the singular, in a consonant or in **-a** or **-i**, some few in **-u** (e.g. *pal'tó*, Aleut **paltu-x̂**), in the plural in **-i** or

-a (there are no certain traces of the genitive or prepositional plural). Nouns ending in a velar consonant could possibly be adopted as such, actually only **samuug-** (du. **samuug-ix**), **sapuux** 'shoe' from *sapóg* (pl. *sapogí*); E **uchuux** 'flatiron' from *utyúg*; E **kalhmaax** 'married woman's headscarf' from *kalpák* (A 1840 **kamlaaka-x̂**). In general, to be fitted into the Aleut pattern, a Russian noun ending in a consonant would need an additional vowel, **a** or **i** (possibly **u**), which actually could come also from a Russian inflected form ending in a vowel. Russian nouns ending in a non-palatalized consonant mostly got the **a**, and those ending in a palatalized consonant got the **i**, e.g. **braata-x̂** 'brother' from *brat*, gen. *bráta*; **misuuka-x̂** 'bag' from *meshók* (gen. *meshká*); **kamkaana-x̂**, **kavkaana-x̂** 'fox trap' from *kapkán*, gen. *kapkána*; **muuli-x̂** (Ep 1941 **muli-x̂**) 'moth, butterfly' from *mol'*, gen. *móli*; **chasti-** 'dimple, spot' from *chast'* 'part', gen. *chásti*; A **ruuli-x̂** 'rudder' from *rul'*, gen. *rulyá*; **funaari-x̂** 'lantern' from *fonár'*, gen. *fonaryá*; **Iyuuni-x̂** 'June' from *iyún'*, gen. *iyúnya*. But also, for example, **kaltuumila-x̂**, **kartuufila-x̂** 'potato, potatoes' from *kartófel'*, gen. *kartófelya* (no pl.); **kurula-x̂** 'king' from *koról'*, gen. *korolyá*; **kuura-x̂** 'measles' from *kor'*, gen. *kóri*. Perhaps the Russian palatalization was not always perceived by the Aleut.

In some words the Aleut stem clearly reflects or presupposes a Russian inflectional vowel, e.g. **guuda-x̂** 'year' from *góda*, gen. of *god* = [got]; E **gruuba-x̂**, A **gruuva-x̂** 'coffin' from *gróba*, gen. of *grob* = [grop]; **ruga-x̂**, du. **-x**, pl. **-s** 'antler, antlers' from *rogá*, pl. of *rog* = [rok], gen. *róga*; A **taaza-x̂**, E **taasa-x̂** 'pan, washbasin' from *táza*, gen. of *taz* = [tas]. The Russian forms ending in a vowel could be adopted directly but the distribution of the vowels in Aleut raises certain problems.

Some Aleut variants clearly reflect different Russian forms: E **kitaayicha-x̂** 'Chinaman' from *kitáyets*, pl. **kitaaychi-n** from *kitáytsy*; **siima-x̂** 'seed' from *sémya* (gen. *sémeni*), A **siimina-x̂** 'seed' from pl. *semenyá* (yet with **ii** from the sg.); E du. **liisa-x**, **liisi-x**, A pl. **liiza-s**, **liizi-s** 'skis' from *lýzha*, pl. *lýzhi*. In a couple of words an Aleut variant has the stem vowel from the singular but the vowel length from the plural: Eb pl. **pruustina-n**, A sg. **prustina-x̂** 'bed sheets' from *prostynyá*, pl. *próstyni*; Ek pl. **iikra-n**, Eun **ikra-x̂**, pl. **-n** 'fish eggs' from *ikrá*, pl. *íkry*. Russian nouns with no singular may in Aleut have the expected **i**, e.g. E **sivchi-n** (Eu sg- **-x̂**) 'pliers' from *shchiptsý*; Ean du. **uchki-x**, A **uchxi-x** 'eyeglasses' from *ochkí*. But they may also, especially in Eastern Aleut, have an **a** that is not in the Russian word (apart from the prepositional, instrumental and dative plural), e.g. En **uchka-x** beside **uchki-x**; **siina-x̂** 'corridor, anteroom' from *séni* (prep. *senyákh*, dat. *senyám*); E **salamaala-x̂**, **saravaara-x̂**, Eb, A **salamaali-x̂** 'pants' from *sharaváry* 'breeches'; E du. **bruudna-x**, A pl. **-s**, Ep. pl. **bruudni-n**, A **-s** 'high rubber boots' from *bródni*; Ek **sluuda-x̂**, Eau **sluudi-x̂** 'clubs (cards)' from *zhlúdi*; E **alaadika-x̂**, A pl. **-s** 'fried dough, fritter' from *oládeyki* (Dal', sg. only *olád'ya*). The Aleut **a** of these words apparently came about by an analogical back-formation based upon the Russian sg. *-a* vs. pl. *-i*, which in Aleut could be both singular and plural, with the respective suffixes **-x̂** (rel. **-m**) and E **-n**, A **-s**. Conversely, the **i** of Ea, A **chiplaati-x̂**, beside En **chimhlaata-x̂** 'chicken' from pl. *tsyplyáta* (sg. *tsyplyónok*), is not found in the Russian word and could come from an "Aleut-Russian" plural, i.e. a Russian plural converted into a Russian plural *-i*, then with Aleut singular **-x̂** added.

A number of ordinary Russian stems in *-a*, especially *-ka* after a consonant, have the **a** in Eastern Aleut but an **i** in Atkan. Some of them may reflect, respectively, the Russian singular and plural, e.g. E **viilka-x** (du.), **piilka-x̂**, **biilka-x̂**, A **biilki-x̂**, **viilki-x̂** 'fork', Russian sg. *vílka*, pl. *vílki*. In other cases one would rather think of the prepositional, e.g. E **naviiska-x̂** 'attic, upstairs' from *navéska* (Dal': 'suspension, thing hung up'), but A **naviiski-x̂**, **naviiskim ilan** 'in the attic', possibly from (*v*) *navéske*; E **divaana-x̂** 'divan, couch' from *diván*, but A **dìvaani-x̂**, **divaani(m) kugan** 'on the couch', possibly from (*na*) *diváne*; E **skuula-x̂** 'school' from *shkóla*, but A **skuuli-x̂**, **skuulim ilan** 'in the school' possibly from (*v*) *shkóle*. E **uglu-x̂** 'corner' reflects clearly the prepositional (*v*) *uglú* '(in) the corner', nom. *úgol*, gen. *uglá*. Cf. also **kuuchu-** 'to pile; heap' from the acc. (*v*) *kúchu* '(in a) heap', nom. *kúcha*. The Russian phrase *na letú* 'on the wing' (nom. *lyot* 'flight') was adopted as a verb: **nalitu-** 'to shoot (a bird) on the wing'.

E, A **chaayu-** 'tea; to drink tea' clearly reflects the Russian partitive genitive *cháyu*, while Au **chaaya-** may reflect the nom. *chay* or the gen. *cháya*. E, A **muluka-x̂** 'milk' would likewise seem to reflect the gen. *moloká* rather than the nom. *molokó*; E, A **pisma-x̂** 'letter' perhaps the gen. (*dva*) *pis'má* '(two) letter(s)', if not the pl. *pís'ma*, rather than the nom.sg. *pis'mó*.

A few Russian nouns have been associated with an Aleut postbase: **stuulux̂**, rel. **stuuluĝim**, 'table' from *stol* re-analyzed according to the pattern of **qalux̂** 'table, place to eat'; **karandaasi-x̂** (beside En **karandaasa-x̂**) 'pencil' from *karandásh* with the postbase of **aluĝ-asi-x̂** 'pen, pencil, writing instrument'; En **nagaaliisi-x̂** (beside Eu **nagaalisi-x̂**, Ea A **nagaalisa-x̂**) 'gun case' from *nagálishche* with, possibly, the same postbase -V**si-**.

Adjectives

While Aleut has no adjectives, only verbs and verbal nouns, Russian has two sets of adjectives in three genders, longer forms with full case inflection, and shorter forms used as predicates.

The predicative forms are naturally adopted as verbs in Aleut, e.g. **staara-** 'to be old' from *star*, fem. *stára*, n. *stáro* 'is old'; E **chasliiva-** 'to be lucky' from *schastlív*, fem. *schastlíva*; A, Au **guusta-** 'to be thick (of liquid, fog)' from *gust*, n. *gústo*; E, Au **siitka-**, A **ziitka-** 'to be thin (of soup, fog)' from n. *zhídko* (m. *zhídok*, fem. *zhidká*). With the postbase **-lix̂ta-**: **pyaanalix̂ta-** 'to be drunk' from *pyan*, fem. *pyána*, the same as **taanga-lix̂ta-**.

The following noun seems to reflect longer forms: Ea **stuluguuya-x̂** 'table knife, butter knife' from m. *stolovóy* (*nozh*) 'table (knife)'; Eun **stulugaya-x̂**, A **stuluvaaya-x̂** apparently from the fem. *stolováya*, En **stuluugaya-x̂** from the fem. *stolóvaya* (cf.

stolovaya lozhka 'tablespoon'). A 1840 **dumuma-x̂** 'oak wood', 1952 **duvuvu-x̂** 'mahogany wood' may reflect the stem of the neuter *dubóvo-ye* (*derevo*) 'oak (wood)', the verbalized En **x̂uluudna-** 'to eat (meat) cold' that of n. *kholódno-ye* (*myáso*) 'cold (meat)', while the negative **liisna-lakan** 'to be few', **liisna-x̂** + negation 'not too much', probably comes from phrases such as *net líshnyago* 'there is not too much' (see Dal').

Russian adjectives in *-skiy*, fem. *-skaya*, n. *-skoye*, were translated by Netsvetov 1840 as Aleut nouns in the relative case, for example, *Aleutskiy (aya oye) Unángam* ..., e.g. *Aleutskiy yazyk* - **Unangam tunu-u** 'the Aleut language'. Thus, with substitution of the Aleut **-m** for the Russian suffix, *Načhátki Khristiánskago uchéniya* 'Elements of Christian teaching' was translated in the 1830s as **Xristiáanam hachigáasigan itaangíisingin**. In this way the new Aleut stem became a noun: **Xristiaana-x̂** 'a Christian', the equivalent also of *khristianín*. Likewise **Amlikaana-x̂**, **Amirkaana-x̂** 'American' from *amerikán-skiy*, the equivalent of **Amirkaanchi-x̂**, **Amrikaanchi-x̂**, pl. E **-n**, A **-s**, from the pl. *amerikántsy* 'Americans'; E, Au **Yapuuna-x̂**, pl. **-n** 'the Japanese', Au **Yapuuna(m) tanang** 'the Japanese Islands, Japan', from *yapón-skiy*. En **Yapuunim tanangin**, A 1909 **Yapuunim sunax̂taqaa** 'an old Japanese ship', apparently is an "Aleut-Russian" plural in **i** of the "extracted" Aleut stem **Yapuun-**.

Verbs

Adopting Russian verbs into his Aleut speech, the bilingual Aleut would naturally substitute his Aleut tense and person suffixes for the Russian endings, much as the bilingual Copper Island Aleuts substituted the Russian endings for the Aleut suffixes of their Aleut verbs (Golovko and Vakhtin 1990).

The great majority of the borrowed verbs reflect the stem of the Russian infinitive and preterit, some of them possibly also the imperative, cf. the Aleut imperative as the base of the Russian inflection in Copper Island Aleut. E.g. **kuri-** 'to smoke' from *kurí-t'* 'to smoke', pret. *kurí-l*, fem. *kurí-la*, etc., imper. *kurí*, pl. *kurí-te*. The Russian infinitive, used with various auxiliary verbs, would correspond both to Aleut verbal forms with an auxiliary (e.g. the intential with **aĝ-**) and to the stem of Aleut derivatives, e.g. A **kuri-itu-t ii?** 'do you want to smoke, have a cigarette?'

A dozen verbs, most of them Eastern Aleut, apparently reflect the common part of the Russian present forms, possibly also the imperative, e.g. E, A **gulaaya-** 'to take a walk, stroll' from *gulyáy-u* 'I am walking', *gulyáy-esh* 'you are walking', *gulyáy-et* 'he/she is walking', etc., imper. *gulyáy*, pl. *gulyáy-te*, beside A **gula-** from *gulyá-t'*, *gulyá-l*, etc.; E **risuuya-** 'to draw (picture)' from *risúy-u*, etc., beside A **risuva-** from *risová-t'*, etc.

Au **staani-** 'to splash' would seem to reflect the pres. *vzdán-esh*, *-et* (1.sg. *vzdanú*, inf. *vzdanút'*) rather than the imperative *vzdaní*. A **muug-**, **mu(u)gi-** 'to scrub, rub (in bath)' could reflect the pres. *móy-u*, etc., and/or the imper. *móy* (inf. *mýt'*); **guni-** 'chase away' possibly the dialectal inf. *goní-t'* (standard *gnat'*, pres *gonyú*) but more easily the imper. *goní*. E, A **miti-** 'to sweep' probably reflects the imper. *metí* rather than the pres. *met-ú* (inf. *mestí*); E **saymi-**, A **zaymi-** 'to borrow' likewise the imper. *zaymí* rather than the pres. *zaym-ú*, etc.; while **tulki-** 'to mash (e.g. potatoes), to grind' could only reflect the imperative *tolkí*, pl. *tolkí-te* 'push, strike, pound' (inf. *tolknut'*, pres. *tolkn-ú*, etc.).

In actual use, for example to an Aleut receiving orders from a Russian or a "Creole", the imperative would seem to be as realistic as any other form, but the different verbs could of course have been borrowed in many different situations. Thus E **saxu-** 'chess, to play chess', A **sax̂u-** 'to check' (to say "chess"), would seem to reflect the pres. 1.p.sg. *shaxúyu* 'I check', as said by the player at the chessboard.

Other forms

The Russian loanwords in Aleut include some interjections; two equivalents of the Aleut greeting **aang** 'hello!': E 1834- **tuluuma** from *zdoróvo* (Dal'), A **draastuu** from *zdrávstvuy*; and the recent adverb E **siychaas**, A **siichaas** 'at once, straight away' from *seychás*, the equivalent of E **hingaligaagan**, A **hingahligaax**.

The particle E 1826-, A 1838- **kum** expresses hypothesis or unreality almost exactly like the Russian *by*. It could be a calque from Russian, an instance of Russian influence upon Aleut syntax (see **4.3.**), but it could also have been borrowed from Russian, with addition of the relative suffix **-m**, cf. A 1860 **kum-aan**, as if **ku-m+(ng)aan**. Heard as "bu" or "pu", it could have been rendered as **ku**, cf. **tukuulu-x̂** from *topór*, etc., discussed above.

6. Sources

Except for those materials noted as privately held, originals or copies of all sources (published and unpublished) are present at the Alaska Native Language Center Archives, University of Alaska Fairbanks. These include those sources the originals of which are at other repositories. In all cases, including those in which an original manuscript is held at ANLC, the name of the repository where the original is held is cited.

1758–1778 place names selected from (1) Stählin, Jacob von, *Kurze Nachricht von dem neulich entdeckten Nord-Archipelagus*, St. Petersburg and Stuttgart, 1774. English translation *An Account of the New Northern Archipelago*, London, 1774; (2) J.L.S. (name not known, but possibly Johann Ludwig Schulze), *Neue Nachrichten von denen neuentdeckten Insuln in der See zwischen Asien und Amerika*, Hamburg and Leipzig, 1776; (3) Coxe, William, *Account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America*, London, 1780; (4) Pallas, Peter Simon, *Neue nordische Beyträge*, 7 vols. 1781–96 (relevant vols. 1, 2, 3) St. Petersburg, Leipzig, 1781–1782; (5) Andreyev, A.I., *Russkiye otkrytiya v Tikhom Okeane i severnoy Amerike XVIII Veka*, Moscow, 1948; (6) Efimov, Aleksey Vladimirovich *Atlas geografiches-kikh otkrytiy v Sibiri i v severo-zapadnoy Amerike XVII–XVIII vv.*, Moscow, 1964.

Eu 1768 Pyotr Kuzmich Krenitsyn and Mikhail

Levashev in Coxe 1780:261 (see **1758–1778**(3)). Two words.

1772 Peter Simon Pallas in letter to Hartwig Ludwig Christian Backmeister, copy by Johann Christoph Adelung in Fond 7 (Adelunga), opis' 1, delo 135, Manuscript Division, Saltykov-Shchedrin Library, St. Petersburg. Ten words and ten numerals heard in Irkutsk from seamen (among them probably Dmitriy Bragin). Also published in Coxe 1780:303. One of the items appears to originate from the Near Islands or the Rat Islands (*Agaija* = **aĝaya-x̂** sun), another from the Andreanof Islands (*Kankus* = **qankus** three), a third from the Fox Islands (*Katschik* = **kachix** wind); most of the rest are from any area.

Eu 1778 vocabularies recorded by participants of the Cook expedition in **Samgan udaa** (English Bay, Unalaska 115) October 1778, probably from the Aleut-Russian interpreter Yermusk: (1) David Samwell, 126 items (and several proper names) in ms., British Museum, Egerton 2591 (published in Beaglehole, John Cawte, ed., *The Voyage of the Resolution and Discovery 1776–1780*, Part Two, Cambridge 1967: 1146–1148); (2) James King (never published), eighty-three items (and one chief's name) in Public Records Office, ADM 55/122, folio 102v.; (3) William Ellis, two berry names in Ellis, William, *An Authentic narrative of a voyage ... in 1783*, 2 vols. 1782:2, 52–53, reprinted by Da Capo Press, 1969; altogether 141 different items, including three purely Russian items (see **5.**) and one English one ("give me *goosame*" = give some). The digraph ch was used both as in English and for the voiceless velar and uvular fricatives and the initial h-. A couple of words were misunderstood: Samwell "A man, *Chengan*" = **hingan** 'that one (you see there)' beside *Taiaroch* = **tayaĝu-x̂** 'man'; "*Oleac* Foot" beside "*Oole* Boots"= **uulix** 'boot, mukluk'; "*Chadooch* Brass" for King "*Tcha'thook* Oil" = **chadu-x̂** 'oil' (the oil pointed at may have been in a brass kettle). Seven items are problematic (see Problematic words in older sources, Samwell 1778, King 1778, page 559 of this volume).

E 1780 anonymous ms. transmitted by Governor Klichka to Peter Simon Pallas, in Fond 7 (Adelunga), opis' 1, delo 135, Manuscript Division, Saltykov-Shchedrin Library, St. Petersburg. Thirty-five numerals and twenty-two sentences translated according to a questionnaire of Hartwig Ludwig Christian Backmeister.

A 1780 Under-clerk Efim Mutovin, ms. transmitted by Governor Klichka to Peter Simon Pallas, in Fond 7 (Adelunga), opis' 1, delo 135, Manuscript Division, Saltykov-Shchedrin Library, St. Petersburg. Fifty-five words (mostly names of body parts), thirty-four numerals and twenty-two sentences (Bergsland, Knut, 1959:83–84, *Aleut Dialects of Atka and Attu* in Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia) translated by the newly baptized Aleuts Artemiy Pan'kov and Iakov Onokhov according to Hartwig Ludwig Christian Backmeister's questionnaire.

E 1791 Carl Heinrich Merck (Merk), ms. in Merck Family Archives, Darmstadt, Germany, published in (1) Jacobi, Arnold, ed. (partly, some copying mistakes), *Carl Heinrich Mercks ethnographische Beobachtungen über die Völker des Beringsmeers 1789–91*, Berlin, 1937; (2) Stresemann, Erwin, ed., *Dr. C.H. Mercks ornithologische Aufzeichnungen während der Billingschen Expedition von Okhotsk noch Alaska (1787–1791)*, Jena, 1950 (bird names); (3) Titova, Zoya Dmitr'evna, *Slova aleutskogo yazyka, vstrechayushchiyesya v tekste rukopisi K. Merka o zhitelyakh O. Unalashki* in *Etnograficheskiye materialy severo-zapadnoy geograficheskoy ekspeditsii 1785–1795*, Magadan, 1978; (4) Pierce, Richard A., *Siberia and Northwestern America, 1788–1792. The Journal of Carl Heinrich Merck*, Kingston, Ontario, 1980 (many copying mistakes). About three hundred items obtained together with Michael Rohbeck on Unalaska from the interpreter Mikhail Lavrentyevich Milkov, born on Umnak, or incorporated from the journal of Merck's assistant Carl Krebs. Sixteen items are problematic.

E 1791 Michael Rohbeck (Robek), word list recorded on Unalaska, published in Cyrillic transcription in Sarychev, Gavriil, *Puteshestviye Kapitana Billingsa*, St. Petersburg, 1811:4, 121–129. Two hundred twenty-seven items, eleven problematic.

E 1791 Martin Sauer, word list in Sauer, Martin, 1802, *An account of a geographical and astronomical expedition to the northern parts of Russia*, London, Appendix II, pp. 9–14. Two hundred items, 171 same as **E 1791** Rohbeck. Seven of the additional items are problematic.

E 1791* Unalaskan word list (a) in comparative vocabulary (German to Chukchi, Naukanski Yupik, Unalaska Aleut ["Nagunalaschka"], Andreanov Island Aleut, Kodiak, and two varieties of Kamchadal), with 330 items in the Unalaska column; plus (b) additional pages listing 171 Unalaska items as "Mundart von Unalaschka ausser dem Wörter Buch" ("Dialect of Unalaska in addition to [that in] the [comparative] Dictionary"). Those in (a) are probably from Michael Rohbeck, though they differ largely from those the 227 items in the same standard word list done by Rohbeck and published by Sarychev in 1811, while those in (b) are evidently at least partly copied from Merck's own material; the handwriting is neither Rohbeck's nor Merck's. The entire manuscript is labeled "Bey der Billingschen Expedition durch Dr. Merck gesammelt" ("Collected through Dr. Merck on the Billings Expedition"). It is found in Fond 7 (Adelunga), opis' 1, delo 136, ll. 16-31v, and became available too late for new information from it to be incorporated into the main body of the dictionary; see Addendum. Total 401 items, 21 of them problematic.

A 1791 Michael Rohbeck, word list obtained from the Atkan chief Ioann Pan'kov (Sarychev, Gavriil, *Puteshestviye flota Kapitana Sarycheva*, St. Petersburg, 1802:II, 124 ff.), published in Cyrillic transcription in Sarychev 1811 (see **E 1791**), part 4:121–129, part of the German original (eighty-eight items) copied by Adelung, in Fond 7 (Adelunga), opis' 1, delo 135, Saltykov-Shchedrin Library, St. Petersburg. Two hundred seventy-four items (about 235 different words), a couple of them problematic.

A 1791* Andreanof Island ("Andreanofs Inseln") word list in comparative vocabulary (see **E 1791***), clearly copied from same material as **A 1791** by Rohbeck (as published by Sarychev 1811, 274 items), but here with 313 words in Andreanof column, six of them problematic; see Addendum.

E–A 1791 census, signed by Captain Robert Hall of the Billings expedition, in two manuscripts: (a) OFVU, Fond 24, N°. 67, Tsentral'nyy Gosudarstvennyy Arkhiv Drevnykh Aktov, Moscow; (b) Fond 214, opis' 1, delo 29, Tsentral'nyy Gosudarstvennyy Arkhiv Voenno–Morskogo Flota. Both are apparently copies by clerks from original lists possibly written down by some person(s) with at least some command of Aleut, perhaps a "Creole" of Unalaska. The census contains altogether 1,203 names. The number of different Aleut names is 1,099, of which 620 are included in the dictionary, being more or less clearly interpretable (see Appendix 7: Ancient Aleut Personal Names).

E 1800 (approximate date) Johann Christoph Adelung, Unalaskan word list obtained from an Aleut in St. Petersburg, ms. in Fond 7 (Adelunga), opis' 1, delo 135, Manuscript Division, Saltykov-Shchedrin Library, St. Petersburg. Fifty-eight items, including ten numerals and a couple of problematic items.

E 1804 Yuriy Feodorovich Lisyanskiy, Unalaskan word list in Lisyanskiy, Yuriy Feodorovich, *Puteshestviye vokrug sveta v 1803.4.5. i 1806 godakh* ..., St. Petersburg, 1812:2, 182–206 (English edition, *A Voyage round the World in the Years 1803, 4, 5, and 6* ..., London, 1814). Three hundred fifty-one items, including twenty-seven numerals. Four items are problematic, one of them obviously miscopied: *ya-mykgap* for 'tendon' (zhila), ms. probably *igechykdan* = **igachiqdan** pl. 'ropes of braided sinew'.

E 1805 Nikolay Petrovich Rezanov, comparative vocabulary, Fond 7 (Adelunga), opis' 1, delo 139, Manuscript Division, Saltykov-Shchedrin Library, St. Petersburg; 1,160 Unalaskan items, including seventy-six problematic ones. Some items may point to western Unalaska, e.g. *shaggimag* = **sagimax̂** 'face'.

E 1806 Johann Christoph Adelung and Johann Severin Vater, some original vocabulary (one problematic item) in Adelung, Johann Christian and Vater, Johann Severin, *Mithridates oder allgemeine Sprachkunde*, vol. 4, pp. 254-55, Berlin, 1806–17.

E 1812 "Words of the Fox Islanders" ("Slova Lis'evskoy Gryady Obitateley"), column in comparative "Dictionary of the Nations Living under the Jurisdiction of the American-Russian Company" ("Slovar' obitayushchikh v vedenii Ameriko-Russiyskikh kompaniyskikh zanyatiy sostoyashchikh", Russian to Bodega [Miwok, in California], Fox Island Aleut, Kodiak Yupik, Sitka Tlingit, Yakutat Eyak, Kenai Tanaina); 642 multilingual entries, 1-481 numbered; based first on Miwok ("Slova obitayushchikh narodov na beregakh novago Albiona v Zalivakh grafa rumyantsova /:Bodega:/"), after the 510th entry the Aleut and Kodiak being primary. The manuscript is anonymous and undated but is datable to about 1812, the time of the foundation of the Russian colony in California, when the main contact was with Miwok rather than Pomo (Michael Krauss p.c.). It is found in Fond 7 (Adelunga), opis' 1, delo 146, Saltykov-Shchedrin Library, St. Petersburg, and became available too late for new information from it to be incorporated into the main body of the dictionary; see Addendum. Five hundred sixty-eight Fox Island Aleut items, of which 22 are problematic

E 1819 Rasmus Rask, vocabulary obtained from two Aleuts in St. Petersburg, ms. in the Royal Library, Copenhagen (Ny Kgl. Samling 4°, no. 149ᶜ, pakke 103, 13 pp.), Thalbitzer, William, ed. *Et Manuskript af Rasmus Rask om Aleuternes Sprog, sammenlignet med Grønlændernes*, 1916. Two hundred twenty-four items (words and grammatical forms), including two problematic ones. The palatal affricate is written q, the uvular fricatives ř, x̌. Some items point to western Eastern Aleut, e.g. *úñhnir* = **uhngix̂** '(man's) sister'; *tumàzan aðah* = **tumazaan** (modern **tumaniin**) **adax̂** 'our father'.

E 1824 Adelbert von Chamisso, *Cetaceorum maris Kamtschatici imagines, ab Aleutis e ligno fictas, adumbravit recensuitque Adelbertus Chamisso*, Verhandlungen der kaiserlichen Leopoldinisch-Carolinischen Akademie der Naturforscher, Berlin 12, 1824:1, 249–263. Eleven names of whales from Pallas, Peter Simon, 1811, *Zoographica Rosso-Asiatica*, 4 vols., St. Petersburg, and from an Aleut recorded by Louis Choris, one of them problematic.

E 1825 Kirill Timofeyevich Khlebnikov, ms. "Yazyki i narechiya", Fond 445, opis' 1, delo 47, Perm District State Archives, Russia. The manuscript is in an elegant but difficult hand and no doubt has copying mistakes. Two hundred seven items, including eighteen problematic ones, in part due to copyist's mistakes.

E 1826 Ioann Veniaminov, "Katikhizis ili kratkoye izlozheniye Pravoslavnago Khristianskago Zakona", translated into Eastern Aleut with the help of Ioann Pan'kov, chief of Tigalda, Russian and Aleut text (67 pp.), Fond. 796, opis' 109, delo 1686, Tsentral'nyy Gosudarstvenhyy Arkhiv Istoricheskikh Aktov, St. Petersburg, ms. St. Herman's Pastoral School, Kodiak, Alaska.

E 1829 Ivan Kurbatov of Belkofski, short religious text (translation) in Veniaminov, Ioann, *Opyt grammatiki aleutsko-lis'evskago yazyka*, St. Petersburg, 1846:1, 85–87.

E 1831 Ioann Veniaminov, *Nachatki Khristianskago ucheniya*, St. Petersburg, 1834 (vii + 181 pp.), (Primer, prayers, biblical history, Catechism, notes on the Aleut language), translated with the help of chief Ioann Pan'kov, prefaced Unalaska, August 26, 1831, published St. Petersburg (withdrawn from circulation because of errors).

E 1832 Ioann Veniaminov "Yevangeliye ili svyatoye blagovestvovaniye Gospoda nashego Isusa Khrista ot Matfeya", translated with the help of Chief Ioann Pan'kov and (his son) interpreter Semyon Pan'kov, 1831 (title page), preface dated June 5, 1832; into Eastern Aleut text only (v + 169 pp.), Fond 796, opis' 113, delo 1798, Tsenlral'nyy Gosudarstvennyy Arkhiv Istoricheskikh Aktov, St. Petersburg, also excerpts from the Gospel of Mark, Luke, and John, calendar, and instructions to printer, pp. 170–[185], begun 1828, finished 1831, first draft of Gospel of Matthew, before reworking with Pyotr Burenin and Iakov Netsvetov (see **E 1838**).

E 1833 Ioann Veniaminov, *Ukazaniye puti v tsarstviye nebesnoye / Agúuĝum angalígan sílan hakalúĝa chugáaĝux̂tan* (Indication of the path to the heavenly kingdom), prefaced Unalaska, September 2, 1833, revised 1834, 1837, published Moscow 1840 (second printing 1899) (4 + 114 pp). The text was conceived in Russian and translated into Aleut in January–March 1833 (Veniaminov's journal), probably with the help of Semyon Pan'kov (the son of Ioann Pan'kov), and possibly revised finally with Pyotr Burenin (cf. **E 1838** preface).

E 1834 Ivan (Ioann) Veniaminov, *Opyt grammatiki aleutsko-lis'yevskago yazyka* (Tentative grammar of the Aleut language of the Fox Islands), prefaced Unalaska, April 18, 1834, published St. Petersburg, 1846 in two parts (xv + 87, iii + 120, vi pp.). The first part contains the grammar, written from November 1833 to February 1834. The second part includes an Aleut–Russian vocabulary of about 2,650 items (words, derivatives and grammatical forms), a Russian index, and ten song texts collected by Semyon Pan'kov (republished in Bergsland, Knut and Dirks, Moses, eds., *Unangam Ungiikangin Kayux Tunusangin / Unangam Uniikangis Ama Tunuzangis / Aleut Tales and Narratives*, Alaska Native Language Center, Fairbanks, 1990). According to Veniaminov's journal the compilation of the vocabulary started in March 1834, was expanded in April 1834 with 1,200 words from the conversational language, and was rewritten for publication in 1836 (probably in collaboration with Semyon Pan'kov). It naturally includes words used in the religious translations of the preceding years, among them the translation of Matthew started with Ioann Pan'kov in 1828. The vocabulary thus represents primarily (if not exclusively) eastern Eastern Aleut, e.g. **hu-** 'to reach', rather than **(h)nu-**. The orthography is explained in **2.7.** Verbs, by Veniaminov listed mechanically in a 1.p.sg. form **-kuqing** 'I (do)', are cited in the dictionary in the conjunctive, where possible with an indication of the valence left out by Veniaminov. Words adopted mechanically from the earlier translations and certain other irregularities are listed in Problematic words in older sources, page 559 of this volume.

E 1837 Ioann Veniaminov, *Bukvar'* (Primer) (24 pp.) printed 1840 and 1893 in **E 1839**.

A 1837 Iakov Netsvetov, preface, dated Atka, November 15, 1837, and notes to **E 1839**. As explained in the preface, the Atkan forms are partly adjusted to Eastern Aleut; so also **-ulux** (-uluk) for Atkan **-ulax** 'not'.

E 1838 Ioann Veniaminov, *Gospoda nashego Iisusa Khrista Yevangeliye napisannoye Apostolom Matfeyem*, translated into Fox Island Aleut, prefaced Novo-Arkhangel'sk (Sitka), August 26, 1838, published St. Petersburg, 1840 (second printing 1896). According to the preface the Russian text was translated first with Ioann Pan'kov in 1828 (according to the journal September 10–24, 1829), corrected with Semyon Pan'kov in 1832 (cf. **E 1832**), with Pyotr Burenin in 1836, and finally revised by Iakov Netsvetov.

A 1838 Iakov Netsvetov, preface, dated Atka, May 22, 1838, and notes to **E 1838**, and translation into Atkan (partly adjusted to Eastern Aleut) of Luke 1:1–66 and Acts 1–2, in **E 1838**.

E 1839 Ioann Veniaminov, *Xristiáanam hachigáasigan itaangíisingin / Nachatki Khristanskago ucheniya* (Elements of Christian teaching), prefaced June 25, 1839, published St. Petersburg, 1840 (second printing 1893), containing *Bukvar'* (**E 1837** primer with prayers, the Creed, numerals) (24 pp.); biblical history (cited Hist.) (104 pp.); catechism (51 pp.). According to the title page and the preface, the Russian text was translated first with Ioann Pan'kov in 1827 (cf. **E 1826**, **E 1831**), then corrected in Sitka (probably with Semyon Pan'kov and Pyotr Burenin and possibly others), and finally annotated by Iakov Netsvetov (**A 1837**).

E 1840 Ivan (Ioann) Veniaminov, *Zapiski ob ostrovakh unalashkinskago otdela* (Notes on the islands of the Unalaska District), prefaced St. Petersburg, December 6, 1839, published St. Petersburg, 1840 in three volumes (ix + 367 pp.; 431 pp., including tables; 135 pp.). According to Veniaminov's journal, the description of the Fox Islands was completed in November 1833. The third volume contains a description (26 pp.) of the customs and beliefs of the Atkan Aleuts, due to Iakov Netsvetov, including the Atkan song texts and three tales recorded by Netsvetov (republished in Bergsland and Dirks, eds., 1990 (see **E 1834**), and notes on the Koloshi (Tlingit).

A 1840 (approximate date) Anonymous (certainly Iakov Netsvetov), ms. (225 pp.) in Container C2, Manuscript Division, Alaska Church Collection, Translations, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. Contains a Russian–Atkan Aleut dictionary of about 4,600 items (words, derivatives and grammatical forms), topical list of about nine hundred items and ninety-eight place names of Atka and Amlia. The forms are partly adjusted to Eastern Aleut (e.g. **-ulux** for Atkan **-ulax** 'not'), but the number endings are mostly written **-x̂**, **-x**, **-s**. The aspiration is generally left unmarked, e.g. *údaq* for **hudax̂** 'dried fish' like *údax̂* = **udax̂** 'bay'. Verbs are given in the 3.p.sg. optative, transitive verbs in the passive; in the present dictionary they are cited in the active conjunctive. The manuscript has some copying mistakes, perhaps due to a copyist rather than to Netsvetov, e.g. *Ilalúdaq* for **iladudax** 'relatives'. Ten items are problematic.

E 1860 Innokentiy Shayashnikov, "Ot Marka Svatoye Blagovestvovaniye / Máarkam iláan Tunusachxísam Angaliĝadigángin," ms. dated Unalaska, January 12, 1860, in Archives, St. Herman's Pastoral School, Kodiak.

A 1860 (approximate date) Lavrentiy Salamatov (b. 1818, probably at Atka), translations into Atkan Aleut of the Gospel according to St. Mark, St. Luke and St. John; anonymous Bukvar' (certainly by Salamatov) (26 pp.), including "Ukúuláaĝan ukudigachigáasas adungizulax" (Short instructions for a happy life); ms. in Container C2, Manuscript Division, Alaska Church Collection, Translations, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. (The Gospel according to St. Mark edited in Bergsland 1959:87–104 (see **A 1780**).)

E 1861 Innokentiy Shayashnikov, *Mataqulim adunginulux Igamanaalaligiin angagilaagin aqan / Kratkoye pravilo dlya blagochestivoy zhizni* (Short rules for a happy life), published New York, 1902 (15 pp.).

A 1862 Lavrentiy Salamatov, "Sokrashchennyy katikhizis ili Katixíizisam adungizúlax dlya obucheniya aleutskago yunosheshtva ili Unángam aniqdunginíin achixáasagas", ms. (39 pp.) in Container C2, Manuscript Division, Alaska Church Collection, Translations, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

E 1867 William H. Dall, thirteen whale names with identifications, ms. in Record Unit 7073, William H. Dall Papers, Box 24, Folder 16, Smithsonian Institute Archives, Washington, D.C.

E 1868 Antoine Balitz, "Unalaska vocabulary", about 250 English to Aleut items, BAE ms. 35, National Anthropological Archives, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.

E 1868 Anton Ugaril'nikov, translation into Eastern Aleut of a Russian Life of St. George, ms. (7 pp.) in Sheldon Jackson College Library, Sitka.

E 1870 (years around 1870) Innokentiy Shayashnikov, "Unangam Aasmukaa" (primer with prayers), "Katixíizisam iluliĝii" (abbreviated Catechism); translations into Eastern Aleut of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke and St. John, and of the Acts of the Apostles, ms. in Container C1, Manuscript Division, Alaska Church Collection, Translations, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. The Gospel according to St. Luke was published in New York, 1903, the Gospel according to St. John and the Acts in New York, 1902. The manuscripts have a few mistakes, due to the copyist, and the printed editions have a few misprints of very minor importance.

E 1871 Alphonse J. Pinart, various vocabularies, fieldnotes and copies from older sources (not readily distinguishable), ms. in PK 49, Bancroft Collection, University of California Libraries, Berkeley. The fieldnotes (partly illegible in the available Xerox), perhaps some 1,700 items from different parts of the eastern Eastern Aleut area, including some place names from the Shumagin Islands, are partly in a Cyrillic, partly in a roman notation.

E 1878 Lucien M. Turner, "Alyut Vocabulary", collected 1878–79 at Unalaska Island, Illiuliuk village, "procured mostly from André Lodoshnikoff, the second priest of that village, and a few from an intelligent man of the community" (174 pp.), BAE ms. 2505-c, National Anthropological Archives, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. The manuscript includes an Aleut-English vocabulary (842 items) and demonstratives, etc., numerals, and sentences (100 pp.). The vocabulary includes eighteen definitely Atkan words (e.g. *Úm suq* = **umsux̂** tongue, E **agnax̂**) and one or two apparently Attuan (e.g. *Kóg la ká nûq* = **quglaqanax̂** clavicle), probably obtained from the "intelligent man of the community". The notation of the vowels is of the English type (e.g. û for the vowel in but), with no indication of velar and uvular consonants (q = **x** or **x̂**). There are also indications of an underlying Cyrillic notation (probably Rev. Lodochnikov's hand), e.g. *Kil yáq* = **qilaax̂** 'early'. Thirty-one items are problematic.

Abm 1881 Benedykt Dybowski, *Wyspy Komandorskie*, Lwów, 1885. Thirty-three Bering Island and two Copper Island words (the grammatical forms are taken from Veniaminov 1840, 2:266–67 (see **E 1840**)).

Ab 1892 Nikolay Vasil'yevich Slyunin, about 230 words with some derivatives and grammatical forms and seventeen short sentences obtained on Bering Island 1892–93 with the help of the priest Adrian Serikov and Veniaminov 1846 (see **E 1834**), ms. in Razryad 60, opis' 1, no. 16, Arkhiv Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, St. Petersburg.

E 1898 Andrey Lodochnikov, *Molitvy i pesnopeniya pravoslavnoy tserkvi na Aleutskom narechii* (Prayers and canticles of the Orthodox Church in Aleut), New York, 1898 (77 pp.).

Ep 1903 G.R. Putnam, "Geographic Names in Alaska". Appendix 7, *Report of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1903, pp. 1013–1016. Native names for locations on St. George Island, Bering Coast. About 120 place names obtained from the Aleut Peter Rosanof; only a small selection is included in the present dictionary, the rest are adopted from Russian or are not interpretable with certainty.

Eu 1904 Leontiy Sivtsov in *Aláaskam Mangiyúgan Achiigusàa / Pravoslavnaya Alyaska / Orthodox Alaska*, 1904, edited by Simeon Samoilovich and Leontiy Sivtsov, Unalaska, periodical, mimeographed (29 pp.), Bancroft Collection, University of California Libraries, Berkeley.

Eb 1906 Richard H. Geoghegan, 277 items elicited with the help of Veniaminov 1846 (see **E 1834**) at Valdez, March 18, 1906, from Makar Zakharof, a native of Belkofski, typescript in the Geoghegan Collection, Archives, Alaska and Polar Regions Dept., University of Alaska Fairbanks.

E 1909–10 Waldemar Jochelson, lexicon and texts collected at Unalaska and Nikolski: original lexical file (Aleut-Russian, about 4,200 cards) and extensive texts in Manuscript Collection, New York Public Library; further lexical material in Jochelson, Waldemar, *Archaeological Investigations in the Aleutian Islands*, Washington, D.C., 1925, *History, Ethnology, and Anthropology of the Aleut*, Washington, D.C., 1933; texts published in Bergsland and Dirks, eds., 1990 (see **E 1834**):

- **Ea** Isidor Solovyov (1849–1912), originally of Akutan, moved to Unalaska.
- **Eu** Kliment Burenin (b. 1843), Marfa Golodova, Illarion Menshov (b. 1851), Leontiy Ivanovich Sivtsov (1872–1919), Aleksey Mironovich Yachmenev (1866–1937).
- **En** Timofey Dorofeyev (b. ca. 1865 at Makushin, Unalaska), Arseniy Kryukov (1880–1930s), Enafa Pletnikova, Ivan Suvorov (ca. 1867–1934).

A 1909 Waldemar Jochelson, phonographic cylinder recordings of Petr Khoroshev (Peter Horoshoff 1890–1927) and Mikhail Mershenin (ca. 1870–1943) on Atka (originals at Pushkinskiy Dom, St. Petersburg), transcribed by Moses L. Dirks (Bergsland and Dirks, eds., 1990:492–589 (see **E 1834**)).

Au 1909 Waldemar Jochelson, original lexical file (mostly included in the Eastern Aleut cards) from Stepan Prokop'yev (b. 1880), lexicon and texts collected at Attu, in Manuscript Division, New York Public Library; texts from Stepan Golodov (b. 1859), Filaret Prokop'yev (1870–1910), Saveliy Prokop'yev, Stepan Prokop'yev published in Bergsland and Dirks, eds., 1990:594–661, 674–676 (see **E 1834**).

Ab 1931 Elizaveta P. Orlova, Aleut-Russian vocabulary, typescript, 1,826 items (about 1,235 different words and derivatives) obtained from Aleut "brigade" in Khabarovsk 1931–32. Indications of vowel length and uvularity of fricatives are lacking. Thirty-five words and some derivatives are unknown from other sources.

En 1934 Afinogen K. Ermeloff (1890–1956), "Wreck of the Umnak Native," ms. copy by Jay Ellis Ransom (in roman transliteration) with interlinear translation done with Rev. Gregory Kochergin (42 pp.) including free translation.

En 1935–36 Ardelion G. Ermeloff, diary, in Jay Ellis Ransom's transliteration and interlinear translation (254 pp.), Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

A 1936, Au 1936 Olaus J. Murie, forty-nine Atkan and seventy Attuan bird names in Murie, Olaus J., *Fauna of the Aleutian Islands and Alaska Peninsula*, Washington, D.C., 1959.

A 1937 Melville Jacobs, lexical file (about 1,200 slips) and texts (17 pp.) obtained from Sergey Golley (b. 1894) in Seattle, typescript in Notebook 133, Jacobs Collection, University of Washington Library. (Texts checked with Golley by Knut Bergsland 1973 and partly published in *Angaginaagamagis Tunumkaasaqangis / Told by Older People*, Atka-Anchorage, 1973.)

Ep 1941 John Peabody Harrington ms. in the National Anthropological Archives, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. Especially a vocabulary of about 3,450 items, reheard with John Yatchmeneff from Veniaminov 1846 (see **E 1834**) and Jochelson's manuscripts (see **E 1909–10**), with additional original vocabulary, partly in Harrington's phonetic transcription, partly in Yatchmeneff's Cyrillic orthography, and twelve texts written in Cyrillics by Yatchmeneff.

En 1948 Afinogen K. Ermeloff, alphabetical vocabulary in Cyrillic orthography, about 4,000 items (words and grammatical forms), no glosses; about 1,500 translated by Gordon H. Marsh and Charles I. Shade (additional explanations by William Ermeloff to Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks 1982), some in Marsh collection, Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks, and the rest in Charles I. Shade collection, Peabody Museum, Harvard University.

En 1948 Gordon H. Marsh, fieldnotes (75 pp.) from Afinogen K. Ermeloff, Jenny and Oxenia Krukoff, Larry Chercasen, in Marsh collection, Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

A 1948 Gordon H. Marsh, fieldnotes (56 pp.) from William Dirks Sr. (1882–1967), Sergey Golley, Andrew Snigaroff (1891–1951) and others, in Marsh collection, Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Au 1948 Gordon H. Marsh, fieldnotes from Jennie Golley, at Atka (with **A 1948**), in Marsh collection, Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

En 1949 Gordon H. Marsh, fieldnotes (87 pp.) from Afinogen K. Ermeloff and Anton Bezezekoff, in Marsh collection, Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks; Charles I. Shade, "Ethnological Notes on the Aleuts," A.B. thesis, Harvard University, 1949, at Peabody Museum Library, Harvard University.

Au 1949 Theodore P. Bank, II, tape recording of Alfred Steven Prokopeuff (b. 1909) at Atka, ninety words and short texts, transcribed by Knut Bergsland (texts in Bergsland 1959:126–128 (see **A 1780**)), copy in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

En 1950 Gordon H. Marsh, fieldnotes (134 pp.) from Afinogen K. Ermeloff, in Marsh collection, Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

A 1950 Knut Bergsland, fieldnotes (200 pp.) from William Dirks Sr., William Dirks Jr. (b. 1911), Larry Dirks (b. 1925), Andrew Snigaroff, Vera Agnes Snigaroff (b. 1927), Nadesta Golley (1929–80), John Nick Prokopeuff (1915–1951), Spiridon Zaochney (b. 1929) and others. (Short texts told by William Dirks Sr. in Bergsland 1959:77–79 (see **A 1780**).), Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Au 1950 Michael Ephem Lokanin (b. 1911), short texts written in Cyrillics for Theodore P. Bank, II (checked with Olean Prokopeuff by Knut Bergsland in 1973), copy in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

A 1951 Poda Snigaroff (1921–78), letter to Knut Bergsland, in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo

Ea 1952 Gordon H. Marsh, lexical fieldnotes (43 pp.) from William Tcheripanoff (1903–92), Hugh McGlashan, William McGlashan, Luke Shelikoff, and texts with notes (34 pp.) from Ignaty Mensoff and William Tcheripanoff, in Marsh collection, Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Ep 1952 Gordon H. Marsh, fieldnotes (9 pp.) from Alexandra Gromoff, in Marsh collection, Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

En 1952 Gordon H. Marsh, fieldnotes (45 pp.) from Afinogen K. Ermeloff and Fred Bezezekoff, in Marsh collection, Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

A 1952 Knut Bergsland, fieldnotes (470 pp.) from William Dirks Sr. and Larry Dirks (the short texts in Bergsland 1959:79–82 (see **A 1780**)), Lydia Dirks, Vera Snigaroff and others; tape recordings of Cedor Leonte Snigaroff (1890–1965), the texts transcribed with Vera Snigaroff (ms. 283 pp.), in Bergsland 1959:58–77 (see **A 1780**), new edition *Niiĝuĝis Maqax̂tazaqangis / Atkan Historical Traditions*, Fairbanks, 1986; in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Au 1952 Knut Bergsland, fieldnotes (67 pp.)

and tape recorded texts from Michael Lokanin (text in Bergsland 1959:124–126 (see **A 1780**)), in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo

Abm 1963 Georgiy Alekseyevich Menovshchikov, Aleut-Russian glossary, Atkan of Bering Island (about 1,800 items) and Attuan of Copper Island (about 1,500 items), based on Veniaminov 1846 (see **E 1834**), in *Yazyki i Toponomiya*, Tomsk 1977:167–198. Problematic words are not included in the present dictionary.

Ea 1970 William Tcheripanoff, tape recording, with explanations by Anfesia Shapsnikoff, Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

A 1971 Knut Bergsland, grammatical and lexical fieldnotes (239 pp.) from Larry and Lydia Dirks, Nadesta Golley, Vera Nevzoroff (b. Snigaroff) and others; tape recordings of Phillip Nevzoroff (b. 1905), Sergey Golley, John Nevzoroff (1921–86) and Larry Dirks, Spiridon Zaochney and Dan Prokopeuff, and others, transcribed with Nadesta Golley, Larry and Lydia Dirks, partly published in *Angaĝinaagamagis Tunumkaasaqangis / Told by Older People*, Atka-Anchorage, 1973, in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Au 1971 Knut Bergsland, lexical fieldnotes from the late Willy Golodoff, in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

A 1973 Moses Dirks and Sally Snigaroff, tape recordings of Larry Dirks Sr., Olean Prokopeuff, Vera Nevzoroff (b. Snigaroff) and others, transcribed by Moses Dirks and others, published in *Angaĝinaagamagis Tunumkaasaqangis / Told by Older People* and *Tunumkaazam Itxalax̂tangis / Miscellaneous Stories*, Atka-Anchorage, 1973; Moses Dirks, *Atx̂am Qangis* (Atkan Fishes) (38 pp.), *Atx̂am kugan Mataliin Angaĝiilanas* (Life on Atka) (42 pp.), *Atx̂ax̂ Matal Agunaa* (The Building of Atka Island) (9 pp.), Nadesta Golley, *Atx̂am Hitnisangis* (Atkan Plants) (46 pp.), *Taangulam Kiiĝuusii* (The Mountain of Thirst) (11 pp.), *Unangam Hlakuchaa Ivaanax̂* (The Little Aleut Boy John) (15 pp.), all Atka-Anchorage, 1973; Knut Bergsland, fieldnotes from Larry Dirks Sr. and others, in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Ea 1974 Rev. Paul Merculieff, tape recording of William Tcheripanoff, transcribed by Moses Dirks 1982, copy in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Ea 1974 Rev. Ismail Gromoff and Ray Hudson, place names from William Tcheripanoff, first published in **Ea 1975**.

En 1974 Knut Bergsland, fieldnotes from Sergie Sovoroff (1902–89), in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Ea 1975 Rev. Ismail Gromoff and Ray Hudson, *Aleut for Beginners*, Unalaska City School, Unalaska, 1975 (43 pp.). Vocabulary and place names from William Tcheripanoff and Anfesia Shapsnikoff.

En 1975 Rev. Paul Merculieff, tape recording of Sergie Sovoroff with transcription, checked by Moses Dirks 1983; copy of the text in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Eu 1976 Ray Hudson, tape recordings of Nikolai Galaktionoff (b. 1925) and Nikolai Shaishnikoff, place names, etc., copy in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

En 1976 Rev. Ismail Gromoff and Ray Hudson, Umnak place names from Sergie Sovoroff, copy in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Ea 1977 Ray Hudson, interview with William Tcheripanoff, in *Cuttlefish One*, Unalaska High School, Unalaska, 1977.

Ea (Ek) 1977 Olga Mensoff (b. at Kashega) and Moses Dirks, *Akutanax̂*, National Bilingual Materials Development Center, Anchorage, 1977 (32 pp.).

En 1977 Ray Hudson, plant names and other vocabulary from Sergie Sovoroff, in *Cuttlefish One*, Unalaska High School, Unalaska, 1977; Rev. Ismail Gromoff, tape recordings (texts) from Sergie Sovoroff with translations, checked by Moses Dirks 1983 and Dorofey Chercasen 1984.

A 1977 John Nevzoroff, *Kasakam Uniikangis / Russian Stories*, recorded on tape, transcribed and edited by Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, National Bilingual Materials Development Center, Anchorage, 1977 (35 pp.). Also, Moses Dirks and others, *Hlax̂* (25 pp.), *Strumiintas* (19 pp.), NBMDC, 1977; Knut Bergsland, fieldnotes, in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

E 1978 Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks with Agnes and Sergie Sovoroff and Olga Mensoff, *Qawalangim Tunugan Kaduugingin / Eastern Aleut Grammar and Lexicon*, National Bilingual Materials Development Center, Anchorage, 1978 (190 pp.).

A 1978 Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, *Niiĝuĝim Tunugan Ilakuchangis / Introduction to Atkan Aleut Grammar and Lexicon*, National Bilingual Materials Development Center, Anchorage, 1978 (237 pp.). Also, Moses Dirks, *Kdam ilan Hunax̂* (42 pp.), *Atx̂ax̂* (31 pp.), NBMDC, 1978; Moses Dirks with Lydia Dirks, *Niiĝuĝim Qalgadangis / Atkan Food*, NBMDC, 1978 (46 pp.) (second edition 1980 (48 pp.)).

En 1978–1984 Rev. Paul Merculieff, fieldnotes (30 pp.). Original manuscript in possession of author, copied for the Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

A 1979 John Nevzoroff, wartime recollections, tape recording transcribed by Moses Dirks (66 pp.); Knut Bergsland, fieldnotes (40 pp.), in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Ea 1981–82 Minoru Oshima, fieldnotes from Luke Shelikoff, William Tcheripanoff and others. Original manuscript in possession of author, copied for the Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

Ep 1981 Minoru Oshima, fieldnotes from Anatoli Lekanoff Jr. Original manuscript in possession of author, copied for the Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks.

En 1981 Sergie and Agnes Sovoroff, Augusta Dushkin, "Aleutian Plants," ms. in Ray Hudson's collection, Unalaska.

A 1981 Moses Dirks, *Atx̂am Sangis / Atkan Birds*, National Bilingual Materials Development Center, Anchorage, 1981 (78 pp.); Nadesta Golley, *Niiĝuĝim Hilaqulingis / Atkan Readings*, after the author's death edited by Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, NBMDC, 1981 (93 pp.).

Ek 1982 Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, fieldnotes and tape recordings (including text) of Olga Mensoff, in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

En 1982 Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, fieldnotes (70 pp.) and tape recordings, checking of older material with Sergie and Agnes Sovoroff, William Ermeloff, Dorofey Chercasen and others, in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Ab 1982 Evgeniy V. Golovko, manuscript list of about seventy Bering Island words and variants not found in Bergsland, *Atkan Aleut-English Dictionary*, National Bilingual Materials Development Center, Anchorage, 1980, presented in 1990.

Am 1982 Evgeniy V. Golovko, "Materialy dlya izucheniya yazyka mednovskikh aleutov," *Lingvisticheskiye issledovaniya*, Leningrad 1988:73–78 (Copper Island texts).

Ea 1983 Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, fieldnotes (110 pp.) and tape recordings (including texts), checking of older material with William Tcheripanoff, in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Ep 1983 Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, fieldnotes (27 pp.) and tape recordings, checking of older material with Gabriel Stepetin (1911–1992) and his wife Zenia, bird names from Nikolai Stepetin (b. 1919), in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

E Sand Point 1984 Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, fieldnotes from John Holmberg (b. 1904, mother Atkan, father Swedish), in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Eb 1984 Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, fieldnotes and tape recordings (including texts) of Alex P. Kenezuroff (b. 1930), Andrew Kenezuroff (b. 1939), Ignaty Kuzakin (b. 1929), Larry Bear (b. 1932), at King Cove, in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Ep 1984 Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, fieldnotes from Tatiana Bendixen and Sally M. Bear, at King Cove, in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

Eu 1984 Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, fieldnotes (125 pp.) and tape recordings, checking of older material with Nikolai Galaktionoff (b. 1925 in Makushin, lived five years at Biorka), Nikolai Lekanoff (b. 1925 in Makushin), Alice Moller (b. Denisoff 1914 in Kashega), in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

E Makushin 1984 specifically local words according to Nikolai Galaktionoff, in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

En 1984 Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, fieldnotes (37 pp.) and tape recordings, checking of older material with Sergie and Agnes Sovoroff, Dorofey S. Chercasen, Daniel J. Krukoff, in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

A 1984 Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, fieldnotes and tape recordings of William Dirks, including texts transcribed by Moses Dirks (44 pp.), in Knut Bergsland private collection, Oslo.

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Main Entries and Subentries

A, HA, AA, HAA

a Au 1952, Ab 1963 *interjection of surprise* oh! (*cf.* **aa**)

a-lix E 1791-, A 1780-, Ab 1963, (**a-** - Au 1909-52), **u-l** Au 1909-52, Am 1982, (**u-** - A 1860-) *vi.* to be: 1a. to be what, who, *or* how □ **alix inga?** E 1909, **al hinga?** A 1909 what is that? **alix waya?** E 1834-1909 what? (*said when one does not understand what is said*); **alix ama?** is this it? (J 31:12); **al hama?** A 1952 how is he now? (*possible answer:* **maqaĝiqadakux̂** he is all right now); **anaa aqataatukung** En 1952 I want to know who he is

1b. to be someone (*identification*) □ **kiin altxin?** E 1870 who are you? (John 1:19); **kiin ax̂** A 1952 who is he? (*cf.* **kiin hinga** who's that?); **ting ax̂** A 1971 it is me (*as on a picture*); **amaan braataa anang aqataasalix** En 1983 knowing that I was her brother; **hlas uchiitilaa akuq** A 1971 I am the boys' teacher; **uchiitilangis akuning** I am their teacher; **Imaan akum waaĝakux̂** E 1909 it is John who came back (not somebody else); **kiin akux̂ haqax̂** A 1950 who is (the one) coming? **ting akuq hital angaliq** A 1952 it was me who went out (earlier today)

1c. to be something (*attribution*) □ **Piitrax̂ alqux̂ ax̂** A 1971 what is Peter? **uchiitilax̂ ax̂ hinga** he is a teacher (*cf.* **uchiitilax̂ hinga** that's the teacher); **ayagaadax̂ akuq(i)ngaan** Ek 1982 when I was a girl; **Unangax̂ aq** A 1971, **Unangax̂ uting** Au 1909 I am an Aleut (E 1909 **Unangaqing**, *Russian* ya aleut); **isux̂ alaĝum algaa ax̂** A 1973 the seal is an ocean animal; **kamgadax̂ anazulax ax̂takus** A 1952 they had not been Christian (N.M. 3:104); **taĝayux̂ iĝamanax̂ ax̂** A 1860 salt is a good thing (Mark 9:50; *cf.* **iĝamanakux̂** it is good); **chux̂taqangis kraaskihlix̂ akux̂** A 1952 his clothes are "just paint", stained with paint

1d. to occur in a certain number □ **aalax ax ichaa** E 1909 make them two (to be two); **hatim ataqan al hamang akus** A 1950 there are eleven there, *lit.* being eleven they are there; **ataqan ang awaaq** A 1860 that I shall work alone, *lit.* being one (Luke 10:40)

2a. to be in some place, position, *or* state □ **qanangun alix** E 1909, **qanang ul** Au 1952 where is he? **qalgadax̂ stuuluĝim kugan akux̂** A 1971 the food is on the table; **stuuluĝim kugan qalgadax̂ akux̂** there is food on the table; **hamaax angaĝix̂ ilaming akux̂** A 1950 somebody lives with me; **hyaagam atiim aa** A 1952 a piece of wood that is straight, a straight piece of wood

2b. *Bibl.* to be, exist □ **Avraáamam aĝaqagan kadagaan, Anaq** A 1860 before Abraham was born, I was (John 8:58, *similarly* E; *Russian* Ya byl)

3a. **-na- a-** someone, some - □ **tunux̂tanax̂ akux̂ tutaqalinax̂** En 1910 she heard someone talking (J 64:11); **Piitrax̂ kidunax̂ akux̂** A 1973 someone is helping Peter; **kidunam akuu** someone is helping him; **hadan hingaaĝax̂tadanas aqaa** A 1860 some used to go there to him (Mark 1:5); **txidin saganinan alix anuxtaagiim** En 1910 when he thought that the people had fallen asleep (J 51:21)

3b. **-ku- a-** *neg.* nobody, nothing, no (way) - □ **mayaaĝikux̂ azalakan** A 1950 (nowadays) nobody is trapping; **hix̂takung aqadakux̂** A 1973 I have nothing more to say; **ulax̂ ilan akungin alakaĝin** En 1983 they had no house to stay in; **hiing ulukux̂ ulaka ukuĝaan** Au 1909 as one (*vp.*) could not stay there (J 80:20); **masxangaan ayuxtakung alakax̂** A 1973 there is no way for me to go out (in my boat), it is impossible for me to go out

3c. *with verbal noun in expressions of hypothetical possibility* □ **Piitrax̂ angunaĝulax kum ngus hix̂taa akux̂** A 1971 Peter could have had a little to tell me

3d. **-na-** *with person suffix* **a-** E to pretend (*cf.* **aada-lix** *below*) □ **umlanaan alix** En 1909 pretending to wake up (J 49:9); **qanachi akun** E 1909 they are pretending to eat

4a. *auxiliary with the conjunctive* □ **anaĝix̂ hamang ukulakan anaq** (= **ukunaĝulaq**) A 1952 I did not find anything there; **hingaa qilaa uchiitila(m) tayaĝuĝunaa asqas unan** Au 1949 the next morning they (the Japanese) killed the male teacher (1959:126, 34:14)

4b. *auxiliary with a past tense in non-final clauses* □ **txidin quyunan akuniin** Eu 1909 when they had gone to bed (J 85:10); **lunazulax akus txidix lutxalinas ax̂takus** A 1952 they had not believed but then began to gain confidence (N.M. 2:34)

5a. *initial connective with adversative force* (*cf.* **ma-lix**), *e.g.* **alix** E 1838-, A 1840, **al** A 1909- but, however (*e.g.* J 15:17, 32:10, 76:109, V B 1:15; N.M. 3:75); or (*e.g.* Matthew 20:15; J 14:15); **akuĝaan** E 1909-, A 1909- then (*e.g.* J 85:16), however (*e.g.* J 76:82, 78:82; N.M. 1:13); **aagiim** E 1910 then he (J 14:9)

5b. *connective in the intentional* because □ **aluqaning waya imin chimgux̂talakaqing, aangan kangchimatingin inax̂talakan** Eu 1909 what I have written I am not sending you now, because the translations are not finished (J 37:28); **wayaam ukan hnudaqadakux̂, aaĝan naanalĝuun amgix̂hlix̂ makum mal** A 1952 now he does not come in here anymore, because he is just watching his big sweetheart

5c. *connective in the conditional with or* (A) *without negation* or; E *also* **alix** or (*cf.* **ama**) □ **algam aguunulux chagim ngaan inguulalix**

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aguumulux tugaalakux̂ En 1983 (the club) is used for pushing or striking a sea mammal or a halibut; **slux̂, asxuunulax chaang slux̂, asxuunulax hatix̂ slux̂ axs aguu** A 1952 when one year or five years or ten years have passed (N.M. 2:35); **saygis sul asxuu tayal** A 1952 taking or buying a gun; **qaasax̂ alix qaĝax̂siidax̂** Ep 1941 a party or enjoyment ||Esk. -(ŋ)u- to be (*identification, attribution*). *Cf. also passive* -(**ĝ**)**a-**, Au -**ĝu**-; -**lga**-, Au -**lu**-; *negative imperative-optative* -**laga**-, Au -**lagu**-||

achxida-lakan Ep 1983 *vi.neg.* to be no good: **tayaĝum achxidaayulux** a man good for nothing + **-chxida-**

achx̂i- E 1832-, A 1840-, **ux̂chi**- Au 1909 *vt.* 1. to let be (somewhere) ◻ **alax nidilix̂ aakax̂ amasukux̂ hamang tingin achx̂isxakuĝaan** A 1973 when they (*vp.*) had let us be there for about two weeks perhaps

2. to think; to think *or* say to be ◻ **sunax̂ aqalix achx̂ikuqing** En 1978 I thought the ship was coming; **angaĝinas kiin Ting achx̂ikus** A 1860 who do the people say I am? (Luke 9:18, *likewise* E) **+-chx̂i-**

ada- E 1909, A 1840- *vi.* to usually be + **-da-**

aada-lix 1. E 1950-, A 1937- *vt.* to be like, be as if; to pretend to be ◻ **qugax̂ aadanas ax̂takus** A 1937 they must have been like devils; **tayaĝux̂ aadalix** En 1978 he pretended to be a man; **aniqdux̂ aadakuqing** En 1950 it is my birthday, *lit.* I am like a child

2. E 1983, A 1973- *vt.* to speak like ◻ **Unangax̂ aadada!** speak like an Aleut, speak Aleut! **adaan aadakux̂** A 1983 he speaks like his father

3. *with* -**na**- *with person suffix* E 1910- to pretend ◻ **asx̂alkaĝim asx̂anaan aadanax̂** Ea 1952-74 he did not die but pretended to die + **-aada-**

uudahli- A 1973- even ◻ **uudahling ayuxtanaq** 1981 even I went out (in my boat); *superintendent* **uudahliikluu** 1979 even the nasty superintendent + **-aadahli-**

aadi-lix A 1840- *vr.*, 1973, Ab 1931 *vi.* to hurry (E **angayax̂ta-lix**) ◻ **txin aadida!** A 1952 hurry up! + **-aadi-**

aadiisa-lix A 1860- *vrt.* to hurry with, do quickly ◻ **manatxin imis aadiisalix mada** A 1860 what you do, do quickly (John 13:27, E **angayax̂taasa-lix**) + **-aadi-usa-**

aadit-, aadisix A 1840 *vt.* to hurry, hasten + **-aadi-t-**

aadita-l A 1952- *vr.* to hurry, rush ◻ **txin aadital akan uyada** A 1952 hurry up and get that one over there + **-aadi-t-(x̂)ta-**

aagamax Eu 1984 *n.* the main, the biggest one, head; A 1860-62 chief, commander (Luke 22:26, E **tuku-ĝa-na-x̂**); *pl.* elders (Mark 6:21, E **ludaaĝi-n**) + **-iigamag-**

aagamagiĝa-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* church elder (*cf.* **staalasta-x̂**) + **-iigamag-ĝa-**

aagamagna-x̂ A 1838-40 *vn.* elder (Matthew 16:21 *pl.*, E **tuku-lgu-n**) + **-iigamag-na$_1$-**

aagamaxsix̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* seniority + **-iigamag-(x̂)si-x̂ta-**

aagusa-lix 1. E 1826 (-za-), A 1840 *vi.* to be true, veritable (of God); **aagusa-x̂** E 1833-, **aaguza-x̂** A 1860-, **aagut^{r}a-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* true, veritable, real; A true, truthful, truth (E **aaĝanĝu-uda-ĝ-ulux**) ◻ **Aguuĝum aagusaa/aaguzaa** E 1870/A 1860 the true God (John 17:3); **tayaĝum aagusaa** E 1833:29 a true, veritable man (of Jesus); **hamayaa aaguzax̂ ax̂** A 1860 he is true (John 7:18, E **aaĝanĝuudaĝulux akux̂**); **aaguzam huzuu** A 1860 the whole truth (Mark 5:33, E **husungin achiigusaadangin**)

2. **aagusakuĝaan** En 1909 as soon as it was, at once (J 46:24) + **-iigusa-/-iiguza-**

aaguzasix A 1860 *vi.* (saying) verily (Luke 4:24, E **aĝanĝu-lakan**) + **-iiguza-t-**

aaĝdagali-kuĝaan A 1952- *vi.* although it was, however (*e.g.* N.M. 2:35) + **-iiĝda-gali-**

aaĝli-lix E 1909- *aux.v.* to be unable, to do in vain; *also translatable as* but (A, Au **aaĝa-l**) ◻ **alaĝinaax̂six aaĝlikun, qichaĝnangin qichaĝlakan** Eu 1909 they tried to cut the whale but their knives were dull (J 82:42-43, Au **aaĝakun**) + **-iiĝa-li-**

ax̂ta-lix 1. E 1834-, A 1780- to appear to be someone *or* something ◻ **ingaya umning ax̂takux̂txin hi?** Ea 1910 are you my nephew then? (judging from what you say, J 15:49); **algax̂ ax̂takux̂txin ukuugiim** En 1910 when she saw that she must be an animal (having a tail, J 55:35)

2. to appear to be somewhere ◻ **ataqakus qumnaasihlis hiing ax̂takus ukumanax̂** A 1860 he saw that only the shroud was there (John 20:6)

3. E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **uuyax̂ta-l** (+ -**aaya**- = -**aada**-) Au 1909-52 *auxiliary expressing inference, with the conjunctive, the general, or a past tense* ◻ **Piitrax̂ waaĝax̂tal ax̂takux̂** A 1973 Peter apparently has come back (it is said to me, or I see his boat, or the like); **kadaangis kayutuzanaz ax̂takus** A 1973 the ancestors were strong (it is said); **tayaĝux̂ malgaqax̂ ax̂takux̂** En 1909 there was a man (*beginning of story*, J 49:1); **tayaĝux̂ hiing angaĝinax̂ uuyax̂tal** Au 1909 a man lived there, it seems (J 84:1)

4. A 1952 *vi.* to blow out of (direction); **ax̂ta-x̂** E 1791-, A 1840-, **ux̂ta-x̂** Au 1952 wind from - direction ◻ **qax-hadaan ax̂tal amaxsix̂** A 1952 last night it was blowing out of the east; **qagaadaan ax̂tax̂** E 1834- northeast (Ea east) wind; **amayagaa ux̂tam ama amay naaĝigan quchigikix** Au 1952 wind *or* direction between south and southwest + **-x̂ta-**

ax̂tagali- E 1826-, A 1840- 1. *aux.v.* although, even if ◻ **txin masunix̂tachx̂ilakan ax̂tagalikum, txin taĝax̂taaĝan maayulikux̂** En 1909 although he thought that it would be difficult for him, he was ready to try (to resist, J 46:7); **anaĝis taxsanazulax ax̂tagalikus anaĝix̂ imax alalakan ux̂tadakus** A 1952 although they (rich people) have not collected anything they have plenty of things

2. *connective* nevertheless, however ◻

ax̂tagalikuĝaan E 1870, A 1860 nevertheless (*e.g.* Luke 10:11); **ax̂tagalikus anaĝis machx̂isxaqazulax hiilax̂tazaJas** A 1952 however, they were not permitted to succeed (*lit.* do anything), it is said (N.M. 3:11)

3. *vn.* even, if it were but, at least ◻ **chux̂taqaam chidaĝa ax̂tagalix̂ imang hadĝatachx̂iix̂ta quliin, Hamaya hayadaqangin** E 1870 they besought Him that they might touch if it were but the border of his garment (Mark 6:56); **mayaĝulax ax̂tagalim manaaĝnatxin maasahliikalka anuxtalka** A 1840 thinking that even a sluggish man could carry out on him what he tried to do (V B 1:4) + **-x̂ta-gali-**

aaka-lix 1. E 1978-, A 1978- *vi.* can *or* could be someone *or* somewhere ◻ **kiin kum aakalix?** E 1978 who could it be? **hamang aakal anuxtakung** A 1978 I thought that it could be there

2. E 1870-, A 1860-, **uuka-** Au 1909 to be approximately, about ◻ **chaang aakakun** E 1909, **chaang uukakun** Au 1909 they were about five; **qaankun nidilin aakan ungiikam adaan alux̂ nung aqayax̂talakaqing** Eu 1910 for about three weeks I have neglected writing down stories (J 39:59); **ukuĝnaa saraayam aguĝii aakanax̂ liidakux̂** En 1975 it looks approximately like a work shed; **hingan asax̂ asax̂tax̂ aakax̂ ilaazatxin ilingin akux̂ aĝulax** A 1860 there is none among your relatives that comes close to having that name (Luke 1:61) + **-iika-**

aala-lix E 1832-, A 1860- *vp.* to be done (so), be done with ◻ **angaĝinam huzuugizagan quchigan aalazaqax̂** A 1952 that was done by (*lit.* among) all the people (N.M. 1:14); **qagmangix̂ hamang aalal qalgaqax̂** A 1978 the goose was consumed there (*lit.* being done to there); **hamayaa siching aalalix aygagalaqax̂** A 1860 he was carried by four, there were four to carry him (Mark 2:3) + **-ula-**

ali-lix 1. E 1812-, **ahli-lix** Eun 1909-, A 1860-, **usi-** Au 1909 *vi.*, *aux.v.*, *connective* to still be, be until; to just be ◻ **tin iĝatalaka hiing usiku (iingun alikum)** Au (Eu) 1909 still being (while he was) there without being scared (J 81:16); **il ahlizuukaganulax ilan aĝikuun** A 1952 you put it where it was just not supposed to be, you put it in the wrong place; **ahlikuĝaan** Eu 1909 it was so until = then, however (J 34:152); **ahlikuziin** A 1952 when they still were so = then (they) (N.M. 3:3); **angalim huzungis, a[h]lilix hingakus angalim snganaadangis** A 1862 all days, especially those holy days (Cat., E **taamanulugaan**)

2. **uhli-** A 1860- (1840 **ali-x̂**) *vn.* only (E **agachiida-**) ◻ **uhling ayuxtal saĝanaq** A 1971 only I went out yesterday; **udan Atx̂am uhlii txin aĝiisanax̂ ax̂tanax̂** A 1952 only Atka here was left (N.M. 3:113); **ulux̂ uhlii qalakan qax̂ ilax̂taa qada** A 1981 don't eat only meat but also fish + **-hli-**

aligax̂si- A 1860 *vn.* made for being a future: **ulam aligax̂sii** the foundation of the house (Luke 14:29) + **-liga-x̂si-**

amaguun Ab 1931 well, all right, *lit.* if it is too + **-ma-**

amasu-lix Ea 1909, A 1860-, **amusu-lix** E 1909-, **umasu-l** Au 1909-52 *vi.* to possibly *or* probably be someone or something; *aux.v.* perhaps, maybe, probably ◻ **aman ladix amusulix anuxtaasakix** En 1909 thinking that it might be their son (J 58:10); **alaĝum achidan angaĝix̂ amasukux̂ aqataanulux ukuugiim** Ea 1909 when he saw [something] on the beach [and] did not know if it was a person (J 7:3); **anax̂ maasaangan aqang amasukux̂ haqatalakaĝing** A 1952 I don't know if I can do anything to it; **qilaga maaĝaax̂ umasul** Au 1952 perhaps he'll come here tomorrow; **ayuxtaa(ngan) amasulakaq** A 1952 I probably won't go out; **sisadim amusukux̂ ayulakuqing** En 1936 I fell perhaps hundred times (on skis) + **-masu-**

amustu-kux̂ En 1978 *vi.* it may be, maybe + **-masu-x̂ta-**

ana-x̂ 1. E 1834-, A 1860- *vin.* being, which is, *etc.* ◻ **anaan idax̂talakaq** A 1971 I know who you are; **adux̂ ilan anaam tayaĝungin** En 1909 the men in the cave where he was (J 46:14); **amaan kiiĝuusim kangan ulam anagan nagan** En 1909 into a house that was on top of that mountain (J 64:8); **anqax̂tanam anangin** Ea 1910 those (*indef.*) who were going out (J 13:3)

2. E 1978, A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vn.* something, anything, somebody, anybody ◻ **anax̂ alanaqadal** A 1952 one got plenty of goods (*lit.* something, N.M. 2:37); **tachim anax̂ atxazalakaq** A 1971 I have not yet caught anything; **anax̂ malgal chalalgaakalakax̂** A 1973 there is no place there where one could land (*lit.* there being anything one could not land); **anax̂ mal ayx̂al ukutikux̂taan** A 1909 having traveled for some time (J 76:18) + **-na$_1$-**

anaĝi-x̂ E 1832-, A 1838-, Ab 1963 *n.* something, anything (Au **maat^{r}a-x̂**, *see* **ma-lix**) ◻ **agaliim anaĝix̂ akux̂ tutaqaliigiim** En 1909 when she felt that something was behind her (it was her tail, J 64:26); **anaĝix̂ aqayax̂talakan** Eu 1909 without heeding anything (J 85:30, Au **maat^{r}ax̂**); **hamaax anaĝim qalgaakanagan huzuu** A 1950 anything that can be eaten; **laavkim anaĝii** A 1950 what is in the store, the store's supply; **anaĝim anaĝiĝanaa** A 1840 material, substantial, *lit.* something being something; **anagmulgaan** En 1982, **anaĝimulugaan** (*for* **-ulag-**) A 1840 for nothing, for no reason + **-na$_1$-ĝi-**

anaĝiida-x̂ En 1950- *n.* any little thing + **-na$_1$-ĝi-aada-**

anaĝiigu-s A 1952- *n.pl.* any old stuff + **-na$_1$-ĝi-Vgu-**

anaĝix̂ta-l A 1952 *vt.* to have as stuff, supply ◻ **qan'gim ilan anaĝix̂taamis aqat imis taxsada** gather for yourself the stuff you are going to have in the winter + **-na$_1$-ĝi-x̂ta-**

anaĝikda-x̂ A 1840 *n.* a little bit + **-na$_1$-ĝi-kda-**

anaĝiilaaka-ĝ-ulax Ab 1963 *vn.neg.* bad, unfit, *lit.* what cannot be used for anything + **na$_1$-ĝi-ula-iika-**

anaĝiisi-x̂ A 1952- *n.* anything of use □ **ayx̂aasim anaĝiisix̂ aayulax** a boat good for nothing, a worthless boat + **-na$_1$-ĝi-usi-**

anaĝita-lakan En 1978, A 1840- *vi.neg.* to have nothing (of person); to be empty (as of box) + **-na$_1$-ĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

anaĝitat-lakan A 1860- *vt.neg.* to leave with nothing, let be empty □ **txidix tukuyax̂tas anaĝitatlakan igninax̂** A 1860 those enriching themselves he sent away empty (Luke 1:53, E **ma-asata-lakan**) + **-na$_1$-ĝi-t-(x̂)ta-t-**

anaĝitxaĝi-lakan En 1978, A 1950- *vi.neg.* to get nothing (as when fishing) + **-na$_1$-ĝi-txaĝi-**

anaax̂-six En 1948- *vi.* to try to be; **anaaĝlakaĝim** (he) accidentally, *lit.* without trying to be (so) (= **iik(u)naaĝ-lakaĝim** *under* **hinga**) + **-naaĝ-**

anamquni-lix A 1840- *vt.* to spoil, make no good; 1840 to violate; **anamquni-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* violation, offense + **-namqu-ni-**

anamquusa-lix A 1840 *vt.* to blame + **-namqu-usa-**

anamquta-lix A 1862 *vt.* to take badly: **tunum unuqungis anamqutalix hix̂talagaáq** that I do not take another's words badly, in a bad sense (Cat., E **atxax̂-ta-lakan**) + **-namqu-t-(x̂)ta-**

axnisa-lix Eu 1984, **ahnisa-lix** En 1984, **unisa-l** A 1909- *vt.* to wait for (game, etc.) to come □ **isux̂ unisakuq** A 1978 I am waiting for a seal (to emerge); **aganaa unisal** A 1909 waiting for it to get off (J 79:189) + **-nisa-**

aqada-lix E 1834-, A 1840-, **uqaya-** Au 1909-49 *vi.* to cease to be, be no more; E 1834 to die (*cf.* **ma-asaqada-lix**); *aux.v.* (*in the anterior or conditional*) after having □ **hix̂takung aqadakux̂** A 1973 I have nothing more to say; **qalix aqadaagiim** Ea 1909 after having eaten (J 10:15); **uqayaaming** Au 1909, **aqadaaming** Eu 1909 after having been (done) so, then I (J 80:8, *etc.*) + **-qada-**

aqadat-, **aqadasix** Ea 1910 *vt.* to have left; A 1952 to leave □ **ukuunulux aqadasix aagiim** Ea 1910 having no more anywhere to go (*lit.* to reach, J 18:4); **aqadasxaqas** A 1952 they were left that way (*vp.*, N.M. 3:39) + **-qada-t-**

aqali-lix E 1909, A 1952-, **uqali-l** Au 1909 *vr.* to begin to stay (in a place, J 81:5, N.M. 3:109) + **-qali-**

aza- 1. A 1950- *vi.* to be (something) usually, each time (= **a-da-**) □ **kalagas qam qaatunangis azas** A 1973 yellow sculpins are greedy fish

2. **asa-** E 1834-, **aza-** A 1840- *vt.* to amount to, be as many as □ **tuman asakun** E 1909 they are as many as we are; **asaqadin asalakaĝin** E 1909 they are not as many as they were; **asax̂ aaykaaĝux̂ asx̂anaan asax̂ asx̂atikuqing** E 1909 I killed as many foxes as you killed; **qanan azax̂ isux̂ husiiĝan ax̂s** A 1952 how many seals will it (the boat) hold? **qanaang azas awas** A 1860 how many workers? (Luke 15:17, E **a-saati-x̂**) + **-za-**

asat-, **asasix** E 1791 (azat-), 1834-70, Ep 1941 *vt.* to count, make a count of (*e.g.* Luke 14:28, A **sam-**) + **-sa-** (**-za-**)**-t-**

asaati-x̂ E 1870 *n.* number; numbering □ **hingan asaatix̂ x̂liiman** that number of loaves, that many loaves (Matthew 15:33, 1838 **hamaang asax̂ x̂liiman**); **hachigaqan asaatingin** the number of disciples (Acts 6:7) + **-sa-aat(i)-**

asaachaĝi-lakan En 1948- *vi.neg.* to be innumerable, to occur in great number; **asaachaĝiĝ-ulux** E 1833-34, Ep 1941 *vn.neg.* innumerable □ **tunux̂taaĝum asaacha[ĝi]nginulux** E 1833:85 innumerable sins + **-sa-aat-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

asaata-x̂ E 1834-, **azaata-x̂** A 1840 (-s-), 1860- *vn.* as many as, approximately as many as □ **haman azaatax̂ slux̂** A 1860 that many years (Luke 15:29, E **ingan asaatix̂ slux̂**); **qanan asaatax̂ qax̂** En 1978 approximately how many fish (did you catch)? + **-za-aat-(x̂)ta-**

aasa-lix 1. En 1978, A 1952-, **uusa-l** Au 1952 *vt.* to be (something) with, by (measure): **aalax slux braataam kingan aasakux̂** En, **alax slux braataam kingii aasakux̂** A he is two years younger than his brother, *lit.* he is his brother's younger by two years; **ulax slux kingiim kay uusal** Au 1952 he is two years older than his brother, *lit.* he is two years ahead of his younger brother

2. En 1826-, A 1950- *vt.* to do; to do so (*anaphoric, also vi.*) (*cf.* **ma-lix**) □ **aasakung** A 1950 I did it; **aasalaan kamgaĝizaqangis hiilax̂tazadas** A 1952 doing so (it, drinking the brandy) they used to feast, it is said (N.M. 2:17); **Amlagim angaĝinangis alitxuusaaĝan aasanas ax̂takus** A 1952 they did it (so, going ashore) in order to attack the Amlia people (N.M. 3:13)

3. (Eu 1909), Au 1909 *auxiliary with the conjunctive* (E **a-**) □ **qangas uusakuu** Au when she scalded her (J 82:35, Eu **qangasxan akuu**); **Qixsi qal axs uusakuqaa** Au when I passed the head of Q. (J 80:10, Eu **aasakuqingaan**)

4. Ea 1952, A 1909-, Au 1909-52 *initial connective* (doing, having done, *etc.*) so, then (E *usually* **a-**) □ **aasaqadaamax** A 1952 after (having done) that, then they (N.M. 3:59); **uusaqayaaming** Au 1909 after that I (J 80:11, E **aqadaaming**)

5. **aasa-lix** A 1838- and (*clause initial,* A 1838 *passim*, 1860 *mostly* **ma-lix**, E *mostly* **kayux**; *adding nominal term,* 1838 Acts 1:14, 2:23, E **kayux**; *between nouns,* 1973- *young speakers, cf.* **ama**) □ **kayutus unguchiiluĝingin kungiin malguninax̂, aasalix aanĝaazas qusaaĝitnax̂** 1860 He has put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted the humble (Luke 1:52, 1838 *similarly,* E ... **lusix, kayux ... angunatikux̂**); **kasuqis aasal umĝuulus** 1973 chitons and pogy eggs (*older speaker* **ama**)

6. **aasxuunulux** (**aasa-gu-un-ulux**) En 1978- *conditional 3R sg. neg.* or: **ting aasxuunulux txin aasada** I or (if I don't do it) you do it (*cf.* **a-lix** 5c.) + **-usa-**

aasaada-lix A 1838- *vi.* to be slow, to tarry, linger (*e.g.* 1838 Luke 1:21, E, A 1860 **imina-**); **aasaada-lakan** A 1838- *vi.neg.* being in a hurry, quickly, immediately, soon (E **angayax̂**,

angayax̂ta-lix) ◘ **aasaadalakan hakanganqalix** 1860 arising quickly (John 11:29); **aasalix kayeeĝutalix aasaadalakan Ting ukuduukakux̂txichi** 1860 and you will see Me soon again (John 16:16) + **-usa-aada-**

aasaadachx̂is A 1860 *vt.* being slow of (**kanuuĝdix** their heart, Luke 24:25, E **atataasanulux**) + **-usa-aada-chx̂i-t-**

aasaadax̂si-lix A 1838 *vi.* to tarry (Matthew 25:5, E **txin ŝaxtanayukusangan**) + **-usa-aada-x̂si-**

aasaadaasa-lakan A 1837- *vt.neg.* doing (something) in a hurry, forthwith ◘ **Iisuusam aasaadaasalakankis maaqangis ngiin maquliisaqangis** 1860 Jesus forthwith told them to do it (Mark 5:13, E **saxta-naasalakakin**) + **-usa-aada-usa-**

asaaĝu- Eu 1909, **ut^{r}aaĝu-** Au 1909 *vn.* young, *lit.* being (a woman) recently: **ataqan ayanam ut^{r}aaĝugan** (**asaaĝugan**), **malaax̂suĝiit^{r}agan, takaax̂suĝiit^{r}aa** Au (Eu) a young woman with rosy cheeks and long tresses (J 82:23) + **-saaĝu-** (**-zaaĝu-**)

aasanata-lix *see separate entry*

aasi- Ea 1952 *n.* way of being, nature: **ugduĝiin iqisix tayaĝux̂ aasitxin igiim chulaasalix** taking off his magic guise and putting on his human nature, *lit.* his way of being a man + **-usi-**

at- 1. **asxan** E 1909- bringing it about, in order to ◘ **naĝnaadaax̂tax̂ asxan chalax̂ ngaan aĝikuu** Ea 1910 she gave her a clam shell (in order for her) to eat soup with (J 14:8; *cf.* J 37:12)

2. **kuu asxaax̂ta** A 1840 *vp.* (**-sxa-**) may it be found, come upon + **-t-**

ata- 1. E 1832, 1834 *vt.* to (not) expect: **waya umaaqilang atalakan** not expecting to be like this (V A 7:2)

2. **uta-** Au 1909 *vt.* to think: **ugiĝiit uyalul utaqang** I thought you were fetched to get married (J 82:35, E **a-chx̂i-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ataada-lix Ea 1970- *vt.* to think: **alquudnaqing ataadalix ikumtaadanax̂ ikuu!** what did she there think about me (what I am bringing her; *utterance in tale*) + **-t-(x̂)ta-aada-**

atali-lakan E 1839- *vt.* to not expect, not think ◘ **atalix̂talkaĝing** (**-x̂ta-**) En 1984 I didn't expect it (*e.g.* if somebody brought me something to my house); **ataliningulux malix waax̂kux̂txin** Ea 1982 you came in unexpectedly, *lit.* doing what I didn't expect; **hamaan chasam ilan atalimchinulux ilan** E 1870 at an hour when you don't think (Luke 12:40, A **anuxtaasanamchigulax**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-hli-**

ataasa-lix E 1834-, A 1860- *vt.* to think to be, to take for ◘ **angaĝinas kiin Ting ataasas?** A 1860 who do the people think I am? (Mark 8:27, E **a-chx̂i-**); **Iaakuvax̂ Isaavax̂ ataasalix** E 1839 taking Jacob for Esau + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

aatu-lix E 1834-, A *vi.* to want to be + **-aatu-**

aayu-x̂ En 1910 *vn.* occasion for: **waan angalim ilan asx̂ax̂ aayux̂ maasaĝulux** today is not the occasion for dying (J 61:12) + **-aayu-**

ayuka- E 1909, A 1952-, **ayukat-** E 1909-, **uyukat-** Au 1909 *vi.* to be *or* stay for a long time ◘ **Imaan ilan ayukachaa** E 1909 stay for a long time by John; **igax̂tax̂ wang ayukazaĝulax** A 1952 the airplane does not stay (stop) here for a long time + **-yuka-t-**

a- - [blaze]

adiga-lix E 1878-, A 1952-, **ayiga-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to be bright, to shine brightly ◘ **angalim adigaa** E 1909, **angalim ayigaa** Au 1909 a bright day; **tugidax̂ adigax̂** En 1950 moonlight; **adigaa aqakux̂** Ea 1983 (the fire) is getting brighter (bigger); **hiniĝiqadal adigaqadal hingamakux̂** A 1952 (the lamp) is getting out of wick and is not shining brightly anymore + **-diga-**

adigat-, **adigasix** Ea 1983 *vt.* to make (lamp) brighter + **-diga-t-**

ani-lix E 1832-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vt.* to light (fire, lamp, stove); to set fire to (wood, *etc.*) ◘ **unglumax kugan qignam uĝax̂taduukaayulax aninas** A 1952 they lit a continuous fire on their pinnacle (N.M. 3:59) + **-ni-**

anix̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, Au 1909 *vt.* to light for some time; to keep lit, have burning ◘ **qignax̂ anix̂talakan txidin quyunan** En 1910 they went to bed without lighting a light (J 55:8); **laampax̂ anix̂takuq** A 1952 I have a lamp burning + **-ni-x̂ta-**

aniisi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* lighter (for cigarettes); Ab 1963- match (E **spiich(i)ka-x̂**, A **qigna-x̂**) + **-ni-usi-**

aniya-l A 1984, Ab 1963 *vt.* to try to light + **-ni-ya-**

at-, **asix** E 1909-, A 1973-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to start to burn (of fire); to catch fire (En 1948 **tanax̂** the ground, the grass) + **-t-**

atxali-kux̂ E 1909 *vi.* it started to burn + **-t-xali-** (**-qali-**)

ata-lix E 1870-, A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to have caught fire, to burn (of fire, lamp, wood, house; A of sun) ◘ **hiniĝiilux̂chi ataax̂tan** E 1870 may your lights be burning (Luke 12:35, A *likewise*); **utxim atangis** A 1952 flaming ashes + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

Atana-x̂ A 1952 Khvostof Island (Rat Islands 1042) + **-t-(x̂)ta-na**$_1$**-**

ha- - [ten]

[[*probably* position of fingers stretched up or out, *cf.* **ha-** *in* **haga**, **haanu-x̂**, *and* Y **qula** area above; ten, AY **qulen**, I **qulit** ten]]

hadim E 1804-1878, A 1780-1860 *adv.* ten times, *with* **sisa-** hundred *in* **hadim sisax̂** E 1804-, A 1780-, **hadim sisam hacha** E 1834 thousand (*cf.* **tiisicha-x̂**); **alax hadim sisax̂** A 1860 two thousand (Mark 5:13, E **algidim sisam sisaa**); E 1870 *also* **uluungidim hadim** seventy times (Matthew 18:22, 1838 **uluungidim hatidim**) [*possibly* < ***hatdim**] + **-di-**

haanu- Au *num.* ten: **haan iglan** 1909 ten whiskers (J 82:25, E **atix̂**); **haanum ataqan** 1952 eleven; **haanum sichi angalix̂** 1949 fourteen days + **-uunu-**

haasa-k E 1778 (hasc), 1780 (azik), 1791 (gazuk, hasuk, asthuk), 1819 (hàzak), **haasa-x** E 1834-39, **haazak** A 1772 (asok), 1780 (azik), 1791 (azhak), 1952 *du.* (A 1952 *clearly du. 1.sg.*), Ab 1931 ten *in counting* + **-aasa-/-aaza-**

hati-x̂ E 1778-1870, A 1780-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **ati-x̂** E 1909- *num.* ten; **ati-** En 1935 *vt.* to get ten ◘ **hatix̂ txidin aamalilakan hi?** E 1870, **hatix̂ txin ii hagyatnagulax** A 1860 were not ten cleansed? (Luke 17:17); **hatim tussiniin** E 1870 the ten hearing it (Mark 10:41); **hatix̂ hachigaqan** E 1870, **hatix̂ achixaqas** A 1860 the ten disciples (Matthew 20:24, Mark 10:41); **atix̂ angalix̂** Eu 1909 ten days (J 40:14); **hatix̂ slux̂** A 1952 ten years; **hatim ataqan signax̂taa** E 1804-, A 1840-, **atim ataqan** E 1978, **hatim (hatix̂) ataqan** A 1950- eleven; **aalax hatix** E 1778-1805 (*variously written*), **alax hatix** A 1780-1840, Ab 1931, **ulax hatix** Au 1952, **algidim hatix̂** E 1791-, A 1860- twenty; **qankudim hatix̂** E 1780-, A 1840- thirty (*cf.* **anguli-**); **hatix̂ sisax̂** Ab 1931 thousand; **hatix̂ hiisix̂** E 1834-, A 1840- the tenth; **qamgaang atikuqing** En 1935 I got ten geese + **-t-(i)-**
  hatidim E 1834-, A 1950-, **atidim** E 1978 *adv.* ten times ◘ **hatidim sisax̂** E 1834, A 1950 thousand (*cf.* **tiisicha-x̂**); **hatidim hatix̂** A 1950 hundred (= **sisa-x̂**) + **-ti-di-**
  hatiilu-x̂ E 1834 tenfold + **-ilu-**
  hadusa-: **husungin iliin adusanangin** E 1870 tenth parts, tithes of all (Luke 18:12) + **-t-usa-**
  hadusi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* tithe (Luke 11:42, 18:12) + **-t-usi-**

aa *interjection expressing* 1. E 1834-1941, A 1840 *surprise or fear* ah (Ea 1941 said in deliberation by a person who is thinking)
  2. E 1910 *question* (J 51:16); Ep 1941 what? (said by one hard of hearing)
  3. E 1832-1941 *vocative* ◘ **wan-aa** 1909 hi you there, listen! **aa tugidax̂** 1941 oh moon!
  [[*perhaps from Russian* **a** ah!]]

acha-a *see* **at-**

hach-a *see* **hat-**

aacha-x̂ Eaup 1909- *n.* special friend, best friend (Ea 1983: "same blood"; Ep 1952, Eu 1984: like one person, often of the same name, and whatever the one does the other one can be held responsible for; when a baby is born it is given an **aacha-x̂** "right away", Ea 1952 by the mother or a grandmother; Eu 1984: if I call somebody **aachang** and I have a baby, then the baby is the person's **aachaa**; if the one dies, he or she is living in the other) (*cf.* **anaaqisa-x̂**, **aya-**) ◘ **aachaang!** E 1909 my friend!

achaacha-x̂ E 1834- *n.* dear friend; sweetheart, mistress ◘ **ayang achaachang** Ea 1909 my beloved cousin (friend, J 9:4); **aang, achaachang!** En 1984 hello, sweetheart!
  achaachaada-x̂ En 1952 *n.* girlfriend + **-aada-**
  achaachaduda-x Eu 1984 *n.du.* mutually special friends + **-duda-**

Achachuga-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of bay* (near Krenitzin Islands 49)

haachaxt-, **haachaxs** A 1984 *vi.* to get spoiled (of seal oil)

achaxti-x̂ *see* **at-**

hachaxti-x̂ *see* **hat-**

(h)achaĝi-lix *see* **hachiĝilix**

achax̂six̂ta-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vi.* to stagnate (*Russian* kosnet') + **-x̂ta-**

achaĝu-x̂ E 1909- *n.* west (A **naa-hadaa**); Ea 1983 northwest (A **sad-aĝu-x̂**); **qigaadim achaĝuu** E 1909, Ep 1941 (-quu) north-northwest, En 1982 northwest, A 1840 (-ĝux̂) north-northeast; **naadaan ax̂tam achaĝuu** E 1909, Ep 1941 (-kuu) west-northwest; **achaĝum naa-adaan ax̂tam quchxa** En 1952 west-southwest
  [[*possibly* **hat-aĝu-**]]

achaan E 1941- *adv.* so much, very much, really (*cf.* **-aasaada-**) ◘ **achaan txin maasaatukuqing** Ep 1941 I adore (want) you so much (in song); **achaan ting awachx̂ikux̂txin** En 1983- you really make me work; **achaan ukulix** En 1984 to aim, *lit.* to really see, see accurately (A **aagata-**; E 1805 "achin agada" aim!)
  [[*perhaps* **hat-** *3.p.sg.abl.*]]

achxa- *n.* 1. E 1909, En 1982 transversal seam: **ulux̂tam achxangin** transversal seams of baidarka skin
  2. En 1948- *pl.* shoulders (*cf.* **qangli-x**) ◘ **achxaning** my shoulders

Achxayachaning En 1910 *name of boy* (J 66) + **-ning** *pl.1.sg.*

achxu-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, **achku-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to give a share of food to, to share food with; **achxu-x̂** E 1909, A 1840, **achku-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* share when food is divided ◘ **isux̂ waaĝaasakuq anĝaĝinas achxul angaliq** A 1978 when I brought in a seal today I shared it with the people; **nung achxux̂** (**achkux̂**) E (Au) 1909 a share for me, **achxung** (**achkung**) my share
  [[AAY K 1791 **achxu-** to feed; 1805–48 to give, *e.g.* Matthew 10:8; *from Aleut*]]
  achxuda-, **aniqdux̂ achxudana-x̂** Eb 1871 *vtn.* wet nurse, *lit.* who shares food with a child + **-da-na**₁**-**
  achxuĝa-lix E 1832-, A 1952- *vp.* to be given as a share ◘ **amakun igiim achxuĝaqan qax̂talix** Ea 1952 eating those (pieces) that were given him + **-ĝa-**
  achxux̂ta-lix E 1832-, A 1952-, **axchux̂ta-l** Au 1909 (J 87:28) *vt.* to give (food) as a share ◘ **qalgadax̂ ukugungin anĝaĝim ngaan achxux̂tadakun** En 1978 when we get food we share it with (give it as shares to) the people + **-x̂ta-**
  achxux̂taasa-l A 1952 *vt.* to distribute as treats (food **hawaan aniqdunginiin** to the children there, N.M. 2:29) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

achxulax̂taasa-l A 1973 *vt.* to distribute (**chagiin** his halibut) in shares (*cf.* **udix-six**) + **-la-x̂ta-usa-**

achxuusa-lix Ea 1981 *vt.* to give as treat: **adaadax̂ lakaamaan idigaadax̂ achxuusakux̂** the father gave sweets to his son + **-usa-**

hachx̂it-, **hachx̂is** A 1952 *vi.* to go fast uphill; **Hachx̂itim Udaa** Hill of Fast Climbing (Oglodak Island 682)

achi-x E 1909-, **hachi-x** A 1840-, Au 1909 *n.du.*, **hachi-x̂** A 1952-, Au 1952, Ab 1892, 1931, Abm 1963 *n.sg.* back (human, animal) □ **achiking nanakux** En 1978 my back is aching; **hachikiim kukin haĝulaan txin aygaxtikuu** A 1952 he packed it on his back and walked off; **hachim agyaaĝing** Au 1952 back vertebrae; **iyĝam hachikix** Au 1952 bottom part of baidarka (the part that is in the water)
[[*possibly cognate of* **hat-**]]

achi- - |press|
[[*perhaps cognate of* **at**$_1$**-**]]

achidalga-lix E 1834, Ep 1941 (-lgsxa-) *vp.* to be pressed, crowded (as of a person in a crowd); 1834 to be oppressed, crushed, squeezed (*cf.* **tagaqu-t-**, **tana-qulat-**) + **-da-lga-**

achilax̂sisxa-lix A 1838-40 *vp.* to be crushed (Matthew 21:44); 1840-1973 (*unknown* 1984) to be knocked down, pressed down (1973 as in wrestling) + **-la-x̂si-t-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

achilax̂sita-lix A 1840 *vt.* to press, weigh on + **-la-x̂si-t-(x̂)ta-**

achilat-, **achilasix** E 1832-38 *vt.* to crush (Matthew 21:44, 1870 **tilmi-**); En 1982 to push against; En 1950- to get too close to □ **achilsaĝanaan** En 1982 don't push against it; **isux̂ ting achiltikux̂** En 1982 the seal got too close to me (too close to shoot) (= **kuyuxsitikux̂**) + **-la-t-**

achil(a)ta-lix En 1982- *vt.* to lean to, crowd, not give room □ **ting achiltaaqaltakux̂** he crowded me, didn't give me room + **-la-t-(x̂)ta-**

achiltaasa-lix En 1984 *vt.* to press against, not give enough room + **-la-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

hachi-lix *vi.* 1. E 1791- (1909- **achi-lix**), A 1973-, Au 1909 to get stuck (*cf.* **hma-chi-l**) □ **qangliim unangakiin achikux̂** Ea 1909 he got stuck by his shoulders (trying to jump through the opening of a den, J 10:65); **kayuxtang quganas quchigan hachikux̂** A 1973 my sinker got stuck between the rocks; **Iqyax̂ Hachimanax̂** E Unalga 1791 (Ek'yak gachimanok) The Baidarka Finally Got Stuck, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 6)

2. E 1870- to be detained (in prison, Matthew 14:3)

3. E 1909-, Au 1909 to stop (A **haaĝa-t-**) □ **ingaligan achida!** Ea 1910 stop right there! (J 17:137)
[[*possibly E loanword in A, Au and cognate of* **hma-chi-**]]

achix̂taalux̂ En 1950 *n.* (*lit.* place for getting stuck): **umx̂ilqaaĝusim achix̂taaluĝa** slot for slipping end of bait line (of yarus, halibut hook) + **-x̂ta-aluĝ-**

achix̂taasi-i En 1950 *n.* (its) knot on end of bait line to keep it from slipping out of the slot + **-x̂ta-usi-**

achiltaasa-lix En 1983 *vt.* to grab swiftly + **-la-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

hachit-, **hachisix** *vt.* 1. E 1909- (**achisix**), A 1952- to close up, shut, lock (house, door); A 1952- to jam (N.M. 3:76) □ **ulax̂ achichaa** E 1909 shut the house

2. E 1909-, Ab 1931 to fasten (*e.g.* belt); to tie on, attach (*cf.* **qisa-t-**) □ **kangamludix achisix** Ea 1910 fastening each other's hood (J 17:20); **qichx̂ux̂txin ... uyugan ilan achitxadaagiim** Ea 1910 having caught her around the neck with his harpoon line (J 30:13)

3. E 1870 to hold back (*Russian* yderzhat', boat in storm, Acts 27:16)

achidusi-x̂ Ea 1983, A 1840 *n.* button (*cf.* **puuvicha-x̂**); **hachidusi-x̂** Ab 1931 clasp; **kangamlum achidsii** Ea 1975 strip which connects the hood with the lower part of the gut parka (**chigda-x̂**) + **-t-usi-**

achita-lix E 1974 *vt.* to detain, close up (in prison); **hachita-l** A 1952- to keep jammed (N.M. 3:76) □ **laaqudam igluqagan qulaan achitalgaqaqing** En 1974 I was (**-lga-** *vp.*) closed up for (stealing) a fur seal hide + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

hachitaasi- E 1860 *n.* means for keeping tied: **qumliĝum hachitaasiĝanangin** iron ties, chains (Mark 5:3, 1870 **qumliĝum hachidulanangin** iron used for tying) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

achitxaalux̂ E 1805, En 1950- (Eb 1871 achitxadilox) *n.* button (*cf.* **achidusi-x̂** *above*) + **-t-xa-** (**-qa-**) **-aluĝ-**

achiya-lix En 1948 *vt.* to try to lock *or* fasten (Eu 1878 "end") + **-ya-**

achiyax̂ta-lix E 1833-34 *vt.* to restrain, hold back (1833:90 wandering thoughts); Ep 1941 to detain (*e.g.* hold something from moving) + **-ya-x̂ta-**

aachi-x̂ E 1909- *n.* interval between two waves, trough of the wave; calmness between two driftwinds; **aach(i)ĝulux** Ea 1983 *n.neg.* big wave coming, last and biggest of six □ **aachix̂ aqaangan txidix ayx̂asix akuunulix tignax** Eu 1909 when the trough of the wave came they started toward the shore and landed (J 40:43)

aachilmax̂-six Eun 1948- *vi.* to watch breakers before landing, waiting for a forward surge (surf front of a breaker after it breaks) + **-limaĝ-**

aachit-, **aachisix** 1. En 1948- *vi.* to wait for the surf to break, for breakers to abate □ **aachisix iluuĝalix** En 1948 going in when the breakers stop

2. **achis** A 1973- *vr.* to leave an interval (of breakers) □ **hanĝis txidix achis aguun taaman chalada** 1984 when the breakers leave an interval, then only land

3. A 1860 to abate (of wind) (*cf.* **ixsa-lix**) □ **slax̂ achitnax̂** the wind abated (Mark 6:51, E **slax̂ txin atxinax̂**) + **-t-**

achida- *see* **at-**

achix-six E 1909-, A 1840- *vi.* to fall, fall over (*cf.*

awa-aĝa-lix, **ayu-lix**) □ **inaqaam chugaamin ilingin achignax̂** En 1910 he himself fell onto the bone spikes (J 48:42); **Hamaan kadan chidigikiim kukin achixsix** A 1860 falling on his knees before Him (Mark 1:40, E **tig-**)
[[*possibly derived from* **at**$_1$-]]

achigasa- E 1950- *vt.*: **ukayaax achixsalix** tripping backward, falling on his back+**asa-** (-**usa-**)

achigidgu-l A 1973- *vt.* to fell, cause to fall (several) + **-dgu-**

achixt-, **achixsix** E 1910 *vt.* to throw (person, J 15:5, 48:44); A 1860- to fell, throw down, knock down, push over □ **qugam achixtxaa** A 1860 the devil threw him down (Luke 9:42, E **ayutxaa**); **agitaadaan tugal achixsaĝan ax̂takux̂** A 1952 he knocked the other one over; **hingul achixs angalii** A 1952 he pushed him over + **-t-**

achixta-lix A 1860- *vi.* to fall once; to lie down (E **anga-mi-lix**) □ **aygaxhlikuqaang haang achixtal angaliq** 1952 I was walking until I fell there; **chinglix̂ asx̂aasaĝiisalix achixtanax̂** 1860 she lay sick of fever (Mark 1:30, E **angaminax̂**) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

achikdagni-lix En 1952 *vt.* to let (**igiqaan** his spear) fall, to throw + *-**kdag-ni-**

hachiga-lix E 1805-70, **achiga-lix** E 1909-, Au 1909, Am 1963-, **achixa-lix** A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to teach; *vr.* to study, to learn (*cf.* **taĝa-lix** 4.); **achiga-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* learning, teaching; A 1840, Ab 1963 reading and writing (*Russian* gramota) □ **txin achixakuq** A 1950 I am teaching you, **ting achixakuq** I am learning

achigaĝi-x̂ A 1840, Ab 1931 *vn.* literate + **-ĝi-**

achixaalux̂ A 1840 (-g-), 1937- *n.* school (*cf.* **skuuli-x̂**); **achigaaluĝim ulaa** En 1978 school house + **-aluĝ-**

hachigana-x̂ E 1826-70, **achigana-x̂** E 1909-, A 1840-60, **achixana-x̂** A 1860- *vn.* teacher (*cf.* **uchiitila-x̂**) □ **txichi hachiganax̂** E 1838-70 your teacher, *lit.* the one who teaches you (Matthew 9:11) + **-na**$_1$-

hachigaqa-x̂ E 1826-70, **achigaqa-x̂** E 1909-, A 1840-60, **achixaqa-x̂** A 1860-*pp.* pupil, student (*cf.* **skuulnika-x̂**, **uchinika-x̂**); *Bibl.* disciple □ **hachigaqax̂ txin hachiganam qusan adaĝulux** E 1870 the disciple is not above his teacher (Luke 6:40) + **-qa-**

hachigaasa-lix E 1826-70, **achigaasa-lix** E 1909-, **achixaasa-lix** A 1860 *vt.* to teach (**ngaan** him something); **achigaasa-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* teaching; sermon □ **Atx̂a(m) tunuu imis achixaasakuq** A 1950 I am teaching you Atka language + **-usa-**

hachigaasi-x̂ E 1826-70 *n.* teaching, doctrine □ **alqutam hachigaasiĝanangin tagadangin** E 1870 what new doctrine (Mark 1:27, A **alqutam achixaalanangin tagadangis**) + **-usi-**

achiigusa- *see* **at-**

Achiix̂ A 1840- *name of bay* (Amlia 129)
[[*possibly derived from* **at**$_1$-]]

hachiĝi-lix E 1805-1834 (a-), 1838-70, A 1840 (a-), 1860-, **achiĝi-lix** Eukn 1909-, **achix̂-six** En 1978, **hachix̂-s** A 1973, **achaĝi-lix** E 1878, Ea 1952-, **hachaĝi-l** A 1909 (*not in texts*), Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to wait; *vt.* to wait for (*cf.* -**chx̂i-**, -**nisa-**) □ **atix̂ angalix̂ achiĝiix̂tan iĝaqaliqan** Eu 1909 we were told to wait for ten days (J 40:14); **unuquun hachiĝilgaax̂ta hi?** E 1838-70 shall we wait for another than You? (Matthew 11:3)
[[*possibly* **hat-aĝi-**]]

achiix̂t- *see* **at-**

achiiĝu-lix Ekn 1982 *vt.* to walk along (the side of a hill) (A **amtat-**) □ **qayam angaa achiiĝulix** walking along the side of the hill (the one foot higher than the other)

achika-a En 1982, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *n.* the inside of it (skin, *opposite of* **chngaada-a**)
[[*probably derived from* **at**$_1$-]]

hachiika-, **kanuuĝim hachiikaa** A 1952 *n.* aortic arch (En **silx̂i-**); *pl.* **kanuuĝim hachiikangis** heart auricles (Au **iĝa-tu-kix**)
[[*probably derived from* **hat-**]]

achili-x̂ *see* **ichiliqda-x̂**

achima- - (En 1948 **achitma-** to snuggle)

achimax̂ta-lix Ekn 1982 *vr.* to snuggle (as when cold) + **-x̂ta-**

achimaqlu-lix En 1948 (-x̂l-), Ekn 1982 *vi.* to snuggle + **-qlu-**

Achiitam aduu A 1952 *name of cave* (Seguam 8)
[[*possibly derived from* **at-**]]

Achiitxa-x̂ A 1840- *name of bluff* (Atka 397)
[[*possibly derived from* **at-**]]

achiitx̂- *see* **at-**

achu-l A 1950- *vi.* to feel cold (*cf.* **ichingu-l**; E **qinga-ada-lix**) □ **achul usxus** shivering from cold

achuna-x̂, **-l(ix)** A 1840-, Au 1909- *n.*, *vi.* 1. cold, to be cold (of weather) (*cf.* **qinga-na-**) Au 1909; Au to feel cold □ **achunax̂ malul ukuĝaa** Au 1909 as it was cold (J 80:18); **achunax̂ tutal** feeling cold (J 87:10); **achunam slaĝunaa** Au 1952 cold weather

2. A 1952- wind, to be windy (*not as strong as* **slaĝu-**) □ **achunakux̂ uma** 1952 it's windy now; **achunaa haadal** the wind is abating; **achunax̂ qaniigix̂ agatil** the wind blows the snow away; **achunadigax̂ malgal** 1973 it's a good (-**diga-**) wind (for drying grass) + **-na**$_2$-

achuuĝi-lix E 1909 (*rare*), En 1950, A 1838-, Au 1909-52 *vt.* to answer (a question, En **tunux̂** a word; A a person); A 1838-60 *vi.* to answer, give an answer (**ngaan** to him, *e.g.* John 5:7) (E **angdax̂sx̂i-lix**; Au **angaĝlil**, *see* **anga-lĝi-lix**); **achuuĝi-x̂** A 1840, Au 1952 *vn.* answer □ **imis**

achuuĝikung A 1950 I answered you, gave you an answer to it; **ngus tunux̂takux̂ achuuĝiqang** A 1952 he talked to me and I answered him; **Iisuusam ngiin achuuĝizuzax̂takungis ukux̂taam** A 1860 having seen that Jesus gave them good answers (Mark 12:28)
[[*possibly same word as* **achuuĝi-** *under* **at**$_1$-]]

achuuĝiĝli-lakaĝing Au 1952 *vt.* I did not answer it, "I did not bottom your word" + **-ĝli-** = **-lĝi-** (*blend with* **angaĝli-l**)

achuuĝiisa-lix A 1838- *vt.* to answer, give as an answer (1838 **tunuun** his word, **tunux̂** a word, Matthew 15:23, 22:46; 1860 **anaĝiĝulax** nothing, Mark 14:61) (E **angdax̂sx̂iisa-li**) ◻ **imis achuuĝiisaangan haqatalakaq** 1950 I don't know what to answer you + **-usa-**

achuuĝiisi-x̂ A 1837-40, Au 1909 *n.* answer (E **angdax̂sx̂iisi-x̂**, Au **angaĝliisi-x̂**) + **-usi-**

hachuuĝi-x̂ *see* **hat-**

ad- *pos.n.* (*opposite of* **sad-**): **adim adaa** Eu 1909, **adimdaa** En 1950, **adim hadaa** A 1952-, **ayim hayaa** Au 1909 the landward side; the shore (as in relation to a ship); *loc.* **adim-adan** E 1870 (Luke 5:2), **adim hadan** A 1973 on the shore; Ea 1983 on the inner side (toward the wall) ◻ **sunam tayaĝungin gulaayaax̂tan takachx̂iqan, malix ting kayux adimadaa ux̂tanaqing** Eu 1909 the people on the ship were allowed to go ashore for a walk, so I too went ashore (J 37:8); **amaan ayagam adim adan quyuchx̂ikuu, sadan txin quyukan** Ea 1983 the woman had him lie down on the inner side, lying down herself outside him

adimadalta-lix Eu 1909 *vi.* to go ashore for a while (= **adimadaa ux̂ta-** J 37:8) (**adim-ada**) + **-hli-t-(x̂)ta-**

adaanu-l A 1984 *vi.* to approach land (**ada**)+ **-uunu-**

adanga- E 1909-, A 1952- *pos.n.* the landward side, the back side, the other side; *loc.* on the landward side of, inland from; behind (*e.g.* toward the wall) (*3.sg.* **adangan** E 1909-, A 1952-, Ab 1963; *3R sg.* **adangaam** En 1910; *1.sg.* **adangaming** A 1973; *2.sg.* **adangamin** E 1909; *2.pl.* **adangamchix** A 1979); *abl.* from the landward side of (*3R sg.* **adang(a)kiigiim** Ea 1910) ◻ **ayx̂aasix̂ tanĝim adangaa** (= **amangaa**) **agikux̂** A 1952 the boat is passing on the other side of the island; **Chyaguulam adangan yaaĝa** A 1952 the point behind (on the landward side of) the island Chyaguulax̂ (Amlia 186); **aaykaaĝux̂ adangaam unguchikux̂ ukux̂taagiim** En 1910 when he (seal hunter) saw a fox sitting on the landward side of him (J 55:38); **Siimluudam ayagaa chaam ilan laan sux̂talix adangkiigiim sakaaĝaangan** Ea 1910 when Little Guillemot's wife, holding her son by the hand, came down to the beach (from the land side) to meet him (J 28:21); **ulam adangan unguchikux̂** A 1952 he's sitting behind the house (*opposite of* **sadan**) + **-(a)nga-**

adangiidaagusan En 1975 *pos.n.loc.* right inside it, inland from it + **-(a)ngi-aada-iigusa-**

adang(a)laam Ea 1952 *pos.n. 3R sg. loc., pl.* **adanglimchi** one behind the other + **-(a)ngala-**

aduuĝa-lix Ep 1941, **adaaĝa-lix** A 1840- *vi.* to reach land, come ashore, land (*cf.* **chala-lix, tix-six**) ◻ **Unalĝan kugan adaaĝal** A 1952 coming ashore at Unalga (N.M. 3:41) + **-uuĝa-**

adaaĝalax̂taasa-l A 1952 *vt.* to bring ashore (all sorts of food from ship, N.M. 2:29) + **-uuĝa-lax̂ta-usa-**

adaaĝaasa-lix A *vt.* 1. 1860- to take ashore ◻ **qaĝdaĝasix̂ qas asix adaaĝaasanas** 1860 they dragged the net with fish ashore (John 21:8, E **tig-usa-**)

2. 1952- to come ashore on, land upon ◻ **Amlax adaaĝaasanas ax̂takus** they came ashore on Amlia (N.M. 3:96); **ukudigal tanax̂ adaaĝaasanas** (they did not think that) they safely reached land (N.M. 3:94) + **-uuĝa-usa-**

adaaĝat-, adaaĝasix A 1840- *vt.* to take ashore, draw to land ◻ **qaĝdaĝasix̂ tanam kugan adaaĝatnax̂** 1860 he drew the net to land (John 21:11, E **haku-uĝat-**) + **-uuĝa-t-**

adaaĝadgu-l A 1952- *vt.* to take ashore (several, N.M. 3:69 *vp.* bodies of enemies) + **-uuĝa-dgu-**

aduuĝi-x̂ E 1909-, A 1973-, **ayuuĝi-x̂** Au 1909 *rel.n.* landward, closer to land (*opposite of* **saduuĝi-x̂**); *loc.* on the landward side of; behind (A 1979 of room inside another room) ◻ **iqam aduuĝigan akuu** E 1909 the baidarka is on his landward side + **-uuĝi-**

aduuĝisxa-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be taken ashore + **-uuĝi-t-sxa- (-lga-)**

aduunu-lix Ep 1941 *vi.* to approach the shore + **-uunu-**

had-, hada- E 1805- (1909- **ad-, ada-**), A 1837-, Ab 1963, **haya-** Au 1909-52, Am 1963- *pos.n.* 1a. direction, direction toward ◻ **hadang ukuda** E 1805, **adang ukuda** E 1909, **hayang ukuya** Au 1909 look in my direction, look at me; **udan ugiin hadaan ukuniix̂ta mangilix** A 1840 asking (the god) to turn her husband toward her (V B 3:3); **hawan hadaan axs** A 1952 passing in that direction of his, toward him (3R, N.M. 3:76); **adaayulux agada** E 1909 go in another direction (aside from the road); **slam [h]ayaa** Au 1952 windward; **tanadgusix̂taqam adaa likun-iin** Eu 1909 when we came in sight of a former village site (J 40:62); *the specifying term may also be (i) a positional noun, see* **ad-, agal-, akina-, al-, hal-, anga-, at-, hat-, chidaĝ-, chug-, il-, imuunu-, kad-, kang-, ku-, na-, nga-, qal-, qudg-, qusa-, sad-, sinig-, sitx-,** *and (ii) the interrogative* **qana-** *or a demonstrative, see* **ama-, awa, qaga, uda, uka, wa**

1b. E 1909 position next to (*cf.* **hasa-**, A **haza-**, Au **hat^{r}a-**) ◻ **adan ayagaa** Ea 1909 the woman next to her, the next woman (J 10:83); **Qalngaaĝim chiidaam kinguuĝinagan adan chiidaa** Eu 1909 the next to the youngest of Raven's young ones (J 81:17, Au **hat^{r}an**)

1c. time toward ◻ **angalikingan hadaa masxaqalikuĝaan** A 1973 when evening time wore on, *lit.* when there began to be the time toward evening

1d. E 1838–70, A 1860 direction of thought, reference of speech □ **angalimis ilan hadang axtada** A 1860 (Bukvar), **hadang axsax̂txin** E 1870 remember me in your paradise (Luke 23:42, A **ilamis ting aĝasax̂txin**); **haman tununam Isaiyam hadaa hix̂taqaa** E 1838-70 the one the prophet Isaiah was talking about (Matthew 3:3); **Iisuusam hadaa ngaan tudmaliqaliqaa** E 1870 he began to preach to him about Jesus (Acts 8:35); **tumaniin hadax̂ tusix** E 1870 hearing about us (Acts 28:15)

2. *loc.* toward, near, to; in the vicinity of, at; toward, before (time); in relation to, at, in (*3.sg.* **hadan** E 1805-, A 1838-, Ab 1963, **adan** E 1909-, **hayan**, **haya**, **hay** Au 1909-52; *3.du.* **hadakin** E 1826, A 1909-; *3. & 1.pl.* **hadangin** E 1833-, A 1838-, **adangin** E 1909-, **hayangi(n)** Au 1909-52, Am 1982; *1.sg.* **hadaming** E 1805-, A 1860-, **adaming** E 1909-, **hadiming** Ab 1963, **hayiming** Am 1963; *2.sg.* **hadamin** E 1834, **adamin** E 1909-, **hadamis** A 1950-, Ab 1982, **hayimi** Am 1963; *2.du.* **hadamdix** A 1950-, **hayayix** Au 1952; *2.pl.* **hadamchi** E 1870, **hadamchix** A 1950-, **hayachix** Au 1952; *3R sg.* **adaam** E 1909, **hadaam** A 1950-, **hayaam** Au 1909-52; *3R du.* **adamdix** E 1909, **hadamax** A 1950- (*also pl.*), **hayamax** Au 1909) □ **hadangin huyada** A 1950 come to us; **tayaĝuun adaam aqaax̂tax̂ iisakux̂** Ea 1910 he told one of his men to come over to him (J 31:26); **Yapuuna(m) tanagan hayangi tin ayuxtal** Au 1949 starting out for the Japanese islands; **sunas hadamdix huyakus** A 1952 the ships are coming toward each other, are meeting; **igluqax̂ hadaam huyakux̂** A 1984 the hide is shrinking, *lit.* going toward itself; **hadaam txin umchux̂tal** A 1952 (the box) has a dent, *lit.* is sucked toward itself; **haman agitaadaa Amuux̂ta(m) qigangan hadan tanaĝinax̂ ax̂takux̂** A 1952 his partner lived toward the east end of Amukta (N.M. 3:84); **adaam isxagan ilan hadan aqaqaa** E 1833:29 his foster father, *lit.* the one he had come to instead of his father; **adan aqang** Eu 1984 my father, *lit.* the one I was at (with); **qanikingan hadan** A 1952 toward spring, before spring; **Adam, Hlagan, kayux Anĝigan Angaliĝadigaasaadagan asagan hadan hamakun kamgadadalix** E 1870 baptizing them in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit (Matthew 28:19)

3. *abl.* from; by (via); by (because of); according to; about (*3.sg.* **hadagaan** E 1834-70, A 1837-, **hadaan** E 1870, A 1952, **adaan, adagaan** E 1909-, **hayagaa** Au 1909-52; *3.du.* **hadakiin** A 1909; *3.pl.* **hadangiin** E 1826-39, A 1838-, **hadiin** E 1826, 1870, A 1838-60, **adangiin** E 1909-, **hayangii** Au 1909; *1.sg.* **adakiiming** En 1952, **hadamiing** A 1862; *1.pl.* **hadakiingin** E 1826, **hadangiin, hadamaas** A 1860; *2.sg.* **hadamiis** A 1862; *2.pl.* **hadakimchi** E 1826; *3R sg.* **adakiigiim** E 1909) □ **ulam adaan aqakux̂** E 1909 he is coming from the house; **amilgix̂ kuyuudas hadiin waaĝanax̂** A 1860 a voice came from heaven (Mark 1:11, *likewise* E); **kamgiin alax hadakiin sulix** A 1909 grabbing his head from both sides (J 76:313); **chunukaam hadagaan txin maqax̂taaĝdagalikux̂** A 1952 although from the back of his (3R) back he resisted him (3R, N.M. 3:76); **Kasakam Kampaanigan hadagaan qaqax̂ ... ngiin sismitaalal** A 1952 from the Russian Company food was given them for relief (N.M. 3:111); **tanam qinganagan adaan daqangin aqalix** Ea 1910 coming to her senses from (because of) the cold earth (J 15:8); **aalax tayaĝux tanam adaan txidix aygaxnax** En 1909 two men went on foot over land (J 57:5); **qaayungin hadangiin hax̂saasaduukakuchi** E 1838 you will know them by their fruits (Matthew 7:16, *likewise* 1870); **angaĝim tunusangin adiin anaĝix̂ ilaan ukulgaaĝan matakux̂** Eu 1909 according to what the people report, one should find something in it (J 37:14); **Hamaan hadagaan hiĝanan** E 1870 what was said about Him (Luke 2:33, A **Kugan hiĝanas**); **Galiliiyam imuunugan hangadan husugan ilan Hamaya hadagaanaan tuunusaadam chisaqaa** E 1870 the news about Him spread everywhere in the province of Galilea (Mark 1:28, A **Kugaan**); **iikun adangiin** E (1833-) 1909, **hiikun hayangii** Au 1909 therefore (A 1837 **hiikus kungiin**)

[[*cf.* AY **pairte-**, SY **payegh-**, I **paaq-** to meet; I **paĝg-uti-** to meet each other, *etc.*]]

adaagusa- En 1909, **adiigusa-** En 1982, **hadaaguza-** A 1909 *pos.n. loc.* closest to, right by □ **alaĝum hadaaguzan al waan tanadgusim hadaaguzaa agiiĝan** A 1909 to go by sea directly to the village (J 78:41) + **-iiguza-**

hadaaku-lix A 1860- *vt. & vi.* to turn toward, to head for □ **akayum naga hadaakul txidix ayx̂atnax̂txidix hiisax̂tanas, naa-hadaakul, slam akinaa hadaakul** A 1952 they said that they took off in the direction of the strait, heading west, heading leeward (with the wind behind them, N.M. 3:91); **hamakus hadaakuqadaam** A 1860 having turned to them (Luke 23:28, E **ngiin halaqadaagiim**); **angaĝinas hadangin hadaakunax̂** A 1860 turned toward the people (Mark 5:30, E **hala-**); **agalim-hadaakuqadaam** A 1860 having turned round (Luke 22:61, E **hala-lix**); **ham-hadaakul txidix qaĝal samgazanas** A 1952 bowed deeply in gratitude toward him (N.M. 2:35) + **-ku**$_3$**-**

hadaakuta-l A 1952 *vt.* to look in the direction of (something floating away); **ham-hadaakuta-l** turning there, toward him + **-ku-t-(x̂)ta-**

adalta-lix En 1935-, **hada(h)lix̂ta-l** A 1982 *vt.* to go to □ **nuuznikax̂ adaltalix tugaadida** En 1978 go to the bathroom and urinate + **-hlita-**, **-(h)li-x̂ta-**

hadamax̂ti-x̂ A 1840 (a-) *n.* family (*cf.* **tagiix̂**); 1860 community (Luke 6:22); 1860 participant (**-aan** in the Holy Communion) + **-maĝ-t-**

hadamax̂ta-x̂ A 1840 (a-) (*unknown* 1982) *n.* accomplice + **-maĝ-t-(x̂)ta-**

hadaangi-lix E 1870 (a-) *vt.* to remind (**imchi** you) of, make remember (John 14:26, A **ilimchix aĝa-t-**); Ean 1950-, A 1973- to mention, talk about ◘ **angaĝix̂ ting adaangikux̂** En 1950- somebody is talking about me (*said when one sneezes*) + ***-Vngi-**

hadaangix̂ta-lix E 1870 *vt.* to remember (Lot's wife, Luke 17:32, A **ilimchix aĝa-t-**; **Ting** Me, Luke 22:19, A **Hadangaan axtaasa-**); to call on (**txin asaan** your name, Acts 9:14); Ep 1983 to mention (**ting** me) + ***-Vngi-x̂ta-**

hadaasa- E 1833, 1909- (**adaasa-**) *pos.n. loc.* closer to, nearer to ◘ **aman tanam ukuĝanaa adaasan aĝalgakum, sixsxalix** Eu 1909 when we got closer to the land we saw and recognized it (J 40:39); **adaasaming aĝakux̂** En 1982 he came nearer to me + **-aasa-** (**-aaza-**)

hadaasa-lix A 1860- *vt.* to turn (**achigaqatxin kungin dakin** his eyes to his disciples, Luke 6:20, E **haĝit-**) + **-usa-**

hadaatxa- E 1833-, A 1952-, **haduutxa-** A 1982 *pos.n.* nearness; *loc.* (*and abl. with* **aĝa-lix**) near to, close to ◘ **Kriitam hadaatxaa ayx̂aasanan** E 1870 they sailed close by Crete (Acts 27:13); **iqyax̂ adaatxaam aĝaguun tayaĝuu ux̂ululix asx̂ahdalix** En 1910 whenever a baidarka came close to him, he killed the man with his spear (J 70:38); **Iirusaliimam hadaatxan aĝalix** E 1870 approaching Jerusalem (Matthew 21:1); **hadaatxaming anax̂** E 1833-70 my neighbor, *lit.* the one who is close to me (A **had-uuĝi-x̂**) + **-uutxa-**

haduuĝi-x̂ Eu 1909 (**a-**) *rel.n.* the next (man, J 34:10); A 1838-60 neighbor (*e.g.* Matthew 5:43); friend (Mark 3:21, E **ila-anu-**) + **-uuĝi-**

haduuĝita-lix E 1833- *vt.* to come *or* be close to + **-uuĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

hadyuxta-lix E 1838-70 *vt.* to be close to, about (number, *e.g.* Matthew 14:21, Mark 5:13, A **a-aka-**); **hadyuxta-x̂** E 1832-34 (a-) *vn.* almost, close to, about + ***-yug-(x̂)ta-**

ada-x̂ E 1780-, A 1780-, Ab 1892-, **aya-x̂** Au 1909-, Am 1963 *n.* 1. father ◘ **aman Kangax̂simaax̂ amaya uging, kayux adaan** En 1910 that K., that's my husband and your father (J 74:35); **adaan hiisalix** A 1909 she named (her son) after her father (J 76:79)

2. Ea 1910, A 1952 father's brother; **adang agiicha** E 1804 my father's brother, *lit.* my other father ◘ **latuĝning, adaning kayux ilaasaning** Ea 1910 my grandfathers, my father and uncles, and my (other) relatives (J 30:24)

3. **adaaulax** Ab 1963 his/her stepfather, *lit.* not father

4. **ayang qalax̂tax̂** Au 1952 my father-in-law, *lit.* having the essence of my father (E, A **saati-mgi-**)

5. E 1833-, A 1837- priest ◘ **Adam haĝid-gungin** E 1833 the Holy Scripture, *lit.* priest's book; **Adan iguĝa** A 1840, **Adam iguĝa** A 1950- "Priest's spit" (Atka 376, near the first church, then with a vegetable garden)

[[*possibly irregular cognate of* Y, SPI **ata** father]]

adaada-x̂ E 1871- *n.* father (dear father) ◘ **adaadang** Ea 1952- my father; **adaadaa ting tutamusukux̂ aa?** En 1910 perhaps his (the killed boy's) father is listening to me (J 51:16 *cylinder*) + **-aada-**

adaadaĝa-lix En 1982 *vp.* to be a best man, *lit.* to be had as a father + **-aada-ĝa-**

adaaguza-x̂ A 1840–60 *n.* own (real) father (rather than priest) + **-iiguza-**

adaĝana-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* (**tuman** our) father's brother, *lit.* being had as a father + **-ĝa-na$_1$-**

adaĝi-lix E 1909 *vi.* to have a father; **adaĝi-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux), Ab 1931 *vn.neg.* fatherless + **-ĝi-**

adaĝiisi- E 1950- *n.* stepfather, *lit.* means for having a father ◘ **adaĝiising** Ea 1983 my stepfather; **adaĝiicha** En 1950 his/her stepfather + **-ĝiisi-**

adax̂ta-lix E 1833-, A 1952-, **ayax̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to have as a father; A to have as a priest (N.M. 3:110) ◘ **Adaam isxagan ilan adax̂tanaan** E 1833:26 his own foster father, *lit.* the one he had as a father instead of his Father + **-x̂ta-**

adax̂tana-ng E 1871-, A 1948-, **ayax̂tana-ng** Au 1909 *vn. lit.* the one I have as a father: 1. E 1909, En 1950, Au 1909 my father's brother (A **adang**)

2. E 1909, A 1848- my stepfather (Ean **adaĝiising**)

3. E (& Au?) 1909 my mother's sister's husband

4. Eb 1871, Ea 1952- my father-in-law (1871 *Russian* svekor, husband's father) (*cf.* **saati-mgi-**) + **-x̂ta-na$_1$-**

adaakachiida-x̂ E 1825-71, **adaakchiida-x̂** E 1909, 1952, **ayaakichiiya-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* reverend father, priest; Eb 1952 father + **-iika-chi-aada-**

adaala-l A 1973 *vp.* to be best man, *lit.* to be taken as a father + **-ula-**

adamax En 1952 (-áa-) *n.* own (real) father + **-mag-**

Hada-s A 1950- *pl. name of group of rocks* (Atka 645), *name of point* (Seguam 16)

[[*perhaps same word as* **had-**, **hada-**]]

aada-x̂ A 1860 *n.* hell (Luke 10:15, E **qugam ulaa**)

[[*from Russian* **ad**, *gen.* **áda** hell]]

aada-lix *see* **a-lix**

aada-lix Ek 1982, **haada-l** A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to get better (from illness); to calm down (of wind) (*cf.* **ixsa-lix**) ◘ **aadanang tutakuqing** E, **haadanang tutakuq** A I feel better

haadat-, **txin haadati-kux̂** A 1984 *vr.* he got better + **-t-**

adax-six E 1909-, A 1840- *vt.* to roast, fry (over open fire) (*cf.* **qanga-t-**, **una-lix**) ◘ **aanum udaa adaxsix qaqadaagiim** En 1910 having fried and eaten a dry red salmon (J 72:17)

[[AY **asgir-**, I **ar̂giq-** to fry roast over open fire]]

adaĝalux̂ A 1840 *n.* frying pan (*cf.* **skuuvruda-x̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

adaĝasi-x̂ A 1971- *n.* spit, stick for frying (put into fish *etc.*) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

adaxta-lix Eu 1909, A 1971-, **ayagita-** Au 1909 *vt.* to fry (for some time); to have fried ◘ **atkiyam takangin qangas, matax̂ tuung ayagitaayax̂taku** Au 1909 when (the mother), who was cooking codfish bladders, was just frying one (J

82:34); **adaxtal qakung** A 1984 I have fried it (fish) and am eating it + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

adaka-x̂ A 1840 *pp.* roast + -**k̇a-** (-**qa-**)

adakaĝi- E 1870 *vn.*: **qam adakaĝigan ilaa** a piece of baked fish (Luke 24:42, A **qanga-x̂ta-**) + -**ka-ĝi-**

Adax En 1949-, **Adagi-x̂** En 1982 High Hill, Negrohead (Umnak 146); En 1984 Elbow Hill (Umnak 71)

Adaax A 1759-, **Adaagi-x̂** A 1952- Adak Island (Adak 814)

Adaga-x̂ Ep 1941 North Point (St. Paul Island)

Adagda-x̂ A 1948–52 *name of headland* (Adak 882)

Adaxsu-x̂ A 1950- *name of cape* (Amlia 80)

hadax̂-six *see* **hadĝa-lix**

Adax̂ax A 1948–52 Mount Moffett (Adak 881)
||**ada-x̂ag-**||

Hadaĝusi-x̂ A 1950- *name of points* (Atka 596b, 597)

Adalgi-n Eb 1984 *pl. name of point and bight* (Belkofski 8)

adalu-lix E 1805-, A 1838-, Ab 1892-1963, **ayalu-l** Au 1909, Am 1963 *vi.* to lie, tell a lie; to deceive, be deceitful (J 85:2); **adalu-x̂** E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **ayalu-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* lie, deceit; liar; E 1804 boaster; A 1860 idle talk (Luke 24:11); A 1860 evil (Luke 11:4); Ab 1892 harm; **adalu-lakan** E 1791-, A 1950- *vi.neg.* to tell the truth, to be honest; **adalu-ĝ-ulux** E 1804-, **adalu-ĝ-ulax** A 1838-40 (-ulux), 1860, Ab 1892, 1931 *vn.neg.* truth; just (*cf.* **aĝanĝu-lix**, **-lakan**) □ **adaluuĝana[x̂]txin** E 1804 tell the truth; **adalulgada** E 1805 don't lie; **adaluzalagaax̂t ngaan hix̂taqang** A 1952 I told him never to lie

aad(a)luuda-lix E 1878- *vi.* to lie; **adaluuda-lakan** E 1826 *vi.neg.* to tell the truth; **aada-luuda-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* sly, cunning; E 1826 lie; the Evil One; E 1870 deceit (Mark 7:22); evil (Luke 11:4); E 1909, **aayaluuya-x̂** Au 1909 liar + -**aada-**

aadaluudaasa-lakan E 1833:10 *vt.neg.* to be truthful with (**maqam husuu** everything) + -**aada-usa-**

aadaluudasnika-x̂ Ep 1941 *n.* liar + -**aada-snika-** (-**nasika-**)

adaluĝi-lakan A 1862 *vi.neg.* to be faithful, reliable (Cat., E **lu-na-lix**); **adaluĝi-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* truth, justice + -**ĝi-**

adaluusa-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **ayaluusa-l** Am 1963 *vt.* to deceive, fool □ **akichx̂aĝim aslagaan ama isxulim aslagaan adaluusakung adalagaax̂ta** A 1862 (the eighth commandment tells) me never to deceive anybody at the time of sale or barter; **Xristianiinam Iĝamanax̂ adaluusaaulax** A 1862 *vn.neg.* an Orthodox Christian, *lit.* a Christian truthful in the good (E **Kamgadam Aaĝanĝuudaayulux**) + -**usa-**

adaamagan qaayuu En 1956 *n.* Adam's apple (*translated from English*)

adamaliisa-lakan En 1982, **admaliisa-lakan** En 1984 (*different speaker*) *vt.neg.* to do cleverly, without problem + -**usa-**

Adaang Ep 1941 *name of an island in the Baby Islands group* (Unalaska 1–5)

adanga- *see* **ad-**

adaasi-x̂ (*or* **hadaasi-x̂**) A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.* tar, pitch; **adaasi-lix** *vt.* to tar, pitch
||*perhaps* **hada-usi-**||

Hadatxu-s A 1950- *pl. name of a promontory* (Amlia 57)
||*perhaps derived from* **had-**, **hada-**||

hadg- E 1909 (**adg-**), **adgi-x̂** E 1909-, **hadgi-x̂** A 1840-, **haygi-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* channel, narrows: channel entrance to a bay, narrow sound between islands; En 1982 harbor (A **gaavana-x̂**) □ **sunax̂ adgix̂ axsix aduuĝakux̂** En 1978 the ship went through the channel to get into the bay; **Uungchiing adga** En 1909 the narrows of U. (J 45:3); **Hachuuĝix̂ Hadgix̂** A 1952 Outer Channel, **Qaluuĝix̂ Hadgix̂** Inner Channel (Atka 377, 382, *cf.* Atka 434, 537, Adak 891); **Sitam hadgikix** A 1952 *du.* the channels of S. (Atka 609, between **Chuguuĝix̂ Sitax̂** Portage Lagoon and **Sitam tatuu** 'the lagoon of S.')
||Cf. AY **pai-**, SY **paye-**, Sir **pace-**, I **paa-** mouth (as of river), opening, entrance||

hadgita-l A 1952 *vt.*: **alax hadakix hadgital** having a channel in both directions (*explanation of* **alax hata-x̂**, *cf.* **hat-**) + -**t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

Hadgitaqa-x̂ A 1952 *name of a place for dragging boats* (Atka 390) + -**t-**(**x̂**)**ta-qa-**

aadxaax̂, **aadxaaĝi-** E 1778-, **agdaaĝ-**, **agdaaĝi-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **agyaaĝi-** Au 1952-, Am 1963 *n.* vertebra (1778 fish bone), *pl.* backbone (*cf.* **sax̂uya-x̂**) □ **ixchxim aadxaaĝngin** En 1952- neck vertebrae, **lukaĝim aa.** lumbar v.; **chuniĝim aadxaaĝii** En 1978 backbone; **chunugan agdaaĝis** A 1950 its (seal's) neck bones; **ayx̂aasiin sayukum agdaaĝingis itinax̂** A 1973 he pulled his boat and had a slip disc, *lit.* his backbone dropped; **uyum agyaaĝing** A 1952 neck bones, **hachim a.** bones in the back, **aayum a.** sacrum
||*perhaps derived from* **agda-x̂**; E -**dx-** *possibly metathetic*||

adgayu-x̂ E 1812-, A 1840-, Ab 1892- 1963, **aygayu-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* pink salmon, humpback, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*; **Adgayus Gaavanaa** (*or* **tatuu**) A 1952 Humpback Harbor (Atka 611)

Adgayulix, **Adgayulgi-x̂** A 1952 *name of bight* (Atka 573, 573b) + -**lig-**, -**lgi-**

adgilax E 1791-, A 1840-, **adgilagi-x̂** Ab 1931, **adgilgi-x̂** A 1952-, **agliyaga-x̂** Am 1963 *n.*

earthquake; **adgilax-six** E 1838-, A 1860- *vi.* tremble by earthquake (the ground) □ **adgilgim angunangin** E 1870, **adgilgim angunangis** A 1860 great earthquakes (Luke 21:11); **hamaax tanas adgilagiiĝin aĝnas** A 1860 there shall be earthquakes in diverse places (Mark 13:8)

hadgu-lix E 1834 (a-), **aadgu-lix** Ep 1941 *vt.* to pile, heap up; **hadgu-n** (*or* **haadgun**) E 1840 (Zap. 1:266 -dĝ-), **adgu-n** E 1909, **aadgu-n** Ep 1941, En 1982 *n.pl.* pile of rocks heaped up by hunters on their trail (1840 to see if one would live long or not, depending upon whether or not the rock remained on top; Ep 1941 as place name)

hadguusa- Eu 1791 *vt. in* **Igan Hadguusanax̂** (Igan adgosanax) Piled Up Slate, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 86) + **-usa-**

hadguusi-x̂ E 1834-70, **adguusi-x̂** E 1871- *n.* shovel (*e.g.* Luke 3:17, A **lopaatxi-x̂**); En 1909 bone shovel (Jochelson 1925:88, Fig. 36); spoon made of reindeer antler (ibid., Fig. 10); **adguusi-n** Ea 1952- *pl.* container with covers (for food) + **-usi-**

haadgu-l A 1952 *vi.* to slurp, imbibe noisily; **Haadgu-x̂** *name of pinnacle* (Amlia 32) *and of rocky islet* (Ogliuga 990)

adgux̂-six A 1860 (*unknown* 1971-) *vt.* to rebuke (the wind and the waves, Luke 8:24, E **aĝli-**) [[AY **aygur-**, **asgur-**, CSY **aygur-**, I **ar̂guq-**, *etc.* to go against the current or wind]]

adguĝasa-lix A 1838-62 *vt.* to rebuke, prohibit (Matthew 9:30, 17:18, E **aĝli-**); to forbid (E **aĝlix̂taasa-lix**) □ **maqulim alax hiisagan ilan Aguuĝux̂ alqux̂ adguĝasakux̂** 1862 what does God forbid in the second commandment?; **Kiisaramaan ax̂sxadax̂ ax̂sxadalagaax̂ta adguĝasanax̂** 1860 forbade to give tribute to Caesar (Luke 25:2) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

adguĝasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* prohibition + **-asi-** (**-usi**)

Aadguĝim Chiĝanaa Ep 1941 *name of the channel that connects Lagoon with Village Cove* (St. Paul Island)
[[*perhaps* **haadgu-ĝi-**]]

hadĝa-lix E 1832-34, **adĝa-lix** E 1909-, **hadax̂-six** A 1838-60 *vt.* to touch (A **kata-l**, Au **qanga**$_2$**-l**); to lay hands on; Ea 1909 to hit (J 10:111); Euk 1982 to bite (of fish, A **qa-l**) □ **ayagaa uyuun txin adĝalagaax̂tax̂ ix̂takux̂** Eu 1909 his wife told her brother not to touch her (lay hands on her, J 85:56); **qax̂ dux̂tang adĝakuĝaan** Ek 1982 when a fish took (bit) my hook
[[*possibly derived from* **had-**, **hada-**]]

hadĝachx̂i- E 1838-, **hadax̂chx̂i-** A 1838 *vt.* to let be touched (Matthew 14:36, E 1870 **hadĝatachx̂i-**); En 1949 to let (**ngaan** him) touch + **-chx̂i-**

hadĝax̂ta-lix E 1832 *vt.* to bother; 1832-39 *vr.* to grieve (Hist. 84); **hadĝax̂taasaada-lix** E 1870 *vr.* to be in agony, *lit.* to be very much (**-aasaada-**) touched (Luke 22:44) + **-x̂ta-**

hadĝax̂taasaasaada-lix E 1833-60 *vt.* to be sorrowful to death in (**anĝing** My soul, Matthew 26:38, Mark 14:34, 1870 **anĝing txin ituĝnix̂taasaadakux̂**) + **-x̂ta-usa-aasaada-**

hadĝalaasa-lix E 1834 (adg-), Ep 1941 (**a-**) *vt.* to touch [**ngaan** it] with (1941 have touched my clothes with seal oil, have spilled some seal oil on my clothes); 1834 *vr.* to grieve, be sad (*cf. Russian* trogat'sya 'be touched, affected') + **-la-usa-**

hadĝamiga-lix E 1833:45 *vp.* to be touched, laid hands on + **-mig-(ĝ)a-**

hadĝaasa-lix E 1832-38, 1909 (**a-**), **hadaĝasa-lix** A 1838-60 *vt.* to touch (**ngaan** him, it) with (**chaan** his hand, Matthew 8:3, A Luke 5:13); A 1860 *vr.* to touch (**qumnamaan** the bier, Luke 7:14, *calque of Russian* prikosnulsya k odru) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

hadĝaasi-x̂ E 1834 *n.* touch; something to touch with + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

hadĝat-, **hadĝasix** E 1838-70 *vr.* to touch (**ngaan** it, Matthew 9:21, Mark 7:33, *Russian* prikosnulsya k) + **-t-**

hadĝata-lix E 1834 *vt.* to touch, catch firmly; to grieve in (**anĝing** my soul) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

hadax̂taqaĝi-x̂ A 1840 (a-) *vn.* touch (sense of touch) + **-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**

adĝamakyu-x̂ Ea 1909 *n.* down as magic guise (J 3:10, 10:119) (*cf.* **aĝdaax**)

adĝi-lix A 1860 (*unknown* 1971) *vi.* to look, gaze (**hawakus kungis** at them, Mark 10:27; **hamakus huzungin kungin** at all of them, Luke 6:10; E **uku-**)

adĝita-lix A 1840, 1973 *vt.* to stare, look daggers at (**saĝimaĝiin** your face) (*cf.* **tadi-lix**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

adĝitaasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to turn (**ukuusidix tanamaan** their look, faces, to the ground, Luke 24:5, E **uku-ta-lix**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

Hadĝiilu-x̂ A 1950- *name of islet* (Amlia 156)

adĝita-x̂: **Qiigan Adĝitax̂** En 1976- *name of cove* (Umnak 51)
[[*perhaps* **q. adĝi-ta-x̂** facing the grass]]

adĝiyaax-six Ekn 1982- (*unknown* Eau 1983-84) *vi.* to shake, vibrate (*e.g.* house in strong wind or by earthquake; also of person) (*cf.* **anghlax-six**)
[[**adĝi-** *or* **hadĝi-yaag-**]]

adĝiyaagni-lix, **-x̂ta-lix** Ekn 1982 *vt.* to shake, make vibrate (*e.g.* house, of truck) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

adĝu-lix 1. En 1982, **kangam aadgu-lix** En 1984 *vt.* to overcast, sew with overcasting (baidarka hide or other skin work); **adĝu-n** En 1948 (-dg-), 1982 *n.pl.* lacings to hold baidarka hide

2. En 1909 (*unknown* 1982) *vt.* to hit a second time □ **tataam qasakux̂ ingasxaguun adĝulgadax̂** when it (sea otter) comes up again, it is thrown at and hit (*vp.*) a second time (J 56:11)

adĝumali-lix E 1909- *vi.* to give a signal; to nod, wink, beckon, wave (*cf.* **uĝlaĝu-lix**); **adĝumali-x̂** *n.* signal given by nodding, winking or waving

adi-x̂ 1. E 1778-, A 1950-, **ayi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* lip, *especially* the lower lip (E, Au) *or* the inside part of the lip (A) (*cf.* **hati-x̂** *under* **hat-**)

2. Eun 1952-, A 1860- *n.* edge, blade (*cf.* **sa$_2$-**) □ **ukinam adii** A 1950- the edge of a knife; **nuusim adii** Eu 1984 blade of knife (= **sa-ĝii**) [[Y **aliq**, I **asiq**, **aiq** sleeve]]

adiĝi-lakan E 1878, A 1840 *vi.* to have no edge, to be somewhat dull (*cf.* **qichaĝ-lakan**) + **-ĝi-**

aditu-lix E 1909, A 1952, **ayitu-** Au 1909 *vi.* to have big lips (*cf.* J 82:18) + **-tu-**

adi-x̂ En 1950-, A 1952- *n.* squid (A 1840 *Russian* rak) (*cf.* **aaqana-x̂**)

aadi-lix *see* **a-lix**

adigasi-x̂ 1. En 1950, **adagasi-x̂** Ea 1952, **ayigasi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* large intestine (the colon down to rectum); **adigasim kankaa** En 1950 appendix

2. Eu 1878, En 1978, **idigasi-x̂** A 1950-, Ab 1963 *n.* anus (*cf.* **iti-x̂**); Ab 1963 buttocks (*cf.* **ayu-x**)

hadim *see* **ha-** -

Adimtusi-x̂ A 1952 *name of bights* (Umak 723, 724)

adqu-x̂ *see* **atx̂u-x̂**

adu- E, A, **ayu-** Au 1. **adu-lix** E 1791-, A 1950-, **ayu-** Au 1909, Am 1963 *vi.* to be long; **adu-x̂** E 1805-, A 1780-, Ab 1963, **ayu-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* long; tall (A of person, grass, *cf.* **qaya-lix**); deep (of cave, ground, *cf.* **qamda-lix**); **adu-lakan** E 1780-, A 1780- *vi.neg.* to be short; **adu-ĝ-ulux** E 1834-, **adu-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux), Ab 1931, **ayu-ngula-** Au 1909 *vn.neg.* short □ **kidungis adul** A 1952 his legs are long, he has long legs; **umnam aduu** E 1909, **umnam ayuu** Au 1909 a long rope; **Tanam Aduu** A 1950- Long Island (Atka 296, Adak 860); **angalim aduu** A 1840 long day; **awaagim aduu-ulax** A 1950 a short time; **yaagam aduuyulux** E 1909, **[h]yaagam ayungula[a]** Au 1909 a short log *or* stick; **ayagalĝuum aduu** A 1952 (he left) his tall big woman; **tanam adugan ilan** A 1973 (grows) in deep ground; **adum aduu** E 1909, **ayum ayuu** Au 1909 a deep cave

2. **adu-x̂** E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1892-, **ayu-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* cave (entirely above the water, *cf.* **igli-x̂**, **qangu-x̂** *under* **qangu-lix**); E 1834 burial place; **Adu-n** E 1791, **Adu-s** E 1840 (Zap. 2:279), En 1950 *pl. name of former village* (*cf.* Umnak 195) □ **adum angaĝiĝugan nagan qanguulakux̂** En 1909 he was brought into a cave with many persons in it (J 46:9); **tayaĝunaaĝin aduu** E 1838-70 a den of robbers (Matthew 21:13; *likewise* A Luke 19:46, E **t. chixcha**); **adux̂ ulax̂tanagan hachan** A 1952 outside the cave they were living in (N.M. 3:73); ... **usungin aduum qalan taxsanax̂** En 1910 he deposited them all (his dead relatives) in the bottom of his cave (J 73:50)

3. **adu-x̂** E 1834-, *mostly pl.* **adu-n** E 1826-, **adu-s** A 1840-, **ayu-x̂**, **ayu-n** Au 1909 *n.* debt, debts; **adu-lix** En 1978, A 1973- *vr.* to run into debt, buy on credit (*calque of Russian* dolg, *pl.* dolgi 'debt', *understood as a form of* dolgiy 'long') □ **tumaniin adun ngiin ignida** E 1838-70, **adumas ngiin ignida** A 1862 forgive us our debts (Matthew 6:12, Cat.); **ting adulix tayakuqing** En 1978 I am buying on credit [[ECI, GRI **ayut-** to extend; *cf.* **adu-t-** below]]

aduuda-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* fairly long; **aduuda-ĝ-ulux** Ea 1910 *vn.neg.* short (J 12:15) + **-aada-**

aduĝi-lix 1. E 1909, **ayuĝi-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to have a cave; to be *or* live in a cave

2. E 1826-, A 1860-, **ayuĝi-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to have debts (**ngiin** to us, Matthew 6:12, Luke 11:4); **aduĝi-x̂** E 1834-, A 1860-, Ab 1892, **ayuĝi-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* debtor + **-ĝi-**

aduĝiisa- E Unimak 1791 *vt. in* **Iganax̂ Aduĝiisanax̂** (Iganak addugiïsanok) Lived In A Cave By the Cliff, *name of tributary man* + **ĝi-usa-**

adux̂ta-lix E 1838-, A 1860- *vt.* to owe □ **haman sisadim sisax̂ talaantax̂ ngaan adux̂tanax̂** E 1838 who owed him ten thousand talents (Matthew 18:24) + **-x̂ta-**

ayukicha- Au 1952 *vi.*: **ayukichaqayakux̂** it is getting (**-qaya-** = **-qada-**) a little short; **avix̂ ayukichayaayalak** the night is (**-yaaya-** = **-da-** usually) very short + **-kucha-**

adulĝi-lix 1. E 1909, **ayuĝli-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to put in a cave

2. E 1834 [*vr.*] to take on credit, borrow + **-lĝi-**

adulĝix̂ta-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* debtor, indebted + **-lĝi-x̂ta$_3$-**

adulĝita-lix Eu 1909, **ayuĝlix̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to keep in a cave □ **Qalgaaĝim qugan ayuĝlix̂taqang** Au the spirits which Raven kept in a cave (J 81:14) + **-lĝita-/-lĝi-x̂ta-**

aadumaanu-lix En 1982, A 1952- *vi.* to be oval + ***-ma-uunu-**

aaduunu-lix E 1805, A 1952- *vi.* to be oblong; **Aaduunu-x̂** A 1952 *name of point* (Kiska 1053) + **-uunu-**

aduuqla-lix Ea 1974-, Eu 1984, **aduqla-lix** Ep 1983, Eu 1984 *vi.* to be (very) long □ **aduuqlalix iĝanaachikux̂ ingan ungiikax̂** Ea 1974 it is dreadfully long that story + **-Vq(u)la-**

aduusa-lix Ea 1983, A 1952- *vt.* to be long(er) by □ **wan hyaagax̂ ataqan sigax̂ agitaadaam ilagaan aduusakux̂** A 1952 this log is (by) one fathom longer than the other one; **angunaĝulux aduusakux̂** Ea 1983 it is a little bit longer + **-usa-**

aduusi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* length + **-usi-**

adut-, **adusix** E 1834-, A 1973-, Ab 1963, **ayut-** Au 1909 *vt.* to make long; to lengthen; A 1979 to slack (**qiduun** its rope, of barge); En 1978, A 1978 *vr.* to get long □ **iqyax̂ aduchaa** E 1909 make the baidarka long (= **adux̂ ichaa**); **tayaĝum inglaakungis txidix adutikus** A 1978 the man's beard is getting long + **-t-**

adusxa-lakan A 1840 *vp. neg.* to be made short: **adusxalakan hilgaax̂tas** in short, *lit.* may it (*pl.*) be said (being made) short + **-t-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

adutichx̂i-l A 1978 *vt.* to allow (**imliin** her/his hair) to get long + **-t-chx̂i-**

aduta-lix En 1978, A 1973- *vt.* to keep (**imliin**

her/his hair) long; **aduta-lakan** *vt.neg.* to keep short, (tell a story) in a short way + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

adutachx̂i-lix En 1978 *vt.* to let (**in.liin** her hair) get long + **-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

aduut- *n.* length (also of time), **aduucha** Ea 1983, A 1791, **aduutii** A 1973 its length ◘ **aduucha aagnakux̂** Ea 1983 its length is insufficient, it is too short; **hamang aduuting mas hamang ting ayutinaq** A 1973 I fell my length there, *lit.* making my length; **aduutim ilan quhmatdaa haqataadahlilakang** A 1973 I don't even know how long time it (grass for weaving) takes for getting white + **-aat-**

aduuta-lix A 1973 *vt.* to be as long (tall) as; En 1978, A 1952-, **ayuuta-l** Au 1952 *vr.* to be equally long; **aduuta-x̂** E 1909, **ayuuta-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* having the length of ◘ **tanam adugan ilan aguun haman tanam qiigagan aduutanaa aduutal hitzax̂** A 1973 if it is (grows) in deep ground it grows as tall as the grass on the ground; **umnam wan aduutaa** E 1909 a rope of this length, as long as this one; **wan hyaagax̂ agitaadaan as txin aduutakux̂** A 1952 this log is as long as the other one; **chuniĝingis txidix aduutalakaĝis** A 1973 their stems are of different length; **avix̂ am angalix̂ ayuutaqalil** Au 1952 night and day are getting equally long (equinox) + **-aat-(x̂)ta-**

ayutaayakucha- Au 1909 *n.* a little cave (J 80:17) + **-‡-aaya-** (**-aada-**)**-kucha-**

adutukasa-x̂ Ea 1910 *vn.* very long (of hair, J 20:14) + **-tu-*kasa-**

Aduutuqi-x̂ A 1952 *name of sound* (Adak 824) (*possibly* **adu-tuuqi-x̂** very, unduly long)

aduya-x̂ *n.* 1. A 1952- tall person (also as nickname)

2. A 1948- sooty shearwater, *Puffinus griseus* (E **sa-quya-x̂**); **ayuda-n** Ea 1791 *pl.* short-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus tenuirostris* + **-ya**$_2$**-**

aadu-x A 1840-, Ab 1892, 1963 *n.du.* loins (E **ixsxi-x, lukaĝi-x**, *cf.* **duxsxa-x**); A 1952 lumbar vertebrae; **aayum agyaaĝing** Au 1952 sacrum

Aduga-x̂ E 1840 (Zap. 1:20), En 1910- Adugak Island (Umnak 86; *cf.* J 73:13)

adux̂-six En 1950, A 1909- *vi.* to swim with flapping wings, to skim (of puffin, duck, J 79:66 of fulmar) [[AY **aurre-**, CSY **aaghhwe-**, Sir **acx̂u-**, I **auq-** to crawl (as after a seal)]]

hadusi-x̂ *see* **ha-** -

hadusi-, **asx̂anam hadusingis** A 1971- *n.pl.*, **-sii** Ab 1931, **asx̂anam hayusii** Au 1971 *sg.* crane fly, daddy-longlegs
[[*perhaps* **hat-usi-**: means for dead person to get out]]

ax-six E 1791-, A 1838-, Au 1909-52 1. *vt.* to pass: to go along, by, through *or* past; En 1910 *vi.* to come out, be born (of baby, J 36:3) ◘ **qanan agiimis?** A 1950 which [way] are you going?; **sisxix̂ axsix amaanukux̂** En 1978 going by the pass (over land) he went away, he went away by the pass; **alaĝum achidaa agikuqing** E 1909 I went along the seashore; **alaĝux̂ akalikus** A 1952 they began to pass the sea (wading over to an island, N.M. 3:25); **alaĝux̂ agnan** En 1950 those who go by sea: sailors; **slam angaa agikux̂** A 1952 he has the wind abeam, *lit.* he passes the side of the wind; **qaglaax̂ [h]akan akuun** Au 1909 when Raven passes up there, flies over (J 82:15); **igax̂tax̂ udaan ilaa agikux̂** A 1952 the airplane passed over here; **ilangin axs ax̂tal angalis** A 1952 we must have passed each other; **ilam axs** A 1971 to go past itself: *e.g.* to overflow (as of a pot); **sinik agikux̂** A 1979 I feel high (from drinking), *lit.* it passes my interior

2a. *vt.* to pass: to spend (time), to pass over (term) ◘ **wahligan qankus tugidas agiimis aĝikux̂t** A 1952 you will spend three months here; **ilan hitakaan ilaa agikuĝaan** A 1952 when he had passed over [the time for] his showing up there (N.M. 3:89); **aalax nidilix aakax axsxakugikin** En 1909 when about two weeks had been passed, had passed (J 40:13); **chaang minuutax̂ axsxamsukuĝaan ingan** *Andy* **ukaaĝanax̂** Eb 1984 perhaps five minutes ago Andy there came in; **slux̂ akadgumin aqada** En 1984 come back next year, *lit.* when you have passed a year come; **angalim axsxanagan tamadaga** E 1833:65 every passed day, every day; **ting guustinax̂ agalaan aalax slux agikux** (*or* **axsxakux̂**) Eu 1984 he visited me two years ago

2b. *vi.* to pass: to elapse (*of time*) ◘ **alax angalix agikux ikin** A 1860 when two days had passed, after two days (John 4:43); **angalix̂ agnagan huzuu** A 1952 every passing day, every day; **ngus aqagan agalaan guudax̂ agikuu** he gave it to me a year ago, *lit.* after he gave it to me a year has passed; **maax agaqagan agalagaan san'gix̂ aglakax̂** Au 1952 he left from here not long ago, *lit.* after he left from here not long has passed

3. A 1860 *vi.* to get into a place or position: **ii anaam kimlagan il aalax hiisalix agiiĝutaagan aĝnax̂?** can he enter a second time into his mother's womb? (John 3:4); **qi[h]mus atimax agduukakus** the crooked shall get (be made) straight (Luke 3:5)
[[AAY **age-** to go along or through; CAY to go over; CSY **aag-** to stop on the way; I **ai-** to go home; to fetch]]

axchx̂i-lix E 1909-, A 1838- (A 1840-60 *conj.* **axchx̂isix**) *vt.* 1. to let pass, make pass ◘ **kuun nung axchx̂ilix, agaadan ting aĝachx̂iix̂txin** En 1910 let me pass on you and get to the other side (J 69:16); **agax̂tal hingan ngus axchx̂ida** A 1952 move away for a while and let me pass there; **kriistamaan haqataasix̂ ilidaan axchx̂isix** A 1860 signing your breast, *lit.* making the sign for the cross pass over your front; **slax̂ aqaaĝan aquun malikuum, sinigix̂ qinganax̂ agdachx̂idax̂** Ea 1910 when divining whether there will come storm, one has cold feelings inside, *lit.* one has a cold passing continuously (**-da-**) inside (J 24:3)

2. A 1838- to let pass: to spend (time) ◘ **Hamaan ilan hingan angalix̂ axchx̂inax** A 1860 they spent that day with Him (John 1:39, E **Ilan akakix**); **aniqdux̂ aĝaguun kaanguguun, nidilix̂ axchx̂il taaman kamgax̂silgazakux̂** A 1937 when the child is born and is healthy, it is baptized only after a week

3. A 1860 to pass through: **qahmix axchx̂isix qangunax̂** who enters by the door, *lit.* passing through the door (John 10:2, E **satmalix̂ agdanax̂**) + **-chx̂i-**

agda-, **[h]adaa agdalgaax̂ta** A 1840 *vp.* may he be mentioned, remembered (in prayer), *lit.* may his direction be passed habitually + **-da-lga-**

agmigda-l A 1952- *vt.* to make repeated movements along ◘ **itx̂aygix̂ qayas hangadingis agmigdakux̂** the reindeer is going up and down over the hills + **-mig-da-**

agmigdaasa-l A 1952- *vt.* to make movements along with: **itx̂aygis xaadagnaaĝikus chugux̂ inkax̂ agmigdaasakus** the reindeer are running and make the sand whirl in the air, *lit.* pass the air with sand + **-mig-da-usa-**

agmixt-, **agmixsix** Ea 1910 *vt.* to make (**ngaan** him) pass repeatedly: **ulam tuligan quchxingin ngaan agmixsxan** swinging him around again and again between the rafters of the house (J 17:114) + **-mig-t-**

axt-, **axsix** 1. E 1910 *vt.* to move, lead; E 1870, A 1860- *vr.* to approach ◘ **amaan chagiim adan axdakan** En 1910 leading him gradually (**-da-**) toward that halibut (J 51:31); **txin axsix, hiisanax̂** E 1870 approaching, she said (Luke 10:40); **hadangin txin axtxangis** A 1860 He came toward them (Mark 6:48, E **iliin aĝaqangin**)

2. En 1935, A 1971, Au 1949 *vt.* to spend (time); Au 1949 *vr.* to take an end ◘ **usungin adan alukutxin 2 chasax̂ axtikungin** En 1935 he spent two hours sewing all of them on it; **hamang akiichaĝilak aval qaku guudax̂ axtikuqaa** Au 1949 when I had spent three years working there without pay; **angayuuchaĝix̂ tin axtikuĝaa** Au 1949 when the war was over + **-t-**

axta-lix 1. E 1870-, A 1950-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1963 *vt.* to pass for some time or distance; to visit ◘ **adam amnaĝugan chakix axtamsukux̂** En 1975- (the book) may have passed through many priests' hands; **tanas ngungis axtal haqakuq** A 1950 I come from a trip to (*lit.* having passed, visited) the south side of the islands; **amitxin axtalix qayuuĝiiĝlikux̂** En 1910 visiting his maternal uncles he asked in vain for food (J 66:5); **agaliyix axtal sugal qayax̂ hangal** Au 1952 they ran up the hill, one after the other; **siĝlingis adul iĝiĝidal iladix axtal hangax̂tal hakaaĝax̂tazas** A 1973 (the pearly everlasting) has long slender leaves which grow the ones above the others to the top; **iladix axtakix** E 1909 (two sticks) crossing each other (ornamental figure, Jochelson 1933:66); *cf.* **ila-x̂** 2.; **sakaa(n) qala axtax̂** En 1949 passing the bottom there; **txin-axtax̂** A 1840 intercourse, relations, *lit.* visiting himself (each other)

2. **hadaa axta-** E 1838-61, A 1862 to remember; to mention, make known ◘ **Iisuus Xristuusam alaang hiisix̂ angalikinga hadaa axtalix** E 1861:12 remembering the last evening of Jesus Christ; **Hadaan axtalagaax̂tan ngiin kyaĝusaqangin** E 1870 He forbade them to make Him known (Matthew 12:16); **Aguuĝum maqaa hadaa axtachx̂ikus** A 1862 (the icons) make (**-chx̂i-**) us remember the work of God

3. E 1870-, A 1973- *vi.* to proceed, come *or* originate (from) ◘ **qanaagan Axtalitxin** E 1870 where are You from (John 19:9, A **qanhadagaan Ax̂txin**); **kadakiingin axtanan** E 1870 older people, *lit.* those who proceeded before us; **Iudamiing axtas iĝayux̂tazaq** A 1973 I respect people older than myself + **-(x̂)ta-**

axta-lix A 1860 *vr.* to approach, have dealings (with): **Iudeeyas Samariyangis asix txidix axtadazulagiin malix** for the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans (John 4:9, E **txidin haqatadanulugiin**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

axtaasa-l Au 1909 *vrt.* to approach (come toward) with: **hlaan hiing hayaam iim axtaasal** coming toward him there with her son (J 82:39); **Ayagax̂ Axtusanax̂** E Sanak 1791 (ayegax axtusanax) Took (*or* Taking) A Woman Over, *name of tributary man* + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

axtaasi-x̂, kux̂/kuu a. A 1840 *n.* attack, assault, *lit.* passing upon (him, it) + **-(x̂)ta-usi-**

axtusa- E 1791, Au 1909 *vt.* to take over (to): **hiing haya axtusaka** Au taking him over to him (J 82:39); **Ayagax̂ Axtusanax̂** E Sanak 1791 (ayegax axtusanax) Took A Woman Over, *name of tributary man* + **-t-usa-**

axtusi-x̂ A 1950-, **kangax̂-axtusix̂** E 1834-, A 1840, **kangam-axtusix̂** Au 1909 *n.* suspender, string over the shoulder for holding the baidarka shirt (**suka-x̂**); E 1909, **hakan axtusix** A 1950- *du.* suspenders ◘ **sukagan kangax̂-axtucha** Eu 1910 the suspender of his baidarka shirt (J 41:12) + **-t-usi-**

agula-lix E 1840-, A 1952- *vp.* to be passed with (Zap. 2:272-273 to travel) ◘ **akayux̂imax agulal angaliilaa-amuqax̂txidix hiisax̂tanas** A 1952 they said that in the course of the day they were being taken across the strait (bleeding), *lit.* that the strait was passed with them (N.M. 3:77) + **-ula-**

agusa-lix E 1791-, A 1860-, Au 1909 *vt.* to pass with ◘ **tamaa ayum hacha agusaka** Au 1909 passing before the entrance of the cave with him (J 81:31); **taangax̂ inkax̂ agusal** A 1952 splashing the water, *lit.* passing the air with water (as of a reindeer jumping into a lake); **sulugiin hakan agusaqayaam** Au 1909 having let his thunder pass above, *lit.* having passed the above with his thunder (J 81:29); **hiikus maqas awan agusanax̂** A 1860 he spread the news everywhere, *lit.* passed around with these events (Mark 1:45); **Tayaĝun Agusanax̂** E Tigalda 1791 (tayaun agusanax) Passed With Men, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 4) + **-usa-**

agyaĝix̂ta-l Au 1909 *vt.* to pass (**angayiyix** beside each other, J 82:11 *cyl.*, *ms.* **kayayix axtal**) + **-‡-**

hax-six E 1804- (1909- **ax-six**), A 1840-, Au 1909-52 *vi.* to grow, grow up (of child, people; E Mark 4:8 of plant, *cf.* **hit-**); **[h]ax** A 1840 *vn.* age □ **lakaayax̂ agikux̂** E 1909 the boy is growing up; **wahligan hagnax̂** A 1950 he grew up here (in this village); **agachan hagan qan'gingis inax̂takux̂** A 1860 he himself is of age, *lit.* his years (winters) of growing are finished (John 9:21, E **inaqaam sluĝukux̂**); **amaan ilagaa Atan anĝaĝinang tin hakalinax̂ uuyax̂takux̂** Au 1952 from then on the Attu people started to grow
[[*perhaps cf.* Y **makete-**, I **makit-** to get up; *cf. also* **haxsa-lix**]]

axchx̂i-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to make larger (**ulasuun** his hut, J 17:147); **haxchx̂i-** A 1909 to raise (boy, J 76:131) + **-chx̂i-**

agdaaĝu-x̂ En 1948- *vn.* newly hatched; growing up; Ea 1983 young hair seal □ **saquchaadam agdaaĝuu** En 1948- a small bird just hatched (**ku-uuĝ(a)saaĝuu**); **isuĝim agdaaĝuu** En 1984 a growing seal (**chaĝalii**); **chngatum agdaaĝuudaa** Ea 1983 a small (**-aada-**) young of sea otter + **-daaĝu-** (**-zaaĝu-**)

agdu-lix En 1978, **hagdu-l** A 1978- *vi.* to grow fast, mature quickly + **-du-**

hagit-, **hagisix** E 1870-, A 1838-, **haxisix** A 1862, Ab 1982 *vt.* to bring up (child); **hagiti-x̂** A 1838 *vn.* growth, stature (Matthew 6:27); 1840 sustenance □ **hlaan liidatakan hamaya iliim hagitxaa** E 1870 she brought him up with her (in her house) as her son (Acts 7:21); **aguqaĝinas aniqdudix Aguuĝux̂ iĝaĝagan il haxisaĝin ingaaĝis** A 1862 the parents ought to bring up their children in fear of God; **hagitiqang** Au 1952 my adopted child, *lit.* one that I have brought up + **-t-**

[h]agitxaĝina-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* guardian, tutor + **-t-xaĝi-** (**-qaĝi-**) **-na**$_1$-

[h]agiya-lix A 1840 *vt.* to provide for + **-ya-**

agnaax̂-six Eu 1909, En 1974 *vi.* to grow stronger (of wind, J 40:29, *ms.voc.* **aĝmaxsix**) + **-naaĝ-**

agni-lix En 1948- *vt.* to enlarge, make bigger + **-ni-**

hagzigat-, **hagzigasix** A 1909 *vr.* to come of age (J 76:3, 130, 132) + **-zigat-**

hagusi-x̂ E 1838-70, A 1860 *n.* growth, stature (Matthew 6:27, Luke 12:25) + **-usi-**

aax! A 1840 (aak!) (*unknown* 1984) *interj.* here is (*Russian* vot!) (*cf.* **ax̂**)

aga *demonstrative* across over there, on the other side of the river, bay, strait, or the like 1. **agan** E 1834-, A 1952- that one over there □ **agan ngus uyada** A 1952 bring me that one over there

2. *abl.* **agaagan** E 1978, **agaax** A 1952- from over there

3. **agaadaa** E 1909, A 1952-, **agaa-hadaa** A 1952-, **agaayaa** Au 1909 the other side; *loc.* **agaa-hadan** E 1805-70, A 1952-, **agaadan** E 1909-, **agaaya** Au 1909-52 on the other side □ **agaadaa ukuda** E 1909, **agaayaa ukuya** Au 1909 look over to the other side; **Iisuusax̂ tataam ayx̂aasim nagan agaahadan aĝakuĝaan** E 1860-70 when Jesus again got over to the other side in a boat (Mark 5:21, A **agangudaĝan**); **Agaadan Anii** En 1984 The Lake on the Other Side (Umnak 125)
[[AAY **aaga**, CSY **aga**, AI **agga** across there; AY **agna**, CSY **aagna** the one across there, etc.]]

agaaĝa-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, Au 1909 *vi.* to get to the other side; *vt.* to pass across (a strait; a lake, of swimming reindeer) + **-uuĝa-**

agaaĝi- E 1832-, A 1860- *rel.n.* the other side □ **chiĝanam agaaĝii** E 1909 the other side (bank) of the river; **hanim agaaĝigan hadan** E 1870, A 1860 to the other side of the lake (Luke 8:22); *loc.* **chiĝanam agaaĝigan** E 1909, A 1952 on the other side of the river; *abl.* **chiĝanam agaaĝigaan** E 1909 from the other side of the river + **-uuĝi-**

agaaĝit-, **agaaĝis** A 1971 *vt.* to take away: **uxchus agaaĝis umamax̂** "it takes away the puffins" (old-timers used to say so when it was snowing); **Agaaĝitim tugidaa** A 1973 May, *lit.* month of taking away (snow) (*cf.* **tugida-x̂** 2.) + **-uuĝi-t-**

agaanu-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vi.* to go across, over toward the other side; **putuluukam agaanungin** En 1950 *vn.* ceiling joists, *lit.* the ceiling's crossers + **-uunu-**

agaanuuda-x̂ 1. Epu 1983-84 *vn.* "duck and rock", a ball game (two bases, marked by rocks; one runs over and back again, if you hit him he is out)

2. Eu 1984 *n.* wooden lock on door (it is twisted) + **-uunu-aada-**

aganga- 1. E 1909-, A 1950- *rel.n.* the other side, the opposite side □ **chiĝanam agangan** A 1950 *loc.* on *or* to the other side of the river (= **agaaĝigan**); **ulux̂tan mayaaĝiigan ayukumchi, agangalamchi aĝalix txichi iqyaĝidan** En 1909 when the baidarkas go out to hunt, they paddle with a certain distance between them (**-la-**, J 56:8)

2. A 1952 *vt.* to get across: **tayaĝum agangaaaqaa slagaatalakax̂** (the chasm) is too wide for a man to jump over, *lit.* is not so wide that a man could get across it (N.M. 3:57) + **-nga-**

agangudaĝan E 1860-, A 1838- *adv.* toward the other side (*e.g.* Mark 4:35) + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

agaatxa-x̂ A 1971 *vn.* way over there + **-uutxa-**

haga (E 1909 **aga**) *demonstrative* up along there above, as on a line under the ceiling or along a hillside 1. **agan** E 1909, **hagan** A 1952- that one up there (E under the rafters of the house); *pl.* **hagakus** A 1950-

2. *loc.* **hagang** A 1950-, Au 1952 up there; *abl.* **hagaax** A 1952- from up there □ **hagakus hagang tugichada** A 1950 hang them up there on a line; **hagaax kims** A 1952 descending from there (as of a row of reindeer)

3. **agaadaa** (< **hagaa-hadaa**) **ukux̂tada** Ea 1983 look up
[[AAY **paaga**, CAY **pagaa-i,** CSY **paga**, AI **pagga** up there above (extended); AY **pagna**, CSY **paagna** the one up there above]]

agaaĝat- Ea 1952 *vt.*: **agaligan agaax̂chaa** throw it over (water in steambath) + **-uuĝa-t-**

hagaax̂china-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* palate, roof of the mouth (A **sam akangaa**) + ***-x̂chi-na**$_1$-

hagaaĝi- 1. E 1982- (**a-**), A 1840 (a-), 1950-, Abm 1963 *rel.n.* upper; A 1948 palate (*cf.* **aka-nga-** 1.) ◘ **agaaĝix̂ kigusin** En 1982 the upper teeth; **hagaaĝix̂ husix̂** A 1952 the upper jaw (*vs.* **unaaĝix̂ husix̂** the lower jaw); **hagaaĝi-s** A 1950-, Ab 1931 *pl.* the upper teeth; mustache; **[h]agaaĝix̂ inglaakus** A 1840 mustache

2. Ea 1952 *vt.* to hit high: to shoot (a sea lion) above nose, below brains + **-uuĝi-**

agama- Eu 1910 *dem.v.* to do up there: **agaya waan aslaan saagamagim madangin malix agamakux̂ aga hi?** is that one up there behaving now in the usual way of an eagle? (J 35:58) + **-ma-**

hagangudaĝan A 1952- *adv.* in the direction up there (**amtim ilidan hadan** toward the front of the hill) + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

agaya Eu 1910 *deict.* up there it is (*see* **agama-**) + **-ya-**

aga-lix *vi.* 1. E 1812-, A 1838-, Au 1909-52 to go away, depart, escape ◘ **Aan'gilam ilaan** (**ilagaan**) **aguqaa** E 1870, A 1838 (1860) the angel departed from her, left her (Luke 1:38); **ilugaam agaku ukux̂tak** Au 1909 seeing her going away from him (J 82:41); **hamakus changin ilingiin aganax̂** A 1860 he escaped out of their hands (John 10:39, E **sinax̂**: **sit-**)

2. A 1860 to divorce (E **haxsa-lix**) ◘ **haman ayagaan asix daĝiim aganax̂** whoever divorces from his wife (Mark 10:11)

3. E 1909-, A 1971- to drift away (*cf.* **chidgilga-lix**) ◘ **yaagax̂ agakux̂** En 1978 the log drifted away; **ayx̂aasiim ilagaan igakum, ayx̂aasii ilagaan agaqaa** A 1971 when he jumped out of his boat it drifted away from him [[*cf.* NAI **aggaq-** to come loose, slip off; I **aat-** to take away from = **aga-t-** *below*]]

agachx̂i-lix E 1978, A 1862- *vt.* to lead away; A 1860 to expel (John 9:22, E **iĝu-**) + **-chx̂i-**

agadax̂ *see separate entry*

agadgu-lix *vt.* 1. A 1838 to separate (from each other, Matthew 25:32, E **haxsaadgu-**)

2. **agaadgu-lix** E 1832- to sell (several) + **-dgu-**

agaĝa-lix A 1862 *vp.* to be removed, depart (from a doctrine) + **-ĝa-**

agax̂ta-lix A 1860- *vi.* to move away for a while ◘ **agax̂tal hingan ngus axchx̂ida** A 1952 move away for a while and let me pass there; **Ilamiing agax̂taduukakux̂t** A 1860 you shall depart from me, deny me (Mark 14:30, E **txin niiĝ-**) + **-x̂ta-**

agax̂tachx̂i-lix Eb 1906 *vt.* to lend (**imin** to you) + **-x̂ta-chx̂i-**

agala-lix A 1860 *vi.* to go away from each other, to divorce: **ugix̂ ayagaan asix daĝmaax ii agalaakax** can a man and his wife divorce from each other? (Mark 10:2, E **haxsa-**) + **-la-**

agalaasi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* divorce: **agalaasim aluĝanaa** bill of divorce (Mark 10:4) + **-la-usi-**

agaala-lix E 1834, A 1984, Ab 1963 *vp.* to be taken away + **-ula-**

agana-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* who goes away; **Aguuĝum hadan aganangin** saints and righteous people, *lit.* who go away to God (*possibly for* **aga-** get to) + **-na$_1$-**

agaasa-lix E 1910-, A 1840- *vt.* to go (E drift) away with, take away ◘ **kdax̂ txin agaasalaaĝanax̂ ax̂takuĝ-aan, kangaan aĝitikux̂** Ea 1910 some time after the ice had drifted away with her, she raised her head (J 27:1); **igdaĝitix̂ agaasaax̂ta** A 1840 may he run away, escape, *lit.* may he go away with running + **-usa-**

agat-, **agasix** 1. En 1982, A 1860-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to take away, remove (*cf.* **su-lix**); A 1860 to steal, abduct (Luke 11:22, E **angayuĝ-**) ◘ **ukinax̂ ilaan agatikung** A 1951 I took the knife away from him; **Chang ilugaan hawakus agatikux̂ aduukaĝulax** A 1860 nobody shall take them out of My hand (John 10:28, E **su-kux̂**); **ayx̂aasix̂ anum agatikuu** A 1971 the boat was taken by the current

2. E 1860-70, A 1860- *vt.* to separate ◘ **haman Aguuĝum chigitxaa, hamaya tayaĝum dax̂kiin agaduukaayulux** E 1860 what God has joined together, let not man separate (Mark 10:9, *likewise* A); **dakiin agasaĝanakin** A 1952 don't separate them

3. E 1909 *vt.* to give up, cede, yield; Ab 1982 to lose

4. E 1834- *vt.* to sell (A **tayasa-lix**) ◘ **agasaĝnaan** En 1948 don't sell it

5. E 1832-70 *vt.* to deliver up, betray (A **maguliisa-lix**; *e.g.* Matthew 10:19 *vp.*; Mark 3:19)

6. *n. see separate entry* + **-t-**

agata-lix A 1839 *vt.* to keep apart: **kanuuĝim kihngunix̂taa ilamiis agatadalakax̂txin** a contrite heart you will not despise, *lit.* keep apart from yourself (Bukvar 13, E **anu-usa-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

agatxaĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to rob; **agatxaĝi-x̂** *vn.* theft, plunder (Luke 11:39, E **angayuĝim malgaa**) + **-t-xaĝi-** (**-qaĝi-**)

agatxaĝina-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* traitor + **-t-xaĝi-na$_1$-**

agaya-lix 1. A 1860- *vt.* to try to take away ◘ **Ilimiing agayakux̂ alakax̂, taĝa Inaq ax̂takung** A 1860 nobody tries to take it away from Me, but I give it up myself (John 10:18, E **su-kux̂**)

2. En 1948- to try to sell ◘ **plitax̂ agayakung sulgalakax̂** En 1978 I tried to sell the stove but they (*vp.*) didn't take it + **-ya-**

aga-lix E 1805, 1878, Au 1952, **axa-lix** Eukn 1948- *vi.* to hiccup (A **kachi-l**)

aaga- - ready (*cf.* **atxaĝ-**)

aagax̂ta-x̂ A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vn.* ready ◘ **txichix kayix aagax̂tax̂ aatxichi** 1860 be you ready also (Luke 12:40, E **txichi kayux atxax̂taax̂txichi**); ... **hadan** ... **huyaangan aagax̂tax̂ akuq** 1860 I am ready to go to ... (Luke 22:33, E **ting atxax̂takuqing**) + **-x̂ta-**

aagat-, **aagasix** A 1860-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963- *vt.* to make ready, prepare (E **atxax̂-t-**, Luke 22:13); **aagati-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* preparation ◘ **anaĝis ayx̂aasing ngaan suĝanaasix̂taangan aqaning aagas** A 1973 making ready the things I'm going to have as gear in my boat + **-t-**

aagachaĝi-x̂ A 1860- *vn.* made ready (Mark 3:9;

14:15, E **atxax̂chaĝi-**) + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

aagata-lix 1. A 1860 *vt.* to have made ready; Au 1909 *vr.* to be ready (E **atxax̂ta-lix**); **aagata-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* ready □ **anaan sixsal asqasax̂ hiing tin aagatal** Au 1909 being ready to club his mother to death there (J 81:24 *ms.*, *cyl.* **atkax̂tal**)

2. A 1909- *vr.* to aim □ **udan tanĝaaĝim aliĝnamquu agacha kaluuĝan kugan txin aagatalix** 1909 aiming at the darned male bear lying there in order to shoot him (J 79:198) (E 1805 † **achin agadakok** is aiming; † **achin agada** aim) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

aagatxaĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to make preparations (Luke 22:12) + **-t-xaĝi-** (**-qaĝi-**)

haaga-lix E 1805- (1909- **aaga-lix**), A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931–63 *vi.* to be hungry; to starve (*cf.* **qa-atu-lix**); **haaga-x̂** E 1833-70, A 1840-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vn.* hunger, starvation □ **qakung alakan haagal gumakuq** A 1950 I have nothing to eat and feel hungry; **haaga-ĝulaq** A 1952 I'm not starving (I have plenty of food); **haagax̂ asx̂aasalix** A 1860- to starve to death (Luke 15:17; N.M. 3:111)

haagadgux̂ta-lix A 1860, **haagagyux̂ta-** Am 1963 (-xta-) *vi.* to be hungered (Mark 2:25, E **txin qaatuni-**); **haagadgux̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* hunger, starvation; 1860-62 the hungry (Luke 1:53 *pl.*, E **txidin qaatudgux̂tan**) + **-dgux̂ta-**

haagana-lix *vi.* 1. A 1952- to be such that one must starve: **tanam haaganaa** 1973 an island without food; **hawan qawax̂ agacha algam haaganaayulax̂ akux̂** 1952 the sea lion is the most nutritious animal, *lit.* not to starve of (N.M. 1:42)

2. E 1833- (1948- **aagana-**), A 1840, 1982 (*from* E) to be insufficient, not enough (*the opposite of* **sana-lix**); to be few (*the opposite of* **amna-ĝu-lix**); En 1948 *neg.* to be enough □ **aduucha aagnakux̂** Ea 1983 its length is insufficient, it is too short; **zhaatvan amnaĝukun, taĝa awanan haaganakun** E 1870 the harvest is great but the laborers are few (Luke 10:2, A **qala-ĝi-lakaĝis**) + **-na$_2$-**

haaganaachxuza-x̂ A 1860 *vn.* great famine (Luke 4:25, 15:14, E **haagam angunaasaadaa**) + **-na$_2$-iichxuza-**

haagani-lix A 1860- *vr.* to become hungry (Mark 11:12, Luke 4:2, E **qa-atuu haqanax̂**) + **-ni-**

haagaqada-l A 1950 *vi.* to be satisfied (*cf.* **haku-uĝat-** *vr.*) + **-qada-**

haagaqadat-, **haagaqadasix** E 1861 *vt.* to satisfy (**txin** you) + **-qada-t-**

agach-a, agachiida- *see* **agat-**

agadax̂ E 1778-, A 1791-1952, **agadaĝi-x̂** E 1833:112 *n.* arrow; Ea 1952, A 1984 harpoon (Ea of harpoon gun); Ab 1963 spear; En 1949 meteor; **agayagi-x** Au 1909 *du.* bow (E, A **saygi-x**); **Agadaĝiin-Achiĝinax̂** "The One Who Waited for His Dart", *prebaptismal name* (Jochelson 1933:74 Agadagin-Acginax̂)
[[**aga-daĝ-**]]

agadgi-x̂ E 1909- *n.* lever for improving combustion: a wet piece of wood or an iron bar on which one end of the burning firewood is resting for better combustion (*Jochelson*)
[[*perhaps derived from* **hax-six**]]

agax-six E 1871- *vi.* to wake up (*cf.* **umla-lix**)

agagaya-lix E 1832- *vt.* to try to wake up (*cf.* **umlaya-lix**, **haĝiya-lix**) □ **agagayalgalix Ngaan tunux̂taqax̂** E 1860 they awake Him and say unto Him (Mark 4:38; A **Haman umlayakus**) + **-aya-** (**-ya-**)

agaxt-, **agaxsix** E 1833- *vt.* to wake up, awake (*cf.* **umlasix**) □ **waan saĝaam agalaan inaqaam txin agaxchaatunaayulux** 1833:77 who does not want (**-aatu-**) to wake himself up from such a sleep + **-t-**

agaxta-lix E 1834- *vi.* to be awake, to be in action + **-(x̂)ta-**

agaagali-x̂ E 1819, 1909 *n.* south (*cf.* **na-**, **nga-**); 1870 south wind (Acts 28:13); 1834 southwest; Ep 1941 southwest wind; **agaagili-x̂** Ep 1941 west wind (*cf.* **na-**); **agaagila-x̂** E 1878 southwest wind; Ea 1952-, En 1974- (1948-52 **agaagili-x̂**) south □ **agaagalim-nuuĝii** E 1870 southwest (Acts 27:12); **agaagalim hadaan** E 1870 from south (Luke 12:55, A **ngam-hadagaan**); **agaagalim yaagaa** Eu 1909 a log from the south (J 81:7, Au **am hyaagaa**); **Agaagilax̂-ukux̂** *or* **ukux̂tax̂** Ea 1983 Facing South, *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 16); **Agaagilan** E 1871 (Agagelan) *pl. name of volcano* (Umnak Island); **Agaagila-x̂** A 1952 *name of shore on the northwest side of Chugul* (Chugul Island 713)
[[*possibly derived from the demonstrative* **aga**]]

agal- E 1805-, A 1838-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *pos.n.* rear, hind part; space behind; subsequent time (*opposite of* **kad-**); *loc.* behind; after; *abl.* from behind; after (in space or time) (*3.sg.loc.* **agalan** E 1805-, A 1860, Au 1952; *abl.* **agalaan** E 1826-, A 1838-, Ab 1963, **agalagaan** A 1952-, Ab 1931, **agalagaa** Au 1909-52, Ab 1982; *3.pl.loc.* **agalin** E 1936; *abl.* **agaliin** E 1826-, A 1838, **agalingiin** E 1826, A 1860; *1.sg.loc.* **agalming** E 1834, A 1860, **agaliming** En 1936, A 1840-, Abm 1963; *abl.* **agal(i)kiiming** E 1832-, **agalmiing** A 1860; *1.pl.loc.* **agalimas** A 1840, 1937; *2.sg.loc.* **agalmin** E 1834, **agalimis** Ab 1963, **agalimin** Am 1963; *3R.sg.loc.* **agaliim** E 1910, A 1952, Au 1910) □ **agalim adaa ukuda** En 1978 look toward the rear; **agalim hadan unguchida** A 1952 sit down to the rear (in the boat); **agalim hadaan** E 1870, A 1840, **agalim hadagaan** A 1860- from behind (Luke 8:44); **Hamaan agalan hadaan** E 1870 from behind Him (Mark 5:27); **agalmadaan** En 1952, **agalim hadagaan** A 1952 the last time; **agalim[-h]adaaqusan** E 1860–70 *loc.* at the very last (Mark 12:6); **agali-x̂** E 1805, A 1840 hind part, posterior; **Tagalam agala** A 1952 the hind side of Tagalak (Tagalak Island 704); **agaliin agikux̂** A 1952 he passed behind you;

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agaliyix axtal sugal qayax̂ hangal Au 1952 they hurried up the hill, the one (passing) after the other; **agalingis həxsal** A 1952 space opened behind them (the last ones were seen coming, N.M. 3:22); **qam agala** A 1952 afternoon, *lit.* the time after eating; **udaan agalan tugidaa** Eu 1984 next month, *lit.* the month after this one; **agaliim anaĝix̂ akux̂ tutaqaliigiim** En 1910 when she felt something behind her (she had a tail, J 64:26); **ulam agalan klukux̂** A 1952 he is going behind the house; **Agalming aygagdakus** A 1860 they (sheep) follow Me (John 10:27, E *similarily*); **Agalmiing aygagada** A 1860 follow Me (Luke 9:59, E *likewise*); **alitxum agalaan** A 1952 after the war; **suluqaam agalagaa** Au 1952 after she had been taken (1959:125 (32)); **waaĝakumchix agalagaan alqus manax̂txichix** A 1973 after you came back, what did you do?; **agaliichxuzagaan** A 1952 much (-**iichxuza**-) later

[[*probably derived from* **aga-lix**: space left behind]]

agalix̂ta-l A 1982 *vt.* to follow up ▫ **anaĝis malgaqas ukux̂tal agalix̂tal makux̂** seeing something that had been done in the past he followed it up + -**x̂ta-**

agaliku-lix E 1910-, A 1950- *vi.* to be too late; to be delayed, overdue (*opposite of* **kad-iku-lix**); **agaliku-x̂** E 1805 (-kogen), 1834, A 1840 *vn.* late ▫ **aluĝning ayuxchx̂iingan haqakuqaang agalikul ax̂takuq** A 1950 I came to send my letter (with the airplane) but I was apparently too late; **agalikukux̂** Eu 1910 it (ship) is overdue (J 39:19) + -**ku**$_3$-

agalikux̂si-kux̂ A 1840 *vi.* it is too late + -**ku-x̂si-**

agalikuni-lix Eu 1910 *vr.* to become overdue: **wayaam sunam kalikan ayx̂aasanaa txin agalikunix̂taqalikux̂** now the ship carrying the letters begins to be overdue (J 39:17) + -**ku**$_3$-**ni-**

agalikuutxa-x̂ (**haqakux̂**) E 1870 *vn.* (it is becoming) too late (Matthew 14:15) + -**ku**$_3$-**uutxa-**

agalila-kiimang E 1870 (1838 -li-), **agalila-maax** A 1860, 1952, **agalila-mdiix** A 1952 *pos.n. 3R pl. abl.* (En 1936 **agalilimang** *loc.*) the one after the other (Matthew 26:22, Mark 14:19; N.M. 3:91), one by one (John 8:9); **agalilingiin** E 1870, A 1838, **agalilangiin** A 1860 (them) in order, in succession (Luke 1:3) + -**la-**

agalit- 1. **agalti-lix** En 1978, **agaliti-l** A 1971- *vt.* to miss behind (shooting) (*opposite of* **kadaa ax-chx̂i-l**)

2. A 1860 *vt.* to reproach (Mark 16:14, E **qikuyaada-lix**)

3. **agaliti-x̂** A 1840 *n.* aim, goal + -**t-**

agalisx̂ita-lix A 1840 *vi.* to follow (**ngaan** him) + -**(t)-sx̂i- (-lĝi-) -t-(x̂)ta-**

agalita-lix E 1839, A 1837 *vt.* to have as a goal, to aim at (1839:XIII); A 1982 to have done in the past (and can't do it nowadays) + -**t-(x̂)ta-**

agalmudax̂-six E 1805-, A 1952- *vi.* to move backward (as of a boat); to go to the rear (in a boat); **agalimudaĝ-an** E 1870, **agalmudaĝan** E 1950-, A 1840- *adv.* backward, back (*e.g.* Mark 13:16, Luke 9:62) + -**mudaĝ-**

agalmudax̂t-, **agalmudax̂six** En 1978 *vr.* to move backward; A 1973- to step back, withdraw ▫ **sunax̂ txin agalmudax̂six ingsakux̂** En 1978 the boat moves backward + -**mudaĝ-t-**

agaluuĝi-x̂ *rel.n.* 1. A 1840- back, being or coming behind; E 1909, Au 1909-52 the hind part ▫ **sagan agaluuĝikix** En 1909, Au 1909 the hind part of his bird parka (J 58:3, 86:3); **chuniĝim agaluuĝii** Au 1952 the back part of the baidarka keel

2. E 1834-, A 1838-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 later, last (*cf.* **ina-aĝuliiti-x̂**); A 1973 the latter part; **agaluuĝi-lix** E 1909- *vi.* to be last ▫ **Agaluuĝix̂ Qisagunax̂** E 1840, 1909 April (*cf.* **Kaduuĝix̂ Q.** March), En 1791 (Agallagok) March; **agaluuĝis angalin ilin** A 1838 in the last days (Acts 2:17); **qam agaluuĝii** Eu 1834 silver salmon, *lit.* the last fish (*cf.* **qakiida-x̂**); **agaluuĝim ilan** En 1983 later on, after this; **Iyuunim agaluuĝigan kugan** A 1973 in the latter part of June; **[h]iikus agaluuĝingin** A 1838 at last (Matthew 1:25, E **niikun agaliin**); **agaluuĝilix aqakuqing** En 1978 I came here last + -**uuĝi-**

agaluuĝiisa-lix Ea 1983 *vrt.* to have behind him: **qayam qayaqlaa igiim agaluuĝiisalix txin ayĝatikux̂** he set out with a high hill behind him (to keep on the course; *explanation of* J 17:16) + -**uuĝi-usa-**

agaluuĝit-, **agaluuĝisix** Ea 1909 *vr.* to go last: **aman uyqiĝaadax̂ agaluuĝidalaaĝanaa txin agaluuĝisix isaĝan maayuugiim** when the little old woman who the last time was last in line was about to go out as the last one (J 10:99) + -**uuĝi-t-**

agaluutxa-x̂ En 1982, A 1971- *vn.* place or position far back; A 1860 late point of time (Luke 24:29) + -**uutxa-**

agalgasi-x̂ Ekn 1948-, **agalngasi-x̂** E 1805 (aagol'ngashek) *n.* palate (A **sam aka-ngaa**)

agalĝ- 1. **agalĝi-x̂** E 1791 (agalgch) *n.* dart; 1805 shaft of seal spear; 1878 seal spear; 1909 large harpoon (Jochelson 1925:53; 78, Fig. 21;85); En 1950 long spear for hair seal, fur seal, sea otter, etc.; A 1950-52 harpoon head (the part that comes off); **agalĝi-l** A 1950-52 *vt.* to harpoon

2. **agalĝi-s** A 1840 *n.pl.* curved beams (or trunks with root) used for ribs and, smaller ones, for end pieces of stem- and stern-posts in baidar (*Russian* kokorki, *cf.* Liapunova 1975:100)

[[**aga-lĝ-**]]

Agalĝalux̂ *n.* time for hunting sea lion and sea otter: E 1834 November; 1840 (Zap. 2:257), A 1840, 1950-52 December; **Agalĝiiluĝim tugidaa** E 1909 December (Jochelson 1933:85) + -**aluĝ-**

agalĝaaya-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* harpoon for hunting seals and fur seals (Jochelson 1925:129, E **chuyngilgi-x̂**) + -**aada-**

agalĝi-x̂ *see* **agi-lix**

Agalina-x̂ En 1910 *name of man* (J 29)

agalnga-lix A 1840, 1860 *vi.* to argue, dispute (**asix** with, *e.g.* Mark 8:11; 9:14; 12:28; John 6:52; E **txidin hiqulanaax̂-six**); **agalnga-x̂** *n.* argument, controversy (*e.g.* Luke 22:24, E **tunumaali-x̂**)
[[*perhaps derived from* **agal**-]]

agalu-x̂ 1. E 1778-1870, Eb 1871, 1984, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892-, Am 1963- *n.* tooth (En 1950 *obsolete*, En 1984 *only of animal, cf.* **kig-usi-x̂**)

2. E 1909-, A 1950- fang, tusk (*cf.* **tumga-x̂**) □ **amgaadam agalugan ilaa** En 1910 piece of walrus tusk (J 54:16)

3. barb, prong: **klisam agaluu** Ean 1950- fox trap barb; **yaarusam agaluu** A 1952- iron spike of halibut hook; **uĝalum agaluu** Ab 1931 notch of spear; **itum agalungis** A 1952 the three prongs of a fish spear; **changadusim agaluu** A 1950 bone hook of wooden stick for taking out things from the bow or the aft of baidarka; **chiyusim** *or* **kasxim agaluu** Au 1909 bone squeezer of sewing stand (Jochelson 1925:88, Fig. 28; *cf.* **chit-**, **kaasxi-x̂**); **zapuuram agalungis** A 1952- end spikes of salmon trap

4. A 1950- *name of tooth-shaped islets* (Atka 323, Ugidak 978)

agaluĝi-lix Eu 1909, Au 1909 *vi.* to have teeth (J 83:6 of vulva); **agaluĝi-lakan** A 1950- *vi.neg.* to be toothless; **agaluĝi-ĝ-ulax** Ab 1963 *vn.neg.* toothless + **-ĝi-**

agalux̂ta- Eu 1791 *vt. in* **Chakin Agalux̂tax̂** (chakin agalyuxtax) Used (*or* Using) His Hands As Tusks (striking weapons), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 54) + **-x̂ta-**

agalusaang: qigan agal(u)saang En 1948- *n.* small whale with only two teeth on lower jaw (Marsh 1950; Dall 1870 † Keegán agalus Grampus), *apparently* Baird beaked whale, *Berardius bairdii*; *lit.* having teeth in front + *-**saang**

agaluuya-x̂ Ep 1941 (agaliyax̂), 1983 (*unknown* Eakn 1982-) *n.* parakeet auklet, *Cyclorrhynchus psittacula* (*cf.* **saasa-x̂**, A **qihmuugda-x̂**)

aagamax *see under* **a-lix**

agamaxchi-x̂ E 1811-1909, A 1948-52, Ab 1892, **agamax̂chi-x̂** En 1948, **agamax̂chx̂i-x̂** En 1978 *n.* small kind of rorqual (A, En about 25-30 feet long), *probably* minke whale (Little Pike Whale), *Balaenoptera acutorostrata*; **alamaxchx̂i-x̂** Ea 1952, **agamax̂chxi-x̂** Ea 1983 *possibly* sei whale, *Balaenoptera borealis* (Turner 1886 Pacific striped dolphin, *Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*)

Agamaxchizalix A 1952 *name of bight* (Little Tanaga Island 781) + **-za-** (**-da-**) **-lig-**

Agaamaĝa A 1950- *name of point* (Amlia 35)

Aagamchiida-x̂ A 1952 (**aagum-**), 1973 Cape Agumsadak (Umak Island 718)

Agamdakin Eu 1984 Humpback Bay (Unalaska 109)

agamgi-x̂ En 1948-, A 1952- *n.* red chiton, gum boot, *Cryptochiton stelleri*; **Agamgi-x̂** E 1840, Eu 1984 Agamgik Bay (Unalaska 43); **Agamgis** A 1950- *name of rocks* (Atka 258)

agamt-, **agamsix** E 1870-, A 1860- *vt.* to blame; to judge, condemn (*cf.* **atxaĝaya-lix**, **sitxuuĝisix**; **angix̂-six**, **qikuyaada-lix**); A 1860 to rail on (Luke 23:39, E **uqlux̂ta-lix**); **agamti-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* judgment, condemnation □ **agamsaĝanax̂txichi, malix agamsxazuukaĝulaxtxichi** A 1860 judge not, and you shall not be judged (Luke 6:37, E **atxaĝ-usa-**)

agamta-lix E 1860-, A 1838- *vt.* to judge, condemn □ **agamtaqaĝilagaax̂txichi, malix agamtalgaduukalakax̂txichi** E 1870 condemn (**-qaĝi-**) not, and you shall not be (**-lga-**) condemned (Luke 6:37, A **angiqaĝi-**, **angix̂sxa-**); **chadin x̂ulax̂talakan x̂liimax̂ qanangin ukulix, agamtanan** E 1860 seeing them eating bread without washing their hands, they found fault (condemned them, Mark 7:2, A *likewise*; E 1870 **qikuyaada-qangin**) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

agamtusa-lix E 1870, A 1860 *vt.* to judge □ **qalaĝis kumchiix hix̂tahliikaq, ama agamtusaakaq** A 1860 I could still say many things about you and judge you (John 8:26) + **-usa-**

Agan Ea 1983 *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 28)
[[*possibly* **aga-n** the one over there]]

haagana-lix *see* **haaga-lix**

agat- E 1791-, A 1838-, Au 1909-, *3.p.sg.* **agacha**, **agach**, *rel.* **agachan**; *du.* **agatikix**; *pl.* **agatingin** E, **agatingis** A, *rel.* **agatingin**; **agatingi** Au *contrastive pronoun* (**agach** *also particle*) he/she/it, they, singled out: 1. he etc. rather than another or the other (*cf.* **inaqa-**) □ **wan agacha** E 1909, A, **man agacha** Au 1909 this one (rather than the other or others); **agitaadang agachan six̂iqaa** A 1950 my partner, the other one, broke it (not I); **hingan sulakan uglaga agacha suda** A 1952 don't take that one, take rather the other one; **agachan uĝa akux̂** A 1952 it is his (rather than mine); **amaligan agach kayux skuulaĝ(i)naqing** En 1982 it was there (where I was born) that I went to school too; **inix̂ kayux tanax̂ agatikix ilam agduukakux, taĝa ...** E 1838-70 rather heaven and earth shall pass but (rather than that) ... (Matthew 5:18); **qagaan tayaĝungis akus agatingis txidix hamamaasachx̂izanas hiilax̂tazadas** A 1952 it was the eastern men themselves that had that done to them (being killed in the war they had started, N.M. 3:54); ... **haqatalakaĝis; agachan hagan qan'gingis inax̂takux̂; agacha ahmasaqachi; inaqaam kumiim tunuduukakux̂** A 1860 we don't know; he is of age; ask him; he shall speak for himself (John 9:21; E 1872 **inaqaam ... agacha ... inaqaam ...**)

2. he *etc.* mostly *or* more than the other □ **agacha ilkiiming iĝamanakux̂** E 1909 he is much better than I; **hlaqasit ilingii agach**

sugax̂tayaayal Au 1952 he runs faster than the other boys; **ulux̂ agacha qam ilagaan qaatuzaq** A 1952 I want to eat meat more than fish, I prefer meat to fish; **Atux̂ agach amaatxanaaguzax̂ akux̂** A 1952 Attu is the most distant (island); ... **hangadan haakus sam igluqangis agach chux̂taqax̂taaguzanas** A 1952 on top (of the cloth clothing) they mostly used to wear those clothes of bird skins (N.M. 1:51)

3. he *etc.* only, and no other *or* no more (*cf.* **-hli-** *and* A **uhli-** *under* **a-lix**) □ ... **kayux agachan Ngaan awadaax̂txin** E 1838 and Him only shalt thou serve (Matthew 4:10; 1870 **agachiisagan**, *cf. below*); **hlas agatingis qasizas** A 1952 only the boys go fishing (not the girls); **angaachaĝix̂ agacha manax̂** A 1952 she did nothing but singing; **tamaku isuĝin chachiqat hnuku qagnangi ama hakangi agatingi ukul** Au 1909 when he came to the seals he had covered, he found only the bones and the hair (J 84:10, E **agachiidangin**); **agach inaqaam tin aĝiisanax̂ uuyax̂takux̂** A 1952 only she herself was left (1959:125 (15))
[[**aga-t**]]

agachiisa- E 1832-1870, **agachiida-** E 1870- (he etc.) only (A **uhli-**) □ **kayux agachiisagan Ngaan awada** 1870 and serve Him only (Luke 4:8); **agachiidang akuqing** En 1978 I am only myself, I am by myself; **saaqutiin agachiidaa chux̂talix** Ea 1909 wearing only his breech clout (J 3:68); **agachiisalingin ... taĝa kayux** 1870 (not) only (for) them but also ... (John 17:20, A **u[h]linginulax ...**) + **-aada-**

agachiidax̂ta-lix E 1870-1909 *vt.* have only - □ **qamlix̂ agachiidax̂takux̂** 1909 he has a knife only; **ataqan x̂liimax̂ agachiidax̂talix angaĝidaĝulux** 1870 does not live by (having) bread alone (Luke 4:4, A **ataqan xleeba[h]lim kugaan**) + **-aada-x̂ta-**

agachiidaasa-lix Ea *vt.* to leave only □ **sakin iqisix saaqutiin igiim agachiidaasalix** taking off his bird parka and leaving only his breech clout (J 17:33) + **-aada-usa-**

agachiigut^{r}**a-a**, *du.* **-kix**, *pl.* **-ngin** Au 1909 he/she/it, they, only (E **agachiida-**) + **-iiguza-**

agatxu[-]x̂ E 1834 (*unknown* Ep 1941) *n.* dew (**uĝlaaĝi-x̂**, A **uĝlaangi-x̂**)

agáy A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *interjection of fright*

agaya-x̂ E 1840, 1870, 1909, En 1948-50 *n.* sleeping compartment, side pit, in the ancient underground dwelling or barabara; E 1791 (Merck) storage hut; En 1979- storage place, shelf, in barabara □ **angaĝin ukutuuĝin agayamchi ilaan lix̂tanangin** En 1910 the people who came out from their sleeping compartments to look (J 48:33); **Ting Adang ulagan nagan agayan amnaĝukun** 1870 in My Father's house are many mansions (John 14:2, A **isxas** places, beds)

agayuux̂ E 1791-1909 (*or* **aa-**), Ea 1983, En 1982, **agayuuĝi-x̂** Eb 1984, **aagyuux̂** Ea 1952, Epu 1983-, En 1952, 1978, **aagayuux̂** Ek 1982, A 1840-, Au 1909-52 (*pl.* **-in**), Abm 1892- (**a-**) *n.* cormorant (A, Au any kind); E *especially* pelagic cormorant, *Phalacrocorax pelagicus* (A, Au **qilitaqa-x̂**); E 1909 red-faced cormorant, *Ph. urile* (A, Au **ingatu-x̂**); **agayuuĝim kahnuliisx̂ii** Ep 1941, En 1982 pelagic cormorant (adult), *lit.* cormorant with handkerchiefs; **agayuuĝim tukungin** Eb 1984 double-crested cormorants, *Ph. auritus*, *lit.* chief cormorants (*cf.* **txang**); **agayuuĝim/aagyuuĝim idĝucha** Ea/n 1948-, **aagayuuĝim qalgadaa** A 1952- kind of small, narrow, dark-brownish fish living under rocks, blenny, *possibly* searcher, *Bathymaster signatus*
[[AAY **agayuuq**, **agasuuq**, Eyak **àwáiyàq** cormorant *from Aleut*]]

aag(a)yuuĝiigamax En 1950- *n.* red-faced cormorant, *Phalacrocorax urile* (A, Au **ingatu-x̂**) + **-iigamag-**

aagayuux̂ta-, **Atuung Aagayuux̂tas** A 1950- *name of rocks*, *lit.* having six cormorants (Amlia 176) + **-(x̂)ta-**

axchxaĝi-l A 1952- *vt.*: **slam angaa a.** to have the wind from the side

axchx̂i-lix *see* **ax-six**

axchiga-lix E 1909-, A 1950-, Ab 1931–63 *vi.* to move fast; **axchiga-lakan** *vi. neg.* to move slowly □ **iqam axchigaa** Ea 1983, **iqyam axchigaa** En 1950 a fast paddler (*cf.* **changa-**); **ilangiin axchigal qayax̂ hangakux̂** A 1952 it ascends the hill faster than we; **tiĝlax̂ qalngaaĝim ilaan axchigalix igax̂takux̂** Ea 1982 an eagle flies faster than a raven; **qam agala axchigax̂ agukux̂** Ep 1981 the afternoon went fast; **axchig(a)maan** En 1983 in a hurry; **axchigax̂ agux̂tal tunux̂tazax̂** A 1952 he talks fast; **itx̂aygix̂ axchigaqadakux̂** A 1952 the reindeer starts going slow; **chiĝanax̂ axchigalakan hyukux̂** A 1950 the creek runs slowly

aaxchigaada-x̂ A 1909 *vn.*: **aa. agux̂talix** making fairly good speed (he traveled in his baidar, J 77:64) + **-aada-**

Axchigaasa-x̂ Eu 1791 (akchigasax) *vn.* Moved (*or* Moving) Fast With (someone), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 122b) + **-usa-**

axchigaat-, **axchigaach-a** Ab 1931 *n.* its rapidity + **-aat-**

agda-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840 (**-s** *pl.*), 1950-, **agya-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* cross-beam, deck beam in baidarka (in general) □ **achidam agdaa** E 1909, A 1952 the beam in front of the hatch; **ilim agdaa** A 1950 the frontmost beam (= **qagaadan agdaatiqdaa**), *lit.* the beam of the interior; **qunguluĝim agdaa** Eu 1909 = **qung-alux̂**; **Agdas** A 1950- *pl. name of bight* (Amlia 172)

agdaagamax E 1909 *n.* central beam of two-hatch baidarka (**ulux̂-ta-x̂**) + **-iigamag-**

agdaatiqda-x̂ A 1952 *n.* endmost deck beam: **qagaadan agdaatiqdaa** the foremost, **ukaadan agdaatiqdaa** the rearmost deck beam (E **qatmi-x̂**) + ***-Vtiqda-**

agdaax̂ Ea 1983 *n.* small kind of seal (*perhaps same as* **uku-tu-x̂**)

agdaax̂ A 1840 *n.* flask, water bottle (*cf.* **aĝda-x̂**)

agdaaĝi-x̂ *see* **adxaax̂**

agdax̂xi-x̂ E 1811-, A 1948 (**-xg-**), **agdix̂xi-x̂** A 1840, **agdixi-x̂** A 1950-52, **agdix̂i-x̂** Ab 1963 (1892 -g-); **agyiĝi-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* sperm whale, *Physeter macrocephalus (catodon)*

agdax̂xilgu-ĝ-ulux En 1952 *n.neg.* pygmy sperm whale (18 feet long) + **-lgu-**

Agdaaĝu-x̂ Eba 1976- King Cove (Belkofski 23)

agdix-six A 1791 (agydukshkha), 1840- *vt.* to cut, slice (*cf.* **isi-la-lix**); **agdix** A 1840 (-q) *vn.* cut, slice ◘ **xliibax̂ agdigikux̂** A 1984 he/she is slicing bread

agdixt-, **agdixsix** 1. En 1948 *vt.* to slit

2. Eu 1909, Au 1909 *vt.* to blunt(?): **kayangi naa agyiyaayal** (**agyiyaasakux̂**) Au, **kadangin ngiin agdixdakin** Eu blunting the points on them (J 82:42) + **-t-**

agdu-lix *vi.* 1. E 1834-, A 1952 to shake head ◘ **anaĝis hix̂talakaĝim angadiming agdukux̂** A 1952 he did not say anything but shook his head toward me

2. E 1834 (*then obsolete*) to bow, pray

agduchx̂isix E 1870 *vt.* to wag (**kamgidin** their heads, Matthew 27:39, 1838 **samimixtaasalix**, A **hiikimlaazalix**; Mark 15:29, 1860 **agduusalix**, A **kanizĝuuzaasalix**) + **-chx̂i-t-**

agdux̂ta-lix En 1948- *vi.* to nod (*sign of greeting or agreement*); *vt.* to greet by nodding ◘ **agdux̂taaqaltakung** I said hello to him by nodding + **-x̂ta-**

agdux̂taasa-lix En 1982 *vt.* to nod (**kamgiin** his head) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

agduusa-lix E 1860, A 1952 *vt.* to shake (**kamgiin** his head) + **-usa-**

Agdugalu-s A 1840- *pl. name of rocks* (Atka 365) [[*perhaps* **ag-dug-alu-s**]]

agi-lix *vi.* 1. E 1791-, A 1791- to open one's mouth; to yawn ◘ **saĝaatul agil** A 1950 to be sleepy and yawn

2. E 1832-, A 1860- to open (of mouth, lips, eyes, clam, etc.) ◘ **hamakux dakix aginax** E 1838 their eyes were opened (Matthew 9:30); (**siĝlingis**) **agiqaligungis** A 1860 when their leaves begin to blossom out (Luke 21:30; E **li-**) [[PEA **aɣi-**, in CSY **agitax̂t-**, CAY **aitarte-**, I **aittaq-**, **aitsaq-**, **aatchaq-** to open one's mouth, *cf. below* **agit-**]]

agidgi-lix *vi.* 1. A 1952- to open one's eyes wide apart

2. En 1978, A 1952- to be wide open ◘ **Daa Agidgix̂** A 1952 Its Eye Is Wide Open *name of bight* (Igitkin 729) + *-**dgi-**

agidgita-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to keep (**dakin** his eyes) open + *-**dgi-t-(x̂)ta-**

agiidgu-lix E, **agidgu-lix** A *vt.* 1. En 1978, A 1952- to open several ◘ E **aguĝaadan agiidgukux̂** he is opening several sea urchins

2. E 1860-, A 1838- to spread ◘ **amnaĝun akaluĝim ilan chux̂taqadin agiidgunan** E 1860 many spread their clothes on the road (Mark 11:8; A **agitzanas**) + **-dgu-**

agigna-x̂ A 1952 *n.* opening (where one can go through) + **-gna-**

agix̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vi.* to open the mouth for a while ◘ **agix̂talix chuqaan ukux̂tachx̂ida** En 1978 open your mouth and let me see your throat + **-x̂ta-**

agix̂taasa-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to open his mouth with (**ungiikax̂** story, J 1:2) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

agilax̂-six E 1805- *vi.* to yawn ◘ **lakaayax̂ agilĝikux̂** En 1978 the boy is yawning; **chaayaĝiliiĝlikum, agilaĝdaqalikux̂ ukux̂taqalikuu nawa** En 1909 he saw him beat his drum until he began to yawn (**-da-** in between, J 41:17) + **-lag-**

agilĝ- 1. **agilĝa** E 1780-1870, A 1838 *n.* his mouth; **agilĝi-x̂** E 1804-1870, En 1950-, A 1780-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **agalĝi-x̂** Ebapukn 1978-, A 1791, 1952-, Au 1952 mouth

2. **agilĝa** E 1791 its door; Ea 1909 its opening (of sleeping compartment, J 8:26); **agilĝi-x̂** E 1804, 1832-34 door (*cf.* **satmali-x̂**); 1805 (agyllag) window (*cf.* **ukuuska-x̂**); **zapuuram agalĝii** A 1982 opening of salmon trap + *-**lĝ**$_2$-

agilĝaĝi-x̂ A 1837 *vn.* quarrel, argument (E **qaslux**) + **-lĝ-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

Agalĝach-an En 1976- *3.p.rel. name of mouth of creek* (Umnak 11) + **-lĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

agiisa-lix Ea 1952 *vt.* to holler at + **-usa-**

agit-, **agisix** *vt.* 1. E 1832-, A 1860-, Au 1909 to open (one's eyes, mouth; clam; A 1860 Luke 4:17 **alux̂** book, E **aĝa-six**; Au 1909 **qamigasix̂** door, A **haxsi-lix**, E **aĝa-six**) ◘ **dachi agisax̂txichi** A 1860 open your eyes (John 4:35, E **haĝisix** lifting up)

2. E 1832-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 to spread (bedding, tablecloth; En 1978, A 1978 butter on bread, *possibly calque from English*)

3. Ea 1983 to dress by rubbing (**igluqax̂** hide, **chuqax̂** throat)

4. A 1860- to comb (1860 **imlitxin**, 1952 **imliin** your hair; 1909 J 78:2 **kamgii** her head) (*cf.* **itxu-lix**) + **-t-**

agichaĝi-lix *vi.* 1. E 1834 to be spread

2. Ea 1909- to be dressed: **uulngiiĝiim agichaĝingin** 1909 his squirrels all dressed (J 10:18); **isuĝim igluqaa agichx̂ii** 1983 dressed sealskin + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

agidusi-x̂ *n.* 1. **Agidusix** En 1935 *du. name of bight(s) at Chuginadak Island* (probably in the middle of the island, where there is an opening between the mountains)

2. A 1952, Ab 1931 big comb (*cf.* **itxu-usi-x̂**); **kamgim agiducha** head comb + **-t-usi-**

agita-lix *vt.* 1. Eu 1984, A 1840- to keep open ◘ **chaayax ikin tutusik agitalix** 1840 keeping my ears open for the drum (V B 1:13)

3. E 1832-34, A 1973 to have spread (A **traavkix̂** dish towel), expanded (1832-34); **agitaqa-x̂** E 1834 (-kaq) *pp.* bedding (*cf.* **isxa-x̂si-x̂**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

aagitaada-lix Ep 1941, **aăxtaada-lix** Eu 1984 *vt.* to keep (**daan, daam agitaasaa** one's one eye) barely open + **-t-(x̂)ta aada-**

agi-lix = **ax-six**

agi- -
[[SY **agi**, I **ai** in-law of one's own generation]]

agiida-x̂ A 1840-, **agiiya-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* guest (E **dux̂taasa-x̂**); A 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Atka 634); **agiida-lix** A 1840- *vt.* to visit (a village, a person) (E **tana-ada-lix**) ◽ **txidix chikiidax̂tal txidix iĝamanaasakuchix mal ayx̂al txidix agiidax̂ maqax̂tal** A 1952 because they were in-laws and friendly to each other, they used to travel on visits to each other (N.M. 3:5) + **-aada-**

agiidaĝi-x̂ A 1973 *n.* party (wedding party) + **-aada-ĝi-**

agiidax̂ta-l A 1973 *vt.* to have as guest, entertain ◽ **ting agiidax̂tal angalix̂** he had me as guest, I was his guest today + **-aada-x̂ta-**

agiila-lix En 1983, A 1840- *vp.* to have company (En of girl; A *e.g.* going hunting) + **-ula-**

agiisa-lix A 1984 *vt.* to accompany; 1987 to conduct (**unuugi-x̂** song, in church) + **-usa-**

agiit-, agiituda- *see separate entries*

aagi-l A 1973 *vt.* to equal, be adequate for (E **sana-lix**) ◽ **ting as txin aagikux̂** he is of the same age or size as I; **awaakaan aagil** he is old enough to work

aagit-, aagisix A 1840 (*vp.*) *vt.* to put on a level (**ngaan** with him/it); A 1909- *vrt.* to become adequate for (E **sana-six**) ◽ **ayagaĝiikaan igim aagitikux̂** A 1909 he had come of age to have a wife (J 76:35); **umniin ayugiikaan igim aagitikux̂ maasalix** A 1909 when his nephew was old enough to go out in a boat (J 79:2) + **-t-**

agix-s A 1952, **agix̂-s** 1952- *vi.* to rub, be rubbed (as a boat against the dock or the arm on a table) (E **ulix-sxa-lix**) ◽ **agixhlikum axsal** 1952 it is rubbed until it gets a hole in it; *perhaps* E 1791 *vt. in* **Iqyaa Agikax̂** (Ik'ya agikax) His Baidarka Was Rubbed, *name of chief* (at Umnak 4, moved from 39)
[[I **agik-**, **agiaq-** to rub, file, *but cf.* **aĝix**]]

hagig(a)siisa-lix Eu 1909 *vt.* to rub (**ngaan** him) with (**chadux̂** blubber, J 34:192) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**) **-usa-**

aĝíglixta- A 1840 (*unclear ms.*) *vt.* to raze, level to the ground (*Russian* sryt')

Aĝigna-x̂ A 1950- (1952 *also* **Aĝignax̂**) *name of hill* (Atka 366) + **-na**₁**-**

Agika(m)-tigaluĝa A 1840 (**Aĝ-**), 1952 *n.* the month of May, *lit.* rubbing pad: "the old people had been sitting and rubbing their back all winter and then go out" (1952) (*cf.* **Maaya-x̂** *and* **tugida-x̂**) + **-ka-** (**-qa-**)

agigdi-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* offering, donation (*cf.* **aĝa-asi-x̂**)

Agigilux̂ En 1976 *name of point* (Umnak 75)

Agixsi-n Au 1909 *pl. name of large bay* (J 85:45)

agixtása-x̂ E 1834 (*unknown* En 1982) *vn.* mixed

agix̂ *see* **aĝix**

agix̂-s *see* **agix-s**

àgxix̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* chest, coffer (*Russian* lar)

agíqi-dgu-usa- A 1837 *vt.* to endeavor (Hist. 46, E **chik-laxsiisa-** *vrt.*)

agisa-x̂ E 1903-, A 1909, Au 1909 *n.* lookout, observation hill from where one observes the weather, looks for game, ships, enemies, *etc.*; *name of bluffs* (St. George 1903; Amlia 73, 199) ◽ **slaĝulakan hulax̂takuĝaan, wakux aliĝnamqux agisadix hangalix** A 1909 on a calm morning the two darned old men ascended their observation hill (J 79:13-14)
[[*cf.* CSY **agigte-** to peek over; to look around from a vantage point]]

agisx̂i-lix En 1978, **agisaĝi-l** A 1952- *vi.* to look around from an observation hill + **-ĝi-**

agisx̂iilux̂ En 1978 *n.* observation hill + **-ĝi-aluĝ-**

agisax̂ta-l A 1952 *vt.* to take as a lookout (N.M. 3:13) + **-x̂ta-**

Agiisi-x̂ Ep 1941, **Agiisa-x̂** Eu 1984 *name of bay* (Unalaska 19; 1984: a small lake and a creek there, also a gold mine; 1941: "that by means of which one opens his mouth", i.e. **agi-usi-**)

hagisxa-l A 1982, **hagicha-l** Au 1952 *vi.* to limp (*cf.* **iix̂i-lix**, E **iĝdaluki-lix**)

hagit- E, **axit-** A 1. **hagisix** E 1870- (1978 **agisix**), **axisix** A 1860- *vt.* to catch, catch by dragging (fish or animal in net, *e.g.* Matthew 13:47, Luke 5:6-9; fox in trap; E Mark 12:13 Jesus in his words, A **atxaza-**) ◽ **laaqudax̂ kudmachim ilan agisxakux̂** En 1978 *vp.* the fur seal was caught in the seine
2. **agiti-** E 1909- *n.* wrapping, lashing: **ux̂tam agitingin** E 1909 (aĝi-), Ep 1941 sinew threads by which the bone parts of a fishhook are tied (Jochelson 1925:89); **agitingin** En 1950 lashings, windings, wrappings (binding foreshaft on harpoon; holding barb of halibut hook; for fishline); **agiti-x̂** En 1950, Ek 1982 binding around belly to keep baby-placenta from going back up; **axiti-x̂** A 1840 belt; 1952 string for tightening the baidarka skirt (**suka-x̂**) around the hatch (*cf.* **aĝit-**)
[[*perhaps cf.* **haxt-**]]

agita-lix En 1935, **axita-l** A 1971- *vt.* to catch, have caught ◽ **aaykaaĝux̂ kavkaanang qalngaaĝitxaĝidanagan ilan agitaaqaltakuqing** En 1935 the fox I trapped, I caught it when it was catching ravens; **kavkaanamas hnul agumas, uuquchiing axitalgal igusal** A 1973 when we reached our trap we (*vp.*) would take back the fox we had caught + **-(x̂)ta-**

axitaasa-lix A 1971 *vt.* to hold around with: **tayaĝux̂ unguchil chidigiim ngaan chat axitaasanax̂** the man was sitting with his hands folded around his knee + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

agiit- E 1804-, A 1780-, Ab 1931 *quant. 3.p.sg.* **agiicha**, *rel.* **agiichan**, *pl.* **agiitingin** E, **agiitingis** A another, some (*cf.* **ila-**); E the other, the others (*cf.* **agitaasa-** *below*); *abl.* **agiichigaan** En 1978, A 1952- (*for* ***agiichagaan**) sometimes ▫ **angaĝim agiicha itxax̂tadakux̂** En 1978 some people are different; **adang agiicha** E 1804 *see* **ada-x̂**; **angaĝinam qalgadax̂ taxsal agiicha itxaanux̂tal** A 1952 another food-gathering party would go in a different direction (N.M. 1:44); **hix̂tanangin agiitingis tutakung** A 1950 some of what he says I understand
[[**agi-** - + -**aat-**]]

agiichaadaĝi- E 1870 *vn.* bad company, *lit.* having minor companions (Cat. ad 5th commandment) + **-aada-ĝi-**

agiichaadax̂ta-lix En 1983, A 1983 *vt.* to have as a friend + **-aada-x̂ta-**

agiichaĝi-ng-ul A 1949-52 *vn.neg.* nothing else, no more (1959:125 (28), 126 (53)); **hingay a.** that's all (1959:127) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

agiichaĝu-l A 1973; **agiichaĝut-** E 1834-39, **agiichux̂t-**, **agiichux̂six** E 1948- *vt.* to ask to come along, ask to be one's companion ▫ **asix Kanaaĝin alitxux̂taakigin agiichux̂txangin** Ea 1952 asked them to join him in making war on the Konyags + **-aĝu-** (**-ĝu-**)**-t-**

agiichx̂usax̂ta-lix E 1870 *vt.* to have as friends (Luke 7:34); to entertain (Acts 28:7); *vr.* to make friends (Luke 23:12) + **-aĝu-sa-** (**-ĝu-da-**)**-x̂ta-**

agiisx̂i-lix En 1982 *vr.* to get partners, companions ▫ **tuman agiisx̂ikun** we got partners, other people joined us + **-sx̂(i)-** (**-lĝ(i)**)

agiisx̂ala-lix En 1974 *vp.* to be taken as companions (**nung** for me) + **-sx̂-ala-** (**-lĝ-ula-**)

agiisx̂asa-lix E 1860, **agiisx̂iisa-lix** E 1870 *vrt.* to take with him (Mark 14:32, A **daĝiim sunax̂**) + **-sx̂(i)-asa-** (**-usa-**)

agiisx̂ita-lix A 1840 *vt.* to participate; **agiisx̂ita-x̂** *vn.* companion + **-sx̂i-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

agiita-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Am 1982 *vt.* to be together with, accompany, take along; Eu 1909, Au 1909 to copulate with (J 83:3) ▫ **ting agiitalix awakux̂** En 1978 she is working together with me; **haqal agungis agiitaangan aĝikuning** A 1950 if they come I'll go with them; **alaĝuĝinas ayuxs aanganas agiital hamaax ayuxsix** A 1909 when the men set out to hunt on the sea she set out together with them (J 78:195-96); **Uĝalux̂ Agiitax̂** Eu 1791 (ogolug agitax) Together With Spear, *name of man* (at Unalaska 53b); **ataqa anaan ayagaan agiitaa as alaĝil as qax̂tal** Au 1909 he alone together with his mother and wife cut whale and ate it together with them (J 82:43); **ataqan angax̂ agiitaa** A 1840 one and a half + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

agitaada- *see* **agitaasa-** *below*

Agiitaliga-x̂ E 1840 *name of chief of the village Adus of Umnak* (Zap. 2:279), *lit.* future companion + -(**x̂**)**ta-liga-**

agiitaqa- *pp.* 1. E 1780, Au 1909-52 companion, fellow ▫ **agiitaqaan** E 1780 (agitakan) your brother; **agiitaqaning** Au 1909 my companions (J 80:15, E **agitaasaning**); **agiitaqagan chimikakix** Au 1952 both her fellows (1959:125 (13))

2. En 1978, A 1860, Au 1909 another, the other; Au 1949 *pl.* some of (them, 1959:126, 34 (3)) ▫ **haman ayagax̂ agiitaqagan suqaa** A 1860 another took that woman (as wife, Luke 20:30, E **agitaasagan**); **ataqan … agiitaqaa** A 1860 one … the other (Mark 10:37); **yagan agiitaqaa** Au 1909 his other eye (J 87:3, E **agitaasaa**, A **angaa**) +-(**x̂**)**ta-qa-**

agitaasa- 1. **agitaasa-x̂** E 1826-, **agitaada-** E 1819-25, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **agitaaya-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* friend; companion, village fellow ▫ **agitaasaan asix mikakux̂** En 1978 he is playing with his friend; **aang agitaadang!** A 1952 hi my friend (*also said to spouse*)

2. **agitaasa-** E 1826 (-z-), 1834-, **agitaada-** A 1860- *quant.* the other one, the other; **agitaasaa … agiicha** En 1935, **agitaadaa … agitaadaa** A 1952 the one … the other ▫ **txichi agitaadachi ahmayaax̂taax̂txichi** A 1860 ask each other (John 16:19); **ayx̂aasim agitaadaa** A 1952 the other boat; **inaqamang agitaasalidin** A 1840 (< E) each other (**< agiit**)-(**x̂**)**ta-aaza-**, **-aada-**

agitaadax̂ta-lix A 1860- *vt.* to have as friend, partner ▫ **Siimonam agitaadax̂taqakix** 1860 who were Simon's partners (Luke 5:10, E **agiitaqakix**); **agitaadax̂taning** 1950 my friends + -(**x̂**)**ta-aada-x̂ta-**

agiitaasa-lix E 1834 *vt.* to look for and find(?); En 1984 to be together with; Ea 1910 to keep contact with (**ngaan** him) by: **imachx̂iliin asagaan ngaan agiitaasaqalikux̂** he kept contact with his cousin only by voice (paddling in the dark, J 28:4) + -(**x̂**)**ta-usa-**

agiitasuna-, **agiitusna-kux̂** Ekn 1982 *vi.* he is easy to get along with (A **amgizana-kux̂**); **agiitsunlakax̂** he is difficult to get along with + -(**x̂**)**ta-su-na**$_2$-

agiitaatuna-za-x̂ A 1952 *vi.* he is easy to get along with; **tayaĝum agiitaatunaa** a likable man + -(**x̂**)**ta-aatu-na**$_2$-

agiituda-x̂ E 1804-, A 1780-, Ab 1892, 1931, **agiituya-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* man's brother (*cf.* **braata-x̂; huyu-x̂**); E, Au 1909-, A 1860 (John 19:25), 1952- woman's sister (*cf.* **sistra-x̂; uhngi-x̂**); A 1948 man's half-brother, woman's half-sister; Ab 1963 cousin; uncle, aunt; **adang/anaadang adaan agiitudang** En 1950 my (man's) half brother on father's/mother's side; **agiitudax** Ea 1909 *du.* siblings (J 13:48); A 1840 brothers; **agiitudan** En 1978 *pl.* family; **agiitudang** E 1909 my companion, with whom I live and grow; Ea 1983, **agiitusang** Ep 1983 my friend
[[*possibly* **agi-** - + **-aatu-da-**]]

agiitudaduda-x A 1860 *n.du.* mutual sisters (John 11:3, E **hungidudax**); **-n** En 1978 *pl.* mutual brothers and sisters + **-duda-**

agiitudaĝana-x̂ E 1909, **agiitudax̂tana-x̂** E 1909, En 1950 *n.* parallel first cousin of the same sex: a man's father's brother's or mother's sister's son; a woman's father's brother's or mother's sister's daughter (*cf.* **asaga-x̂**), *lit.* being had as, *resp.* whom X has as his/her brother/sister + **-ĝa-**, **-x̂ta-na**$_1$-

agla-lix E 1909-, A 1952, Au 1952, Ab 1931 *vt.* to haul, transport (fish, meat, grass, etc.); to gather ▫ **alaĝum achidaan nuĝin aglalix unaalux̂ agukuqing** En 1936 I hauled rocks from the beach and built a fireplace; **taangax̂ chiĝanam ilagaan aglal qilax̂sis** A 1978 we hauled water from the river this morning; **iĝilaĝiilal aglalgal** A 1952 (the wild rye cut for thatching) was brought together in baidars (N.M. 2:7)

aglachx̂i-lix En 1910 *vt.* to make haul (birds, J 68:75) + **-chx̂i-**

aglaala-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be hauled; 1952 to be put together (people in one village, N.M. 3:110) + **-ula-**

aglaasi-x̂ En 1948 *n.* cradle for carrying; 1983 shovel + **-usi-**

aglayaĝa-lix A 1840 (-g-) *vp.* to be hauled + **-ya-ĝa-**

haglax-s, haglagi-l A 1973 *vi.* to have bad dreams, nightmare

[[*cf.* CAY **pegla**- to talk in one's sleep, to sleepwalk, to have a nightmare]]

[h]aglagaĝi- A 1860 *vn.*: **saĝam aanĝaazaa ama haglagaĝiiulax ngus aĝada** give me a peaceful sleep without bad dreams + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

Aglaga A 1952 Ogliuga Island (986)

Aglaga-x̂ E 1791- *name of villages*: **Chuguuĝi-x̂ Aglagax̂** Northern A. (Umnak 82; J 50:1, 54:20-21; V A 10:3); **Nguuĝix̂ Aglagax̂** En 1976- Southern A. (Umnak 74, 1982: the whole beach)

aglaaka-l Ab 1963 [*vt.*] to oppose, resist

aglangix̂ta-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vn.* movement; **ulum-aglangitalgaa** *vpn.* movement of body, gesture

agli-lix E 1826-34, A 1840 *vt.* to take care of, preserve; A 1840 *vr.* to be careful; 1862 to beware of, avoid ▫ **txin aglida** A 1840 be careful; **tunux̂taaĝus maangan ilingiin ting agliingan ingaaĝikuq** A 1862 I ought to avoid doing sins

agliĝa-lix E 1834 (-ga-), A 1860 *vp.* to be preserved; to be kept (A Luke 6:9; 8:29, E **agliila-lix**) + **-ĝa-**

aglix̂ta-lix A 1860-62 *vt.* to keep, preserve (Luke 2:19, 51; 4:10); to save (John 2:10); to treat with care (Mark 14:44); to guard, observe (Mark 6:20) (*all* E **agliisa-**); to tend, feed (John 21:15-17, E **amgiĝ-**); A 1840, Ab 1931 *vr.* to be careful + **-x̂ta-**

aglix̂taala-lix En 1984 *vp.* to be warned (**ngaan** about it) + **-x̂ta-ula-**

aglix̂taasa-l A 1909 *vt.* to warn (people, J 78:12) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

Aglix̂taya-x̂ E 1840 (-xtayax) *name of person in story* (Zap. 2:288) + **-x̂ta-ya-**

agliila-lix E 1860, A 1909 *vp.* to be treated with care; E 1870 to be kept (Luke 8:29) ▫ **ngaan agliilaaĝan kumsilgal** A 1909 it was lifted carefully up (boat, J 77:108) + **-ula-**

agliisa-lix E 1832-70, 1909 *vt.* to guard, preserve; 1870 to guard, observe; to save, spare (A **aglix̂ta-lix**); Ep 1941, Ekn 1982, A 1971 (*from* E) to save, use sparingly (*e.g.* money); E 1833 *vr.* to take care, be cautious; En 1950 to spare oneself (not want to spoil oneself); E 1833-38, A 1838 *vrt.*, E 1870, A 1860 *vr.* beware (of) (*cf.* **haqa-ya-lix**); Ea 1910 *vrt.* to shun ▫ **ukudigamin nung akituu agliisalix** Eu 1909 (may God) preserve your health so dear to me (J 38:25); **tayaĝun imchi agliisaachi** E 1838, **anĝaĝin iliin txichi agliisaax̂txichi** E 1870 (*likewise* A 1838) beware of men (Matthew 10:17); **ayagaadax̂ agan aslaan, adagan tugaadii igiim agliisakan** Ea 1910 when a girl is growing up, her father shuns her urine (J 11:2) + **-usa-**

agli-lix Epn 1909-50 *vi.*, Eu 1791, En 1978 *vt.* to miss, not hit (A, Au **aaĝa-l**); E 1909 to be missed, not caught, *neg.* to be caught (of fox) ▫ **aglikuqing** Ep 1941 I (shot at a duck and) missed; En 1950 I didn't get anything; **qawax̂ tumhdakung aglikuqing** En 1978 I shot at the sea lion but missed it; **Qachx̂a Agliqax̂** Eu 1791 (Kachxa aglikax) His Skin Was Not Hit, *name of man* (at Unalaska 122b)

[[*possibly* **ag-li**-]]

agliisa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to miss (A **aaĝa-asa-l**) ▫ **ingan ayagam kinguuĝii agliisaamin machaadalilagaaqalaax̂txin** Ea 1910 you'll be sure not to miss that younger woman (J 17:143) + **-usa-**

aglit-, **aglisix** Ea 1909 *vt.* to intercept, get somewhere before the other + **-t-**

aglidusa-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to prevent (**ngaan** him) from reaching: **amaan talam analux̂ ngaan aglidusakan silan anqakuu** the slave stood up in front of the ladder to prevent him from reaching it (J 10:102) + **-t-usa-**

aglisxa-kux̂ E 1909, **algisu-kux̂** Au 1909 *vp.* it was not killed, not caught (at gathering of animals) + **-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

Aglichaana-x̂ E 1909, A 1840 *n.* Englishman; Eu 1984 Canadian; **Aligichaana-x̂** Au 1909 Englishman

[[*from Russian* **Anglichán-in**, *pl.* **-e** Englishman]]

haaglikaaya-x̂ E 1791- (1909- **aa**-) *n.* devil, evil spirit (Zap. 2:119 *versus* **quga-x̂**); 1833:32 Satan (*cf.* **chugdukaayu-x̂**)

aglimat-, **aglimasix** A 1860 *vt.* to forbid, charge (Mark 1:25; 7:36; 8:30, E 1860 **aĝli-**, **aĝlix̂ta-**; Luke 9:21, E 1870 **kyaĝusa-**) (*cf.* **adgux̂-six**); A 1840-60 to warn (Luke 16:28, E 1870 **atxaĝusa-**)

aglimatxatuusa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to charge strictly (Mark 1:43; 5:43) + **-xa-** (**-qa-**) **-tu-usa-**

aglu-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1892, Abm 1963 *n.* killer whale, *Orcinus orca*

[[AY **arrluk**, AI **aaglu**, GRI **aarluk**]]

Aagluuda-x̂ Ea 1910 *name of person in story* (J 32) + **-aada-**

aglu-l *see* **algu-lix**

aaglu-x̂ E 1840-, A 1909- *n.* fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis*

agluĝ- -

aglux̂t-, **aglux̂six** E 1840-, A 1840, 1973 (*from* E) *vt.* to move from one place to another (Eu 1984 *e.g.* fish line) (A **anga-anut-**); E 1838-60 *vr.* to be removed (Matthew 21:21, 1870 **txin kumsi-lix**; Mark 11:23, 1870 **txin ayug-ni-lix**); E 1870- to change position, leave the place □ **isxaan alux̂six** E 1832-34, Ep 1941 to move, change his place of habitation (1941 from one house in the village to another); **kamgam ulagan txin agluĝdaa** E 1870 church that moves around (*explanation of* tabernacle, Acts 7:43, note) + **-t-**

agluĝidgu-lix E 1833:21, 81, Eu 1984 *vt.* to move several from one place to another + **-dgu-**

aglux̂ta-lix Eb 1984 *vr.* to leave the place + **-t-** - (**x̂**)**ta-**

agna-x̂ E 1778- *n.* tongue (A **umsu-x̂**, Au **uvsu-x̂**); **tunuuluĝim agnaa** E 1878 Adam's apple, *lit.* tongue of windpipe

agnakucha-x̂ En 1952 (haag-) *n.* clitoris, *lit.* little tongue + **-kucha-**

agnamixta-x̂ *vn.* 1. En 1950 tale, gossip
2. E 1832- *Bibl.* gentile, pagan (A **umsumixta-**, *calque from Russian* yazychnik) + **-mig-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

agna- Au *see* **an'ga-**

aagna-lix *see* **haaga-lix**

agni-lix *see* **hax-six**

agnigisata-kuqing E 1834 (*unknown* Ep 1941, En 1982) get through, climb through

agnixti-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* superior, senior priest (*Russian* nastoyatel')

Agnix̂ti-x̂ A 1952 Umak Pass (773)
[[*probably derived from* **ax-six**]]

Agnisa-x̂ A 1952 *name of village site* (Little Tanaga Island 787)

agnu-lix A 1971- (*from* Au) *vi.* to copulate

agnuusi-x̂ A 1971 *n.* penis (*cf.* **qatxa-x̂**, **hung-**) + **-usi-**

axsa-lix A 1952-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to get a hole in it (*e.g.* the sole of a boot); A 1838 to burst asunder (Acts 1:18, E **tasix**)

axsagna-x̂ E 1805-, A 1791 (-ana-), 1838-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **axsaxna-x̂** Ea 1981-83 *n.* hole; A 1838-60 rent (Matthew 9:16, Mark 2:21, E **isa-na-**) (*cf.* **tata-**); E 1878 perforation for earring, perforation of nasal septum for insertion of ornament; E 1878, Ab 1963 nostril (*cf.* **gu-**); Ab 1963 smoke hole in turf hut (*cf.* **qix̂tu-x̂**); lair (*cf.* **chixti-x̂**); Am 1963 hole in ice (*cf.* **tatu-x̂**); ditch (*cf.* **hangux**, *etc.*); cave (*cf.* **adu-x̂**, *etc.*) + **-gna-**

axsax̂ta-lix E 1812-, A 1840- *vi.* to have a hole in it (*cf.* **tata-lix**); **axsax̂ta-x̂** Eb 1871 *vn.* hole + **-x̂ta-**

axsala-lix E 1870 *vi.* to burst, break (of net, Luke 5:6, A **tatux̂sa-**; John 21:11); **haxsálax̂ta-kux̂** Ab 1963 becomes full of holes; **axsalax̂ta-x̂** Ab 1931 full of holes + **-la-**

axsi-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to make a hole in, perforate + (**a**)**-i-**

axsilaasi-x̂ E 1909 *n.* borer, awl (Jochelson 1925:84, Fig. 7; 92, Fig. 1) + (**a**)**-i-la-usi-**

axsiisi-x̂ Am 1963 (-ak-) *n.* auger, gimlet + -(**a**)**-i-usi-**

haxsa-lix *vi.* 1. E 1860-70, A 1840-, Ab 1931 to open, become open □ **qahmix inaqaam haxsakux̂** A 1952 the door opened by itself (E **txin aĝa-six**); **tutaqaĝiisii haxsanax̂** E 1860-70 his hearing was opened (Mark 7:35, A *likewise*); **agalingis haxsal** A 1952 space opened behind them (the last ones were seen coming, N.M. 3:22)
2. E 1834 to separate; to be left behind; E 1870 to depart (**ilkiin** from them, **dax̂kiimax** from each other, Acts 15:38-39); E 1832-70 to divorce (A **aga-lix**) □ **tayaĝux̂ ayagaan asix dax̂kiimax kum haxsakux hi?** 1860-70 could a man and his wife get a divorce? (Mark 10:2, A **aga-la-**) [[*cf.* Y **makete-**, I **makit-** to get up, stand up; I **makpiq-** to open (tent flap, page of book, *etc.*), *cf.* **hax-six**]]

haxsaadgu-lix E 1832-38 *vt.* to separate (**daĝngiin** from each other, Matthew 25:32, 1870, A **aga-dgu-**); E 1860 to tear apart (his chains, Mark 5:4, 1870 **six̂-ulix̂ta-lix**, A **isi-da-lix**) + **-dgu-**

haxsax̂ta-l A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be open (of door, can) + **-x̂ta-**

[h]axsala-lix E 1832-34 *vi.* to be separated, detached + **-la-**

haxsat-, **haxsasix** E 1832-38 *vt.* to separate, sever (Matthew 13:49, A **aga-t-**); E 1834 to tear off; En 1948- (**axsat-**) to pull *or* tear apart (*cf.* **tat-xi-lix**) + **-t-**

haxsi-lix A 1860-, Abm 1931–63 *vt.* to open (door, church; barrel, N.M. 2:14; 1860 roof, Mark 2:4; another's eyes, John 9:17) (E **aĝa-t-**) + -(**a**)**-i-**

[h]axsiisi-x̂ A 1838 *n.* key (Matthew 16:19, E **qahmig-asi-x̂**) (*cf.* **kluuchi-x̂**) + (**a**)**i-usi-**

Aaxsa-x A 1840, 1950- *du. name of bay* (Atka 536) (*by informant 1950 compared with* **axsa-x̂** hole)

agzakux̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) fresh *or* **agzakux̂** *vi.* is fresh (= **tagada-x̂**)

Axsxi-x̂ En 1976-82 *name of hill* (Umnak 61)

Axsxidax Adaa En 1982-84 *name of bay* (Umnak 118), *lit.* the direction of **Axsxidax** (*du.*)

Axsxidax̂ E 1909, **Axsxidaax** Eu 1984 *name of landing place (bay) at the northeastern end of Unalaska Island* (J 40:70)

haxsi-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* shelf (A **qixya-x̂**)

axsi-lix *see* **axsa-lix**

haxsi-lix *see* **haxsa-lix**

axsidax-six En 1952 *vi.* to sparkle (like crystals) (*cf.* **taanhmaada-lix** *under* **tani-lix**)

Axsigatagaĝi-x̂ A 1952- (1952 *also* **Axsigitagaĝa**) *name of bay* (Atka 247)

axsix̂ *n.* 1. E 1909, Ep 1941, En 1948-, **axsi-x̂** En 1982, **axsiĝi-x̂** A 1984 (1952 *pl.* **axsiĝis**) black powder (1909 hematite, En 1950 galena) found on beach or underground, used to paint the back of spear thrower (En 1948-); **Axsiĝis kiiĝuucha** A 1952 (-gis) *name of hill* (Atka 575)

2. Ea 1909 pieces of hematite used as **chaĝa-x̂**, amulet (Jochelson 1933:77 f.); all miraculous and magical objects, especially the fluid taken from a corpse (J 10:86, note); *perhaps also in* **Axsiĝin Ukux̂taqax̂** Ea 1791 (ax'gsigin ukuxtakax) His Amulets Were Seen, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 17)

[[AAY K 1791 Merck †*achsek* blackish copper ore, *from Aleut*]]

axsiĝasi-n En 1948-, Au 1952 (En 1978 axsax̂sin) *n.pl.* rafters (Au bones of whale) (A **tuli-s**)

axsiĝasiliga-n En 1935 (-ga-) *n.pl.* posts [for rafters] + **-liga-**

axsit-, axsisix A 1840 *vt.* to brush against *or* to catch on (*Russian* zadet'); A 1952 to throw a rope over something holding both ends with one's hands

axsidusa-l A 1952 *vt.* to put over (**ngaan** it): **stuulcikamaan axsidusada** put it (the coat) over the (back of the) chair + **-usa-**

axsitaqaĝi-lakan A 1838 *vi. neg.* to be free (Matthew 17:26, E **taka-x̂ta-**); **axsitaqaĝi-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* free; 1860 deliverance (Luke 4:10, E **taka-chx̂isxa-x̂**) + **-(x̂)ta-**

axsmi-lix E 1834 (ag-) [*vi.*] to breathe, take breath (*cf.* **anĝi-lix, husmi-lix** *under* **hum-six**)

axsu-lix E 1909 *v.* to bow, pray; **axsu-x̂** *n.* prayer, worship (*obsolescent in 1909, cf.* **kamxa-lix, kahnax̂-six**)

axsux̂ti-x̂ A 1838- (1839 ang-) *n.* big basket (*e.g.* 1860 Mark 6:43, E **anguĝachx̂u-x̂**), scrip (1860 Luke 10:4, E **suma-x̂**)

axsux̂sx̂ita-lakan A 1860 *vt. neg.* not providing with a scrip (Luke 22:35, E **sumalĝitalakan**) + **-sx̂ita-**(**-lĝita-**)

haxt-, haxs, haxti-l A 1973, **axti-l** A 1984 *vi.* to get caught (**satxam daĝan** in a net, of fish, E **aĝa-lix; kavkaanam daĝan** in a trap, of fox) [[*perhaps cf.* **hagit-, axit-**]]

axta-ngin E 1834 good deed, favor (*possibly* **ax̂ta-ngin** what he/they give)

axtayúĝi-kuqing E 1834 (*unknown* Ep 1941, Ean 1982-83) *vi.* I doze, fall asleep (*cf.* **saaga-lix, saĝa-nimix-six**)

Axti-x̂, Hayan-Axti-x̂ Au 1909 *name of person in tale* (J 85:4-5); **Axti(m)-qala** the bottom of A., *name of bay* (J 85:25)

Axtiix̂ Eu 1975, **Qaluuĝix̂** (inner) **Axtix̂** Eu 1984 *name of gravel beach* (Unalaska 79); **Achuuĝix̂** (outer) **Axtix̂** Eu 1984 Devilfish Point (Unalaska 80)

axtusi-x̂ *see* **ax-six**

agu-lix 1. E 1805-, A 1791-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931–63 *vt.* to make: to build (house, boat, *etc.*); to manufacture (clothes, implements, *etc.*) (*cf.* **-x̂si-**); **agu-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* job, business (*cf.* **awa-x̂**) □ **isx̂atix̂ agukux̂** A 1949 she is making a basket; **suun'gax̂ iim agul** Au 1909 built himself a ship (J 81:38); **agulgaqan** E 1860-70 *pp.* buildings (Mark 13:1)

2. E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52 *vt.* to give birth to, beget (*cf.* **aĝa-t-**); A 1840 *vr.* to be born (*cf.* **aĝa-lix**) □ **Hlax̂ aguduukakux̂txin** E 1870, A 1838-60 you shall give birth to a Son (Luke 1:32); **aguqax̂ aĝatxaĝulux** E 1839, **-ulax** A 1862 born, not created

3. E 1909-, A 1952-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vt.* to produce, yield □ **ulax sixtim inukichakix aguuyax̂takuu** Au 1909 the two little pieces of excrement that she had made (J 82:29); **anĝiin igiim agukux̂** A 1952 (heard him) making his call to him (N.M. 3:90); **qichitim angunaa agunax̂ ax̂takux̂ haman chngatux̂** A 1952 it must have produced much money, that sea otter (N.M. 2:50); **Agum Angtaa** A 1952 Sulphur Point, **Agum Angaa** *name of shore* (Great Sitkin Island 755. 756), *presumably reference to volcanic activity*

4. A 1952- *vt.* to be (weather, *no subject*) □ **slaĝuĝulax aguux̂tax̂ hix̂tal** A 1952 saying (wishing) that it should be calm (1959:81, 19(2))

5. A 1952- *with a verbal noun as object* □ **qanaaĝikuu alakan amaatxax̂ agunax̂** A 1952 he has not been able to fish for a long time, *lit.* being unable to fish, he has made far

6. E 1834-, A 1952-, Au 1949, Ab 1963 *vt.* to make, procure: get, catch (*cf.* **atxaza-l**) □ **qam amnaĝuu agukux̂** E 1909 he made (caught) much fish; **qichitim angunaa agunax̂** A 1952 he made much money; **Kasakam Kampaanii qankus sisax̂ chngatux̂ guudam ilan aguchx̂izanax̂** A 1952 the Russian Company used to have (**-chx̂i-**) three hundred sea otter caught a year (N.M. 2:20); **kamgadam hasinaa udahligan agul** A 1952 making many Christians here (N.M. 3:108)

7. E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909 *vr.* to appear (*cf.* **aĝa-lix**); to grow □ **angalix̂ txin aguudaqalikuĝ-aan** Eu 1910 as soon as daylight began to appear (J 35:51); **tugidam txin agul angaa** A 1950 the first quarter of the moon, *lit.* the half of the moon while growing

aguĝa-lix En 1909 *vp.* to be made (J 56:23-24) + **-ĝa-**

aguĝi-lix E 1832-, A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vp.* to have been made, built; **aguĝiituqadal** A 1909 falling to pieces, *lit.* no more tending to be built (J 78:241) + **-ĝi-**

aguĝiisi-s A 1860 *n.pl.* buildings (Mark 13:1) + **-ĝi -usi-**

agux̂ta-lix 1. E 1834-, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to make (temporarily), manufacture; to arrange (*e.g.* meeting, N.M. 2:35); **agux̂ta-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* maker, builder; commander □ **igichim an'gaĝanangin agux̂takux̂ ilan ukaaĝaqaa** En 1909 she came in on her while she was making sinew ropes (J 49:14); **kamgax̂ agux̂tax̂** E 1834 priest, *lit.* who makes prayer (*cf.* **ada-x̂**, **kamga(m)-tukuu**); **maqax̂ agux̂tax̂** E 1834 judge, chief, *lit.* who makes deed (*cf.* **sudiiya-x̂**)

2. **agux̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* parent; *pl.* **-s** parents

3. E 1870-, A 1840- *vt.* to produce (sounds, *etc.*) □ **inaqamin tunuun imin agux̂takuqing** En 1984 I am talking (*lit.* producing) to you in your own language; **kihngunam iĝanaa agux̂talix** A 1840 making (expressing) dreadful grief (V B 2:4); **udam ilgii agux̂tanan** En 1983 (the mummies) smelled like dried fish

4. A 1952- to be (weather, *etc., no subject*) □ **waan kadan tugidagan ilan saalux̂ agux̂tal haĝitnax̂** A 1952 last month it was dry weather most of the time; **hilmakuchas agux̂tazax̂** A 1952 there are small waves

5. E 1935-, A 1952- *vt. with a verbal noun as object* □ **qanux̂ agux̂takux̂txin** Eu 1984 you smell of fish; **axchigax̂ agux̂tal ayx̂aqalikux̂** A 1952 it began to go faster; **inaqating ugunuqatul gumax̂ agux̂takuq** A 1973 being forgetful I do thus to myself

6. A 1952 *vt.* to make, get □**angaĝinas mayaax̂chx̂is, alanaĝulax agux̂taqalinax̂** having the people to hunt for it, it (the company) began to make plenty (of money)

7. Eb 1984 *vr.* to grow (of the moon)

8. E 1935-, A 1987 *vr.* to have an erection; **tugaadiiluĝiin agux̂tachx̂ilix** En 1935 making (**-chx̂i-**) his penis erect

9. A 1987 *vr.* to get ready (**amĝiiĝan** to fight) (*cf.* **hax̂sa-x̂ta-lix**) + **-x̂ta-**

agux̂taqali-lix E 1834 *vi.* (?) to start acting; to revolt + **-x̂ta-qali-**

agux̂taasa-lix En 1910, Eu 1987 *vrt.* to rub himself with (kelp or seafood, J 56:37) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

aguuĝu-x̂ E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892, 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* god, creator; God □ **kuyuudam aguuĝuu** A 1840 the creator of heaven, **achidam aguuĝuu** the creator of the below (Zap. 3:2); **tanam-aguuĝuu** E 1805-, A 1838-60 czar, king, *lit.* God of the earth; **Aguuĝum ulaa** Ab 1892 God's house, paradise (*cf.* **raaya-x̂**); **Aguuĝum Udaa** E 1840 God's bay (on the north side of Little Koniuji Island, Shumagin Islands, Zap. 1:263) + **-aaĝu-**

Aguuĝuĝaasi-x̂ E 1870, A 1862 *n.* Deity, the fact of being God; **Israayilam tanam-aguuĝuĝaasii** E 1870, A 1838 the kingdom of Israel (Acts 1:6) + **-aaĝu-ĝa-usi-**

aguuĝux̂ta-lix A 1840 *vi.* to act as a god (V B 3:2); En 1978 to act as God + **-aaĝu-x̂ta**$_3$**-**

agula-lix *vt.* 1. En 1978, A 1952- to make several (plans, N.M. 3:82); **agula-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* harvest

2. E 1909- to make bigger, larger (house, boat, pit) (*cf.* **igu-t-**, **ila-lĝi-**) + **-la-**

aguula-lix E 1909 *vp.* (**ngaan** for it) to be built with (axe) + **-ula-**

Aguulu-x̂ E 1764 (Agulok) *name of village toward the northeast end of Unalaska* (1776:136); En 1982-, **Aguulum kadaa** En 1976- Aguliuk Point (Umnak 197); A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 66; working place in the summer in the Russian period, N.M. 2:3); A 1952 *name of staying place* (Amchitka 1013); **Aguulum yangis** A 1952 *name of small cape* (Kanaga Island 926) [[*perhaps restructured from* **agu-aluĝ-** working place]]

aguna-x̂ E 1834-, A 1840-, Au 1910, Ab 1910 *vtn.* parent: **haman agunax** E 1870, A 1860 *du.* her parents (Luke 8:56); **ting agunax̂** E 1909, Au 1909 my mother (*cf.* **ana-x̂**); A 1940, Ab 1910 my father (*cf.* **ada-x̂**); **Aguuĝux̂ agunax̂** E 1834-, A 1840 Our Lady (*Russian* Bogoroditsa) + **-na**$_1$**-**

aguni- Eu 1791 *vt. in* **Niiĝux̂ Aguninax̂** (neogox aguninak) Made The Andreanof Islander Work, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 58) + **-ni-**

aguqa-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to decorate (J 33:22 *vp.*) + **-qa-**

aaguqaada-x̂ E 1909- *n.* decorated (carved or embroidered) thing, artifact (J 33:22); **aaguqaada-n** E 1909 *pl.* embroidery (Jochelson 1933:67); En 1982 designs + **-qa-aada-**

aguqaĝi-lix A 1791, 1860 *vi.* to bring forth children; **aguqaĝina-n** E 1870, **-s** A 1862 *vn.pl.* parents + **-qaĝi-**

aguqaĝichx̂ina-x̂ A 1834 *vn.* midwife (*cf.* **baabka-x̂**) + **-qaĝi-chx̂i-na**$_1$**-**

aguqaĝida-x̂ E 1805 *vn.* craftsman (*Russian* master) + **-qaĝi-da-**

aguusa-lix 1. E 1834, 1909, Ab 1963 *vt.* to make, build (**ngaan** it) with □ **ulax̂ tukuulux̂ ngaan aguusakux̂** E 1909 he is building the house with an axe

2. E 1909 *vrt.* to soil himself [with something] + **-usa-**

aguusi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1909, A 1860, Au 1909 *n.* tool, implement □ **yaagam ngaan aguusix̂** E 1909 chisel for planing wood (Jochelson 1925:62, Fig. 26); **chiqimaan aguusix** A 1860 *du.* plough, *lit.* (bipartite) implement for soil (Luke 9:26)

2. **aguuch-a** En 1948 (axucha) [its] red earth paint (mixed with oil, to paint spear shaft) + **-usi-**

aguusiyaĝi- E 1838 *vpn.* painted (sepulchres, Matthew 23:27) + **-usi-ya-ĝi-**

agu-lakan A 1840 *vi.neg.* to fear, be afraid

agux̂ta-lakan A 1837-40, 1984 *vt.neg.* to fear, be afraid of (*cf.* **iĝa-x̂ta-lix**) □ **aniqdux̂ tayaĝux̂ agux̂talakan** 1984 the child is afraid of the man + **-x̂ta-**

aguna-lakan A 1840, 1984 *vi. neg.* to be dangerous; **aguna-ĝ-ulax** *vn.neg.* danger + **-na**$_2$**-**

aguuq(i)sa-lakan Ekn 1948-82 *vi. neg.* to be afraid, feel scared + -Vqi-***sa-**

aguuqisax̂ta- E 1839 (*also* -isix̂ta-, -asax̂ta-), Eb 1871 (-isix̂ta-) *vt.* to fear, be afraid of (Hist. 24, 46, 65, 89; A 1837 Hist. 24 **agux̂taqalinaĝulux**); **aguuqsax̂ta-lakan** Ek 1982 *vt.neg.* to be scared of + **-Vqi-*sa-x̂ta-**

aguuqisna-lakan Ekn 1948-82 (En 1982 *also* **aguuqsun-lakan**) *vi.neg.* to look fierce (*cf.* **qunguĝ-na-lix**) + **-Vqi-su-na**$_2$**-**

aagudĝaada-x̂ E 1840 (audaĝádax) *n.* tabooed place (mound or cliff prohibited to women and young men, Zap. 2:121); E 1909 place where amulets (**chaĝa-x̂**) were kept; idol of rock or bone, guardian (**kaadĝaada-x̂**); En 1952 = **kaadĝaada-x̂** [[*perhaps* **agu-da-ĝa-aada-**]]

aagux A 1948 yes (*cf.* **aang**)

agux̂ E 1804-, A 1840-, Au 1909-49, **aguĝi-x̂** E 1834-, A 1952-, Au 1952, Ab 1931–63 *n.* the part of the beach that is left dry at low tide, washed at high tide; **Agux̂** En 1982- *name of beach* (Umnak 135); A 1952 *name of islet* (Adak 827) ◻ **agux̂ kitikux̂** E 1909- the tide is going out, *lit.* the beach is draining; **aguĝim kitaa** E 1834 low tide; **agux̂ aĝakux̂** A 1840- the tide is going out, *lit.* the beach is showing up; **agux̂ aĝax̂takux̂** A 1952-, Abm 1963 it is low tide; **aguĝim aĝax̂taa** Au 1952 low tide; **aguĝim aĝax̂taqaa** Au 1952 the beach at low tide; **agux̂ yalix (yakux̂)** E 1909-, **agux̂ hyal** A 1950-, Au 1952, Ab 1963 the tide is rising, *lit.* the beach is being flooded; **aguĝim hyax̂taqaa** Au 1952 the beach at high tide; **agux̂ chiĝdukux̂** A 1952-, Ab 1931 the beach is covered up by the tide; **aguĝim chiyĝuu** Au 1952 high tide; **aguĝim qaa** E 1834, **aguĝ(im)-qaa** E 1909 pogie, fish caught at low tide between the rocks (*Russian* terpug, *cf.* **sx̂iix**); Ea 1983 seafood (sea urchins, *etc.*); **aguĝim qaanĝingin** E 1909 food found at the beach, including mollusks, kelps, *etc.*

aguĝaada-x̂ Eukn 1909- *n.* sea urchin; **chngatum aguĝaadaa** En 1952 white sea urchin (< **aguĝnaada-x̂**, *cf. below*)

aguĝadax Ea 1983, En 1948, **aguĝadgi-x̂** En 1978, A 1950- *n.* ebb tide, outgoing tide ◻ **aguĝadgix̂ anukux̂** A 1950- the tide is falling + **-dag-**

aguĝaĝi- 1. **aguĝaĝi-l** A 1973- *vi.* to look for food on the beach

2. **aguĝaĝi-x̂** Eb 1984 *n.* dog salmon, *Oncorhyncus lagocephalus* (*cf.* **x̂ayki-x̂**) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

aguĝalgu-x̂ Ea 1909, **aguĝilgu-x̂** En 1948-, **aguĝilĝu-x̂** A 1950- *n.* very low tide + **-lgu-**, **-lĝu-**

aguĝna-x̂ E 1791-1909, Ebap 1941-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–82, Abm 1963, **aĝuna-x̂** Au 1909-49 *n.* sea urchin, sea egg; A 1840 *also* turnip (*Russian* repa *in both senses*); Eun 1791 *name of boy* (at Unalaska 52) *and tributary man* (at Umnak 4); **aguĝna-l** A 1984 *vi.* to eat sea urchins + ***-na**$_3$**-**

Aguĝnadiga-x̂ A 1950- Having Fine Sea Urchins, *name of bay* (Amlia 36) + ***-na**$_3$**-diga-**

Aguĝnaaquda-s A 1950- *pl. name of pinnacles* (Amlia 85) + ***-na**$_3$**-Vqu-da-**

agux̂si-lix En 1978, A 1984 *vi.* to look for seafood by the shore ◻ **agux̂ kitikux̂ agux̂siix̂tan** En 1978 it is low tide so let's go get some seafood + **-(x̂)si-**

agux̂siiluĝ-ing En 1910 *n.* my place for gathering sea urchins (J 65:10) + **-(x̂)si-aluĝ-**

aguĝda-x̂ En 1952 *n.* gorge (hook) for sea gulls, made of wood, wrapped with meat (*same as* **utuux**)

aagux̂su-x̂ E 1834-, Au 1909 *n.* red cedar, redwood (*cf.* **chaxa-x̂**)

agula-lix E 1840 *vi.* to travel (to visit or fight other people, Zap. 2:99, 272); **agula-na-n** *vn.pl.* travelers (Zap. 2:272)

agula-lix *see under* **ax-six**

haagula- Am 1963 *vi.* to be silent (A **tuuhyu-l**, Au **tayula-l**)

haagulada-x̂ Am 1963 *vn.* taciturn + **-da-**

Agulĝanunang A 1950-, **Agulganuna-x̂** A 1952 *name of bay* (Amlia 53; *cf.* N.M. 3:97)

Aguligagun E (1909) *name of mountain at Attu* (J 85:33)

haguma- *see* **hawa**

agumaxsi-kux̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1982) *vi.* is seasick (*cf.* **hala-li-l**)

agungudaĝan *see* **awa**

aguuqisa-lakan *see* **agu-lakan**

aaguza-x̂ *see under* **a-lix**

hagusi- - (*cf.* **haĝu-** -)

hagusiila- E 1832-70 *vp.* to be given as reward: **alqutam hagusiilanaa** what reward (Matthew 5:46, A **maĝusiilanaa**) + **-ula-**

hagusiilux̂ E 1860 *n.* treasury (Mark 12:41) + **-aluĝ-**

hagusiisi-x̂ E 1833-71 (1834 -ĝ-), Ep 1941 *n.* reward, prize (Matthew 5:12, A **maĝusi-x̂**; Mark 9:41, A **maĝusiisi-x̂**); **alitxuĝim [h]agusiicha** E 1868 military rank + **-usi-**

[h]agusituula-lix E 1832 *vp.* to be given a great reward (Matthew 5:12) + **-tu-ula-**

Aagusta-x̂ E 1978-, A 1973- *n.* the month of August (*cf.* **tugida-x̂**) [[*from Russian* **ávgust** August]]

agut-, **agus** A 1977- *vt.* to tame, make tame ◻ **agusxaduukazaĝulas** *vp.* they could never be made tame [[*cf.* **agu-lakan**]]

agutayĝa-x̂ Ea 1910 *n.* bird with colored feathers used as amulet, **chaĝax̂** (J 29:3); En 1950 (*unknown* 1982) an animal (*e.g.* a fox) that one keeps shooting at and missing, which presages some approaching trouble that animal will cause

axut-, **axusix** En 1909- *vi.* to dodge, jump aside ◻ **ilaan axusxan** 1909 jumping aside from it (a thrown rock, J 49:15)

axuta-lix E 1870 *vi.* to keep away, beware (Luke 20:46 **haĝidgun haqatan iliin** of the scribes);

to fear (John 20:19 **Iudiiyan iliin** the Jews) + **-(x̂)ta-**

agutachx̂i-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1982) *vr.* to ruin oneself + **-chx̂i-**

Agutana-x̂ E 1759, Ea 1952-83, Eu 1909, **Awatana-x̂** E 1778 (Awetanac), 1791 (Avatanok), 1840 Avatanak Island (Krenitzin Islands 17)

axuyquda-x̂ *see* **awayqi-x̂**

hagya-l(ix) A 1838- *vi.* to be clean (of water, fish, *etc.*; 1838 Matthew 5:8 of heart; 1860 Mark 1:23 of spirit, Luke 11:34 of eye) (E **aamalisiga-lix**); **hagya-x̂** A 1840, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vn.* cleanness; clean ◘ **taangam hagyaa** A 1952 clean water; **anĝim hagyaaulax** A 1860 an unclean spirit (Mark 1:23)

hagyaachxuza-lix A 1837, Ab 1931–63 *vi.* to be very clean (Hist. 87 of Virgin Mary) + **-iichxuza-**

hagyat-, hagyasix A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to make clean; A 1860- *vr.* to become clean, be cleaned (E **aamali-lix**) ◘ **kum ting hagyasmihlix̂t** you could make me clean, **txin hagyachada** A 1860 be clean! (Mark 1:40-41); **tunux̂taaĝus iliin txin hagyatdax̂** A 1862 is washed from the sins + **-t-**

hagyata-l(ix) A 1840- *vt.* to have cleaned, to keep clean; 1860 to keep clear; **hagyata-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* cleanliness ◘ **chadix hagyatalakan** A 1860 (they eat bread) with unclean hands (Mark 7:2); **huzux̂ hagyatalix ukux̂taqalinax̂** A 1860 began to see everything clearly (Mark 8:25) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

hagyaya-l A 1950-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to try to make clean, to clean (fish *etc.*); to clean up (place) ◘ **tayaĝus tanadix imax hagyayaqalizakus** A 1950 the men begin to clean up their places (in spring); **naga hagyayaĝidalakan amaatxax̂ agunax̂** A 1952 the inside (of the boat) has not been (**-ĝi-**) cleaned for a long time **-ya-**

[h]agyayax̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* cleaning, purification + **-ya-x̂ta-**

hagyayaalux̂taasa- A 1860 *vrt.* to use for cleaning oneself: **Iudeeyas imax hagyayaalux̂taasadangis** in which the Jews used to wash themselves (John 2:6) + **-ya-aluĝ-(x̂)ta-usa-**

[h]agyayaasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* brush (*cf.* **chuutka-x̂**) + **-ya-usi-**

agyaax E 1909 (*unknown* Eakn 1982-83) *n.* one of the largest whales, *probably* bowhead, *Balaena mysticetus* (Jochelson 1925:25) (*cf.* **kulamax**)

agyaĝix̂ta-l Au 1909 *vt.*: **angayiyix agyaĝix̂tal** passing beside (*or* in front of) each other (J 82:11, 22 *cyl.*, *ms.* **kayayix axtal**, E **kadadix axtalix**) + **-x̂ta-**
[[*possibly* < ***angdaĝi-**, *cf.* **angdax̂sx̂i-lix**]]

agyax̂t-, agyax̂six A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *vt.* to prepare; **agyax̂ti-x̂** *vn.* preparation

a-x̂ *see* **a-lix**

ax̂ Ea 1910 *interjection expressing surprise or wish to do something* ah! (J 17:43; 29:6)
[[*perhaps from Russian* **akh** ah!]]

ax̂-six 1. E 1791-, A 1840-, **ux̂-s** Au 1909-52 *vt.* to put, place ◘ **iingun aĝada** E 1909, **hiing aĝada** A 1952 put it there; **kungin chachix̂ aĝikuning** A 1951 I put a cover on them

2. E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1892–1963, **ux̂-s** Au 1952, **uĝa-** Am 1963-82 *vt.* to give; A 1952 *vr.* to give himself up, surrender ◘ **nung aĝada** E 1834-, **ngus aĝada** A 1950- give it to me; **qax̂ qaaĝing nung ux̂s** Au 1952 he gave me a fish to eat; **ngaan txin aĝiiĝan anuxtal** A 1952 thinking to give himself up to him (N.M. 3:76)

3. E 1832-, A 1840-, Ab 1892, 1963, **ux̂-s** Au 1952 *aux.v. with the intentional expresses a near* (**-ku-**) *or distant* (**-na-**, **-qa-**) *future* ◘ **suungan aĝikung** E 1909, A 1950 I'm going to take it; **ixchiingan aĝikuq** A 1950- I'll go home (now); **haqaangan aĝnaq** A 1950- I'll come later; **aqaaĝan aĝnax̂ amusukux̂** E 1982 maybe he'll come later; **kamgalgaaĝan aqax̂ amasukux̂** Au 1950 maybe we'll have service (tomorrow); **qanaanuum ux̂sit** A 1952 where are you going?; **asuuĝusing [asuuĝan ux̂s inga]** Au 1952 he'll be going over to the other side; **maaĝaaĝuqalil** Au 1952 he'll soon come back
[[*derived from* **a-/u-** to be, *cf.* Y **:(ng)urte-** become, I **-ŋŋuq-** become; make, *and* **:(ng)u-**, I **-u-** be]]

aĝa-l A 1952 *vp.* to have been put, brought (**hingahligan** there, N.M. 3:111) + **-(ĝ)a-**

aĝaasa-x̂ E 1834, **aĝaaza-x̂** A 1840- *n.* gift, present ◘ **Aguuĝum aĝaazaa** A 1860 the gift of God (John 4:10, E **aĝaasii**) + **-(ĝ)a-aaza-**

aĝaasachxisa-x̂ E 1870 (Acts 4:33), **aĝaazachxiza-x̂** A 1860-62 *n.* grace (*e.g.* Luke 2:40); A favor (Luke 1:28, 30) + **-(ĝ)a-aaza-chxiza-**

aĝaasax̂ta-lix E 1834-70, **aĝaazax̂ta-lix** A 1840- *vt.* to present as a gift; **aĝaasaĝaqan** (*vp.*) E 1870, **aĝaazax̂taqas** A 1860 gifts (Luke 21:5) + **-(ĝ)a-aaza-x̂ta-**

aĝaazaasi-, Anĝim Snganaadagan aĝaazaasingis A 1862 *n.pl.* the gifts of the Holy Ghost + **-(ĝ)a-aaza-usi-**

aĝaasi-x̂ E 1833-, A 1838, 1952, Ab 1963 *n.* gift, present; En 1982 offering, donation; E 1868 offering (to gods) (*cf.* **ax̂-sx̂iisi-x̂**); E 1860-70 sacrifice (Mark 9:49) + **-(ĝ)a-usi-**

aĝaasichxisa-x̂ E 1838-70, A 1838 *n.* grace, favor; En 1948 a good present (as at Christmas); **aĝaasichxiza-x̂** A 1860 grace (John 1:14) + **-(ĝ)a-usi-chxiza-**

aĝaasix̂ta-lix E 1860- *vt.* to present as a gift (**ngaan** to him) + **-(ĝ)a-usi-x̂ta-**

aĝda-lix E 1834 *vt.* to give [to each] + **-da-**

aĝdalga-lix E 1834 *vp.* to be rendered; to be avenged + **-da-lga-**

aĝdux-s(ix) A 1840- *vt.* to catch, grab (*cf.* **su-lix**) ◘ **alitxus haman kayix aĝdugnas** A 1860 the soldiers grabbed him too (Mark 14:51, *here as elsewhere 1860 written* **ágdug-**; E **su-**) + **-dug-**

aĝnaax̂-six Ep 1983 *vt.* to offer + **-naaĝ-**

aĝza-lix A 1840- *vt.* to give habitually, deliver (*e.g.* N.M. 2:10) + **-za-(-da-)**

aĝzalgada-x̂ A 1860 *vn.* tribute, *lit.* what is habitually given (Mark 12:14; E **aqaĝi-x̂**) + **-zalga-**

ax̂sxa-lix E 1834-, A 1838- *vp.* to be put, placed; to be given + **-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

ax̂sxada-x̂ E 1978, A 1860- *vn.* tribute (Luke 20:22; E **aqaĝi-x̂**) + **-sxa-** (**-lga-**)**-da-**

ax̂sx̂i-lix E 1840- *v.* to present a sacrifice, offering to (Zap. 2:122; J 17:28); **ax̂sx̂i-x̂** *vn.* sacrifice (*e.g.* Acts 7:41) + **-sx̂i-(-lĝi-)**

ax̂sx̂iilux̂ E 1870 *n.* altar, *lit.* place for presenting offerings (Matthew 5:23, Luke 1:11) (*cf.* **ultaara-x̂**) + **-sx̂i-aluĝ-**

ax̂sx̂iisa-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to use as an offering; **ax̂sx̂iisaaĝdix sulix** taking what to present as an offering (J 17:27); **x̂liiman ax̂sx̂iilaqangin** E 1870 *vp.* the shewbread (Matthew 12:4, Luke 6:4) + **-sx̂i-usa-,-ula-**

ax̂sx̂iisi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* sacrifice, slain beasts (Acts 7:42) + **-sx̂i-usi-**

ax̂sx̂ita-lix A 1838-1952 *vt.* to promise; **ax̂sx̂ita-x̂** *vn.* a promise (E **higada-lix**) ▫ **Xristuusax̂ aĝasaĝan ... ngaan ax̂sx̂itaqaa** A 1838 had promised him to raise up (make appear) Christ ... (Acts 2:30); **Adang ilaan ax̂sx̂itaasaqax̂** what has been promised by My Father (*ibid.* 1:40); **iĝamanas ax̂sx̂itaalaqangis** A 1862 his good promises + **-sx̂i-t-(x̂)ta-usa-,-ula-**

ax̂sx̂itaasi-x̂ A 1838 *n.* the promise (Acts 2:39) + **-sx̂i-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

ax̂sx̂usa-lix A 1862 *vt.* to promise (to do something, *with intentional*) + **-sx̂-usa-**

ax̂ta-lix 1. E 1936-, A 1971-, **ux̂ta-** Am 1982 *vt.* to have put, placed; to have (something somewhere) ▫ **kavkaanadix Chuginadax yaĝan daĝan ax̂tanadix iqisaĝikin anqakux** En 1936 they (two) went out to remove the traps they had put at the point of Ch.; **tugiidax̂ wang ax̂takuq** A 1971 I have (have put) a clothesline here; **ilaam ax̂takuu** En 1975 he had him with him; **imgaĝiin sakaan qalan ax̂taaĝnax̂txin** Eu 1984 don't let your fish line go to the bottom

2. E 1861-, A 1838- *vt.* to have given; to give for some time, to lend; to allow (oneself) ▫ **ayx̂aasing ngaan ax̂tal angaling** A 1978 I lent him my boat today; **isxax̂sim qagnaĝidaganulux kugan angamiyukutim malgaa imin ax̂tadaaĝanax̂txin** E 1861:3 do never allow yourself to lie for a long time in a soft bed; **kaduuĝis ax̂taqangis** A 1840 tradition, *lit.* what was given by the earlier ones; **txin ax̂talakan** A 1840 to persist, *lit.* do not give himself up

3. A 1840- *aux.v. with the intentional, expresses a recent past* ▫ **waaĝaaĝan ax̂takux̂** A 1952 he came back a while ago; **unalagaangan ax̂takuq** A 1973 I did not cook (for dinner, earlier today); **hingaya malgahlilix anuxtaangan ax̂takuning malix** A 1840 being (doing) just as I have been thinking it to be (V B 1:14) + **-(x̂)ta-**

ax̂tux̂-six E 1832-, A 1840-, Ab 1892 *vt.* to put several; to give to several, distribute ▫ **algax̂ asx̂asxan qanamchi qagnangin amaan yaagam chidaĝan ax̂tux̂smilikun aman yaagax̂ akaaĝalix qanakalikun nawa** Ea 1910 that winter they began to put the bones of each animal they killed and ate beside that tree until they reached the top of the tree (J 29:14); **ngiin ax̂tuĝada** A 1950 give to all of us! + **-tuĝ-**

ax̂tux̂sa-l A 1952- *vt.* to put together, to pile; Ab 1931-82 to distribute ▫ **yaasikas agitaadangin kungin ax̂tux̂salgaax̂tas** A 1952 let's pile the boxes on top of each other; **tanamax ilaan agaatungizulax hawaax naa-hadagaan hiing Saĝuugam kugan ax̂tux̂salgaqas** A 1952 (*vp.*) (those people), unwilling to part from their island|s| out there in the west, were put together on S. (N.M. 3:110) + **-tux̂sa-**

aqaĝi-x̂ E 1838-1872 *vn.* tribute, *lit.* giving something (Matthew 22:17; Mark 12:14) + **-qaĝi-**

aĝusi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* tribute + **-usi-**

aĝusiquli-x̂ A 1840 *n.* quit rent *or* personal tax (*Russian* obrok) + **-usi-quli-**

aqali-x̂ E 1834 (axqáliq) *vn.* tribute, *lit.* what to be given (*if not a misprint for* **aquli-x̂**) + **-qali-**

haĝ- - |to rise from lying position|

||AY **pere-** to bend; CSY **peghte-** to fold over, bend over; I **pigit-** to bend, GRI **piqit-** to bend up, curve, bend||

haĝdugni-x̂ A 1860 *vn.* insurrection (Mark 14:2, 15:7, E **suqutuug-nix̂ta-x̂**; Luke 23:19, E **tunu-maali-x̂**) + **-dug-ni-**

haĝdugnix̂ta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to stir up, pervert (the people, Luke 32:2, E **unga-tax̂ta-**); Ab 1982 to invite, instigate; to persuade to follow, to do the same; **haĝdugnix̂ta-x̂** A 1860 *vn.* insurgent (Mark 15:7); insurrection (Luke 23:25, E **tunu-maali-x̂**) + **-dug-ni-x̂ta-**

aĝiidgu-lix 1. En 1982 *vt.* to open, turn up several (*e.g.* cards)

2. **haĝiidgu-x̂** E 1826-70 *n.* book, writing (*cf.* **kalika-x̂**, A **alux̂**) + **-i-dgu-**

aĝiidguchx̂i-lix Eu 1910 *vt.* to have (the people) get up (J 35:53) + **-i-dgu-chx̂i-**

aĝidguusi-x̂ En 1982 *n.* means for lifting up: dipper (*cf.* **lux̂sika-x̂**) + **-i-dgu-usi-**

haĝit-, **haĝisix** 1. E 1791, 1860-, A 1860- *vt.* to lift up, raise (one end; **dakin** his eyes, John 6:5; one's head, the upper part of one's body); to turn up, put upright (overturned baidarka, J 28:17; box, bucket, *etc.*); A 1909 *vr.* to rise (J 77:73) ▫ **Ayaĝin angaa aĝisix** Ea 1910 lifting up the side of Makushin volcano (J 17:6); **kangaan haĝisix** A 1860 lifting himself up (after having stooped down, John 8:7, E **hax̂-t-**)

2. E 1870, Eba 1909- *vt.* to draw up (water from well, John 4:7, A **aĝlu-lix**; Eb **vidrax̂** bucket, Ea **taangadgusiin** her bucket, J 12:3)

3. E 1834-, A 1950- *vt.* to wake up, get up (person from bed, J 17:33) (*cf.* **agax-six**, **umlasix**)

4. E 1826-70, A 1860, 1952 *vt. Bibl.* to save; E 1860-70, A 1838-60 *vr.* to be saved (*e.g.* Acts 2:21); E 1870 to escape (Acts 27:44); **haĝiti-x̂** A 1860 *vn.* salvation (Luke 1:77)

5. E 1935-, A 1909 *vr.*, A 1840- *vi. aux.* to be/do *or* have been/done for some time ▫ **chingliisaadalix txin aĝitikux̂** En 1935 (the

bath house) has been too hot all day; **hlaan ukulakan [h]aĝitikumaan** A 1840 he had not been finding his son for some time (V B 2:1); **tatahliim txin ayugniiĝutal txin haĝitnax̂** A 1909 he started over again for a while (J 77:203); **waan kadan tugidagan ilan saalux̂ agux̂tal haĝitnax̂** A 1952 last month it was nice weather most of the time; **waaĝal haĝitnax̂** A 1950 he came in the other day + **-i-t-**

haĝichaĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to have salvation, be justified (Luke 18:14) + **-i-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

haĝidula- A 1862 *vp.* to be a means of salvation: **hamaaga haĝidulazuukaĝulax haĝidulaaĝan aqax̂ hitalgal luulaa** the belief in something not to be saved by as if it were (*lit.* being made into) to be saved by (explanation of superstition) + **-i-t-ula-**

haĝidusi- *n.* 1. E 1861 lifting: **damin-ikin haĝidusitxin** *pl.* your look, *lit.* your lifting of your eyes; *perhaps also* **Alitxumaan Haĝidusix̂** Eu 1791 (alitxuman agidugix) Lifting The Army, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 52)

2. E 1870, A 1860-62 salvation ○ **Aguuĝum haĝidusii** God's salvation (Luke 3:6); **txin haĝidusitxin** E, **haĝidusiin** A your salvation (Luke 2:30) + **-t-usi-**

haĝita-x̂ E 1833-70, A 1838-62 *vtn.* savior, deliverer ○ **tuman Haĝitax̂** E 1826-, **timas Haĝitax̂** A 1862 (**-m** *rel.*) our Savior + **-i-t-(x̂)ta-**

Aĝitxa-x̂ En 1976- *name of islets*: **Saduuĝix̂** Outer *and* **Iluuĝix̂** Inner **A.** (Umnak 165, 166) + **-i-t-xa-** (**-qa-**)

haĝiya-lix *vt.* 1. Ea 1910 to try to lift up (**angalix̂** the daylight, J 17:31, 33); **Aĝadax̂ Haĝiyanax̂** Ea 1791 (agadax agiyanox) Tried To Lift Up The Sun, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 43)

2. E 1978-, A 1952- to wake up, try to make get up (from bed)

3. E 1870, A 1838-60 to try to save (Acts 27:20 *vp.* people of ship); A 1838 *vr.* try to save oneself (Acts 2:40); 1952 try to get away + **-i-ya-**

haĝiyana-x̂ Am 1963 *vn.* doctor, physician (*cf.* **ham-ayana-x̂, uĝa-yana-x̂**) + **-i-ya-na$_1$-**

haĝiyaasi-x̂ Au 1949 *n.* medicine + **-i-ya-usi-**

haĝlax-six E, **haĝax-six** A *vi.* 1. Epn 1941- to come to, recover consciousness (*cf.* **daqa- haqa-**); A 1838-40, 1952 to recover, get well (Matthew 8:8, 13; 9:21, 22, E **kaangu- haqa-**)

2. E 1833, A 1837- to rise from the dead; **haĝlax** E 1870 *vn.* resurrection (John 11:5) ○ **qumnaam ilaan haĝlagnax̂** E 1870, **qumnam ilugaan haĝagnax̂** A 1862 (Christ) rose from his grave

3. A 1952 to breeze up ○ **achunaa huzugaan haĝaxs txin kayutus** the wind is always breezing up and getting strong + **-lag-**

haĝlagasa-lix 1. E 1838-70 *vr.* to make peace ○ **agiitudaan asix txin haĝlagasada** make peace with your brother (Matthew 5:24, A **txin aza-x̂tanida**)

2. **Xristuusam haĝlagasaqangin** E 1838-, **Xristuusam haĝagasaqangis** A 1952- the resurrection of Christ + **-lag-asa-** (**-usa-**)

haĝlagasi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1870 peace (Acts 12:20)

2. **Xristuusam haĝlagacha** A (E) 1838 the resurrection of Christ (Acts 2:31); **haĝagusi-x̂** A 1860 resurrection (Luke 11:25) + **-lag-asi-**, **-usi-**

haĝlagni-lix A (E) 1838, **haĝagni-lix** A 1860, Abm 1963 *vt.* to revive, raise from the dead (*e.g.* Acts 2:24) + **-lag-ni-**

haĝlaxt-, **haĝlaxsix** E 1833-1910 *vt.* to revive, raise from the dead (*e.g.* Acts 2:24) + **-lag-t-**

[h]aĝagda-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* swing, *lit.* which rises time after time (*cf.* **kacha-la-x̂**) + **-(l)ag-da-**

haĝni-lix A 1838 *vi.* to preach (Matthew 3:1, E **tudmali-lix**); A 1860 *vt.* to command (Mark 8:15, E **ma-qax̂si-**); to exhort, admonish (Luke 3:18, E **hachiga-**); **haĝni-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* sermon + **-ni-**

haĝniqaĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to preach (Mark 1:7, E **tudmali-lix**) + **-ni-qaĝi-**

haĝniisa-lix A 1838, 1952 *vt.* to speak about (Acts 2:11); 1838-60 to preach (the Gospel) (E **tudmali-lix**); 1973 to admonish with: **tunuun ngaan haĝniisal** to admonish him with his word, to make him listen to reason + **-ni-usa-**

haĝniisagali-s A 1837, 1952 *vtn.* preachers of (**mangiyux̂** faith) + **-ni-usa-gali-**

hax̂t-, hax̂six E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892, 1963, **[h]ax̂cha-** Am 1963 *vi.* to stand up, get up from lying position (as from sleep) (*cf.* **anqa-lix**) ○ **umlakum txin aasanatalix ax̂txadaagiim** En 1909 he awoke, got up in a hurry ... (J 49:5); **ukaxtal aqadaaming hax̂tikuq** A 1952 having lain on the back, I got up; **qilaax hax̂s** Au 1952 he gets up early (in the morning) + **-t-**

hax̂ta-lix E 1909- (**ax̂ta-lix**), A 1952- *vi.* to stand, be in a raised position, be upright; to stay up, be out of bed; E 1870 to stand, last (his kingdom, Luke 11:18) ○ **angaa hax̂tal** A 1952 (the box) lies aslant, *lit.* its side is raised; **ingasaĝan qasx̂ikum, chuyuu ax̂taguum, iglaga amaatxan achigdax̂** En 1909 when he raises the arm to throw, if his arm is extended, the spear will fall far away (J 56:6); **kum hax̂tayuugaaĝihlit ii?** A 1952 will you stay up still for a while? + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ax̂tmix-six En 1952 *vi.* to rise up and down (of man tumbling down a hill); **hax̂tmix-six** A 1909 to get up in the mornings (J 77:133) + **-t-mig-**

ax̂tux̂-six En 1978 *vi.* to get up (of several) + **-t-tuĝ-**

hax̂tux̂sa-l A 1952 *vi.* to get up in a hurry (of several) ○ **saĝamax ilan umlal hax̂tux̂sal** they woke from their sleep and got to their feet (N.M. 3:39) + **-t-tux̂sa-**

haĝ- -

hax̂chikna-x̂ E 1870 *n.* splinter (Luke 6:41, A **a(h)maatiknakucha-x̂**); fodder, husks (Luke 15:16); 1909 (**a-**) crumb; Ea 1983 *pl.* rubbish + *-**chikna-**

haĝlikna-x̂, **-n** *pl.* E 1832-70, **aĝlikna-x̂** Ep 1941, **ax̂likna-x̂** E 1909, **-n** Ekn 1982, **haĝligna-s** A 1840-, Ab 1982, **haĝaligna-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* crumb, crumbs (*e.g.* Mark 7:28); A 1973, Ab 1982 *also* dust, rubbish; **qaqam ax̂liknangin** Ek 1982 leftovers of food + *-**likna-**

hax̂sxi-n E 1870 *n.pl.* crumbs (Luke 16:21, A **haĝligna-**); **-s** A 1838-70 dust (*e.g.* Matthew

10:14, E 1838 **chig-na-x̂**, 1870 **qaagu-n**); **xleebam hax̂sxingis** A 1860 husks (Luke 3:17) + **-sxi-** (**-lgi-**)

[h]ax̂sxiliisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* brush, *lit.* instrument for removing dust + **-sxi-li-usi-**

[h]ax̂sxisi-lix A 1840 *vt.* to litter + **-sxi-si-**

hax̂sikaayu-n E 1870, **ax̂chikaayu-n** Ea 1983 *n.pl.* dust (Acts 22:23); 1870 brushwood (Acts 28:3) + **-sig-** (**-sxi-**) **-kaayu-**

aĝa-lix E 1826-, A 1838-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931 *vi.* 1. to open, become open ◘ **inkax̂ aĝakux̂** A 1971 the sky opens, clears up; **inin Ngaan aĝaqaa** E 1870 the heavens were opened unto him (Matthew 3:16); **agux̂ aĝakux̂** A *see* **agux̂**; **hamaan agilĝa aĝanax̂** E 1870, A 1838 his mouth was opened (Luke 1:64, A 1860 **hamaan hatikix aginax**)

2. to become visible, appear ◘ **Guuspudam Aan'gilagan ngaan aĝaqaa** E 1870, A 1838 there appeared unto him an angel of the Lord (Luke 1:11, A 1860 **kuuĝaqaa**); **tugidax̂ aĝal** Ab 1931 there is a new moon

3. to be born; **aĝa-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* birth ◘ E **lax̂ aĝakux̂** E 1909 a boy was born; **aĝang angalikux̂** A 1971 it is my birthday today, *lit.* my being born is today

4. *with loc.* to get, arrive (somewhere) ◘ **ulam ilan (il) aĝakux̂** E (Au) 1909 he got into the house, entered the house; **alaĝux̂ nulix ilan aĝalix** En 1909 reaching the sea and getting into it (J 58:18); **ulam nagan aĝakux̂** A 1860 he came into the house (Mark 3:20, E **ukaaĝaqalinax̂**); **qankudim hatix̂ sisax̂ aakax̂ anĝaĝin hamakun hadangin aĝanan** E 1870 there were added unto them about three thousand souls (Acts 2:41, *also* A 1838); **chang ilan hyaagax̂ aĝakux̂** A 1952 a piece of wood got into my hand; **sugna(m) kug aĝal** Au 1949 getting on a ship (1959:127, 35 (28)); **siribraan hikim aslan txin asix aĝaax̂ta** E 1870 may your silver (money) go to ruin, perish, with you (Acts 8:20); **ting hatangnil amangus aĝakux̂** A 1840 (the sea lion) was scared and got away (V B 1:7) [*sometimes difficult to distinguish from* **aĝ-a-lix**, *passive of* **ax̂ta-lix**, *cf.* **ax̂-six**]

5. *with abl.* to get near, approach (*lit.* to be visible from); A *also* to arrive ◘ **ilaan aĝakung** E 1834 I approached him; **ilaĝaan aĝalka ugalux̂tagalikung** A 1840 getting near to it (the sea lion) I speared it (V B 1:6); **alaĝu(m) kugaan aĝal** A 1952 getting out on the sea (N.M. 3:39); **kamgam ulagan nagaan aĝanax̂** A 1860 he came into the temple (John 8:2, E 1870 **nagan ukaaĝanax̂**); **chamilalix waagan aĝakuqing** Eu 1984 I've been out of seal oil all this time, *lit.* I got here being out of seal oil [[*cf.* Y **erte-** to dawn, **erneq** day]]

aĝachx̂i-lix *vt.* 1. Ea 1981 to open (door)

2. E 1833-, **aĝax̂chi-** Au 1949 to let enter (**ilan** into it, him, *e.g.* Eu 1909, J 81:32-33 *vp.*, Au **yax-chisu-**; Au 1949; 1959:127, 35 (13)); E 1870, A 1838 to let join, add (**kamgam ulagan hadan** to the church, Acts 2:47) ◘ **[h]amaagan an'giim ilakin aĝachx̂inangin** E 1833:3 whatever he wished, *lit.* whatever he let enter into his mind + **-chx̂i-**

aĝachiĝaĝi-ĝ-ulax A 1838-1862 *vn.neg.* secret (Mark 4:22, Luke 8:17); mystery (Matthew 13:11, Mark 4:11, Luke 8:10); sacrament (1839, 1862), *lit.* having something that should not be revealed (E **lunaasa-x̂**) + **-chi-ĝa-ĝi-**

aĝachiĝaĝiisa-lakan *vt.neg.* to keep in secret (Matthew 6:4) + **-chi-ĝa-ĝi-usa-**

aĝadachx̂i-lix E 1834 *vt.* to let appear several times, often + **-da-chx̂i-**

aĝadaĝi-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* pregnant (**imdaĝi-**) + **-da-ĝi-**

aĝadaqalida-kuqing E 1834 *vi.* I begin to enter [several times] + **-da-qali-da-**

aĝadgu-lix 1. A 1838-40 *vt.* to translate, *lit.* to turn *or* reveal several; **aĝadgu-x̂** *vn.* translation (1838 VI f.) (E **kangchimat-**); 1840 **aĝadgux̂ta-x̂** *vn.* translator, interpreter

2. A 1860 *vi.* to enter (**nagin** into them, of several, Mark 5:13, *but* Luke 8:33 **qangula-**) + **-dgu-**

aĝadiga-x̂ E 1878, A 1937- *vn.* quite open, clear ◘ **kamgan kangaa aĝadigax̂** E 1878 bald, *lit.* whose head's top is open (*cf.* **qulx̂uda-x̂**); **aĝadigax̂ masxakux̂** A 1937- it is getting to be clear weather + **-diga-**

aĝax̂ta-lix *vi.* 1. E 1978, A 1840-, Au 1952, Abm 1963 to be open, uncovered, clear ◘ **inix̂ (inkax̂) aĝax̂takux̂** E (A) 1978 the sky is clear; **tanam aĝax̂taa** E 1978 bare ground; **qachx̂a aĝax̂tax̂** A 1840 naked, *lit.* his skin uncovered (*cf.* **aalĝa-lix**); **agux̂ aĝax̂takux̂** A *see* **agux̂**

2. E 1826 to appear

3. A 1950- to be born ◘ **Atx̂am kugan aĝax̂takux̂** she is born on Atka

4. A 1950- to get (somewhere) for some time; E 1861 to visit (**ilkiimin** you) ◘ **tanasxan aĝax̂tal** A to take a trip to the camps + **-x̂ta-**

aĝaala-lix E 1909 *passive of* **aĝaasa-lix** ◘ **sax nung aĝaalaakakux** a bird coat may be brought to me (*polite saying*, Jochelson 1933:73) + **-ula-**

aĝalĝiisa-lix E 1870 *vt.* to be open about, profess (John 12:42, A 1860 **aĝanix̂ta-**); to speak openly (**Hadaa** of Him, John 7:13); *vr.* to behave openly ◘ **Iudiiyan quchxingin Txin aĝalĝiisalix aygagdaqadanax̂** walked no more openly among the Jews (John 11:54, A 1860 **txin aĝatalix**) + **-lĝi-usa-**

aaĝamaax-s A 1950- *vi.* to be very clear (**inkax̂** the sky); **aĝamaax** Au 1952 *vn.* clear sky + *-**maag-**

aĝamixta-lix E 1870 *vi.* to get to repeatedly: **Ilaan aĝamixtaasaadaqaliqangin** they began to urge Him vehemently (Luke 11:53) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

aĝani-lix *vt.* 1. A 1860 to show, manifest (his strength, Luke 1:51; his glory, himself, John 2:11, 7:4, E **aĝasix**); **aĝanix̂ta-lix** to profess (John 12:42, E **aĝalĝiisa-lix**)

2. E 1909-10 *with* **amangun** *or* **amaadan** to force to get away, out of the way ◘ **anĝaĝin ukutuuĝin aĝayamchi ilaan lix̂tanangin amangun aĝanix̂taqadaaĝiim** En 1910 driving back in the people who came out from their sleeping compartments to look (J 48:33) + **-ni-**

aĝaasa-lix E 1834 *vt.* to conduct, lead; E 1909 to present oneself with; A 1838-60 to present (Luke 1:17, E **anqa-t-**) + **-usa-**

aĝasaaĝu- E 1838, **aĝazaaĝu-** A 1952- *vn.* newborn (child, E Matthew 2:2, 1870 **ku-uĝasaaĝu-**); **Aĝasaaĝu-x̂** E 1907 (Samuel Applegate) Bogoslov Island (emerged in 1796) + **-saaĝu-**, **-zaaĝu-**

aĝaasi-, **Xristuusam aĝaasi-ngis** A 1840 *n.pl.* the birth of Christ; **aĝaacha** Ab 1931 his birth + **-usi-**

aĝat-, **aĝasix** 1. E 1805- *vt.* to open (A **haxs-i-lix**, Au **agi-t-**) ◘ **satmalix̂ aĝachaa** E 1909- open the door; **agilĝiin aĝasix** E 1870 opening his mouth (Matthew 5:2, 1838, A **agi-lix**); **taangam kraanaa aĝatikux̂** En 1978 she opened the water faucet, turned on the water

2. E 1832-, A 1870- *vt.* to show, reveal; to discover; A 1838- *vr.* to show himself (Acts 1:3); to show up, appear ◘ **aman iinuutkaadax̂ ilaan aĝalix kumsikum, ulax̂ aĝatikux̂** En 1909 approaching that hummock she lifted it up and discovered a house (J 19:12); **Saguugam tanadgusigan achidagaan sunax̂ txin aĝatikux̂** A 1952 below the village of S. a ship appeared (N.M. 2:26)

3. E 1909, A 1838 (Acts 2:30), Au 1909, Ab 1909–31 *vt.* to give birth to (*cf.* **agu-lix** 2.) ◘ **lakaayax̂ (hlakuchax̂) aĝatikux̂** E (Au) 1909 she gave birth to a boy; **ting aĝatnax̂** Ab 1909 my mother, *lit.* the one who gave birth to me

4. E 1826-, A 1838- *vt.* to create; **aĝati-x̂** E 1870, A 1840-60 *vn.* creation ◘ **aĝitim amiisigan ilan, ugix̂ ama ayagax̂ Aguuĝum aĝatxakix** A 1860 at the beginning of creation God created them husband and wife (Mark 10:6, E *similarly*); **ting aĝatnax̂** A 1860 my creator

5. E 1834-, A 1838-, Au 1909 *vt.* to bring *or* put somewhere (*loc.*); A 1837 to translate (**tunumchi hadan** to your language, E **ilan kang-chimat-**) ◘ **kamgiim angadan aĝatikungin ukux̂taqalikuu** Ea 1909 he saw that he put them on a level with his head (J 3:66); **Imaan ilan qax̂ aĝatikuqing** (**-kuq**) E (Au) 1909 I left (brought) a fish at John's; **hatim ataqan signax̂taa Apuustulan angangin (ilin) aĝatxax̂** A 1838 (E 1870) he was added to the eleven apostles (Acts 1:26); **an'gis ilmax aĝatnas** A 1860 they got the idea, *lit.* brought the mind into themselves (Luke 9:46, E **an'gix iliin aĝaqangin**); **hazan aĝasxanat asliin** A 1860 in his turn, *lit.* at the time it (*pl.*) was brought next to him (Luke 1:8)

6. E 1832-, A 1838- *vt. with* **il(a)-** *loc. refl.* to call to mind, remember ◘ **ilamin (ilamis) ting aĝasax̂txin** E 1839 (A 1860) remember me (E Hist. 87; A Luke 23:43, E **hadang axsax̂txin**); **asagaan ilaam aĝasix** En 1910 remembering his cousin (J 68:50)

7. A 1860 *vi. with loc.* to enter (**ilan** into) (*cf.* **qangu-lix**); to come, join (**hadan** to him, Luke 15:15) ◘ **Samaraanas tanadgusigan ilan aĝatnas** they entered into a village of the Samaritans (Luke 9:52, E **nagan qangunan**); **iliim aĝasam** when he came to himself (Luke 15:17, E **daqatxin haqasix**)

8. Epkn 1950- *aux.v. with the intentional* to do soon (A **amu-**) ◘ **awaangan aĝatikuqing** En 1950- I'm going to work pretty soon (Ek 1982 same day, after something else has happened) + **-t-**

aĝachaĝi-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* open, uncovered; decorated: **sam kum-adan aĝachaĝikix** decorated bird skin parka, *lit.* bird skin parka opened above + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

aĝadula- 1. **Aĝadula-x̂** A 1952- Mid Reef (Atka 252, a seal rookery, at high tide under water), *lit.* where it is brought forth

2. A 1862 *vp.* to be led (to eternity) by (a life acceptable to Him) + **-t-ula-**

aĝadusi-x̂ Ea 1791 *n. in* **Tayaĝum-ngaan Aĝadusix̂** (tayagum gan agadusik) Revealing A Man, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 48) + **-t-usi-**

aĝata-lix 1. Au 1952 *vi.* to be bare: **qax̂chii aĝatal** his skin is bare, he is naked; **Aĝata-x̂** En 1949 *name of rock* (Umnak 97); En 1976- *sand island* (Umnak 97, with sea gulls and eggs)

2. E 1861 *vt.* to reveal, make clear; E 1833-70, A 1860 *vr.* to show himself (E Acts 1:3); to reveal himself; E 1826 to recognize, admit ◘ **makiniin txin atxaĝduukanatxin aĝatalix** E 1861:12 making clear how you will improve yourself; **txin aĝatalakan** E 1870, A 1860 not revealing himself, not openly (John 7:10)

3. A 1840 *vt.* to create; **Aĝata-x̂** *vn.* Creator

4. E 1834 *vt.* to make, act (*Russian* delat', postupat')

5. E 1909-10 *vt. with* **il(a)-** *loc. refl.* to keep in mind, recall, remember ◘ **Tanax̂-Amiĝim kugan maqan ilaam aĝatalix** Ea 1909 recalling what had happened on Tanax̂-Amix̂ (J 9:2); **tanaan ilaam aĝataa aqamusukux̂** Eu 1910 perhaps he is getting homesick, *lit.* his keeping in mind his place is perhaps coming (J 39:41) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

aĝataqaĝi-, **ilin-aĝataqaĝix̂** A 1840 *vin.* imagination, *lit.* keeping something in mind + **-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**

aĝatxaĝi- *vi.* to create: **aĝatxaĝim hikiduchan ilaan** E 1870, **aĝatxaĝiilaqam amiisigan ilugaan** A 1860 from the beginning of the creation (Mark 13:19) + **-t-xaĝi-** (**-qaĝi-**) **-ula-**

aĝaya-lix E 1878 *vt.* to introduce, place within; **achan aĝayalix** A 1840 to make straight, straighter, to correct, *lit.* to try to put in its straight position + **-ya-**

haĝa-x̂ A 1840 (à-) *n.* post: **qagaaĝix̂ haĝax̂** stem, **ukaaĝix̂ haĝax̂** sternpost (of baidar); Ab 1963 (*unknown* A 1984) staff, rod; **haĝakucha-x̂** stick (**-kucha-** small)

ax̂a-lix E 1791- (Ea 1983 *also* **aĝa-**), A 1952 *vi.* to dance (E 1791 of women; A 1952 man on one side, woman on the other side); **ax̂a-x̂** E 1870- *vn.* dancing (*cf.* **hayugax̂-six**, **talix̂-six**); **Ax̂am Ungluu** A 1950- *name of pinnacle* (Amlia 100) [[*cf.* Y **arula-**, I **aula-** to move; Y to rock, sway; CSY **aghula** Eskimo-style dance *or* AI **aggi-** to hold an Eskimo dance]]

aĝachx̂i-lix Ea 1983, **ax̂achx̂i-** Eu 1909 *vt.* to let dance, make dance (J 85:28 *vp.*) + **-chx̂i-**

ax̂aalux̂ Eu 1984 *n.* dancing place + **-aluĝ-**

ax̂ana-n En 1910 *vn.* dancers (J 69:47) + **-na$_1$-**

ax̂aasa-lix E 1909, Eb 1984 *vt.* to dance with (person) + **-usa-**

ax̂asniika-n Eb 1984 *n.pl.* dancers + **-sniika-** (**-nasika-**)

aaĝa-lix 1. E 1909, A 1950-, Au 1909 *vi.* to miss, not hit (*cf.* **agli$_2$-lix**); Au 1909 to not find anything (J 82:8); Ab 1963 to be mistaken

2. A 1840-, Au 1909 *aux.v.* to do in vain; do but (E **-iiĝ(a)li-**) ◘ **kiin ukuungan halazaaĝdaĝalilix aaĝalix** A 1840 looking around in vain to see somebody (V B 1:10); **sinul aygaxs aaĝaku maat^{r}ax̂ kasulaka** Au 1909 he was walking beachcombing but did not find anything (J 82:3, E **aygagiiĝlikum**)
[[*possibly* **a-iiĝa-**, *but no* Au ***uuĝa-** *attested*]]

aaĝaala-l 1. A 1909 *vp.* to be missed: **ngaan ingasxal aaĝaalal akux̂** it was thrown at (with spears) but missed (J 79:68)

2. A 1909- *aux. vp.* to be done to in vain; to be done to but ◘ **hacha haxsilgal ukulgal aaĝaalal hama** 1909 one opened it (the burial hut) and looked for her in vain (J 78:264); **qaqax̂, ilagan angunaayulax ngiin ... aĝal aaĝaalakus, haagax̂ asx̂alaasakus** 1952 some little food was given them but they starved to death (N.M. 3:111) + **-ula-**

aaĝamix-s Ab 1963 *vi.* to be repeatedly mistaken (*Russian* dosadnaya oshibka 'annoying mistake') + **-mig-**

aaĝamixtaasaza-qang A 1973 *vt.* I missed it over and over again + **-mig-(x̂)ta-usa-za-**

aaĝaasa-lix 1. E 1909, A 1840-, Au 1909 *vt.* to miss, not hit (*cf.* **agli$_2$-isa-lix**) ◘ **kalumixtal, aaĝaasakung** Au 1909 I fired at it several times but missed it (J 80:11, Eu *likewise*)

2. A 1840-, Au 1909-52 *aux.vt.* to do to in vain; to do but ◘ **suutul aaĝaasakung iĝatuusal suqangulax** A 1950 I wanted to take it but was afraid and didn't take it; **Atan qiichil aaĝaasaku angaĝinax̂ ukulak** Au 1952 she went around Attu but did not find anybody (1959:125 (42)) + **-usa-**

haaĝa- - [to be or become motionless]

haaĝani-lix E 1834-78, A 1952- *vt.* to stop; to keep, hold back; A 1860-, Au 1949 *vr.* to stop, cease; to remain (*cf.* **atxi-lix, dax̂six, hachi-lix**) ◘ **waan maqax̂sim ilaan hamakun haaĝaninax̂** E 1870 kept them from this purpose (Acts 27:43); **anagan hamaaĝal haaĝanii-ax̂takuu hama** A 1952 his mother came there and stopped him; **manamdix ilaan txidix haaĝanil Kasakas tukux̂tanas** A 1984 they stopped doing so (fighting each other) and got Russian chiefs; **haang ilan anuusanaam ilahligan txin haaĝaninax̂ hiisax̂taqaa** A 1952 he said that he stopped (fell dead) right there where he threw him (N.M. 3:76); **uqayaam Ruyistvamaa ixchil, tanaaĝal, ting haaĝaninaq** Au 1949 then I went back home for Christmas and remained [here] (1959:127, 36 (15)) + **-ni-**

[h]aaĝanix̂ta-lakan A 1840 *v[r].neg.* constantly + **-ni-x̂ta-**

haaĝat-, haaĝasix E 1834, 1909 *vt.* to stop (1834 completely); E 1870, Ea 1910 *vr.* to stop, cease (*e.g.* E 1870 Matthew 20:32, 1838 **txin atxilix**; Mark 10:49, A **txin dax̂t-**; Luke 11:1, A **txin haaĝani-**; J 28:2); Ea 1970 *vi.* to stop, quit doing: **qignaĝilix aax̂txaliiĝutalaaĝanax** (the two mountains) now had again stopped erupting (J 17:139) + **-t-**

haaĝata-lakan E 1833-34 (*vi.*), En 1950, A 1950- *vr. neg.* to not stop, do constantly ◘ **qan'gim ilan tayaĝus txidix haaĝatalakan qalgadax̂ ilgaaguzahlikus** A 1950 in the winter the men are constantly, without stopping, seeking for food (1959:77, 7 (11)); **chix̂tax̂ txin haaĝataatulakan umamakux̂** A 1950 now the rain does not want to stop + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

aĝadax̂, *rel.* **aĝadĝi-m**, E 1778-, A 1780-1840, **aĝadĝi-x̂** A 1860, **aĝadgi-x̂** E 1834, Ep 1941, A 1950-, Ab 1892–1963, a**ĝayax̂** Au 1772, 1909-52, Am 1963 *n.* the sun; sunlight; **aĝadax̂-six** Ea 1981-, A 1950-, **aĝadag-** Ab 1963, **aĝayaga-** Am 1963 *vi.* to shine (of the sun); to be exposed to the sun ◘ **aĝadax̂ hakaaĝakuĝaan** E 1870 when the sun rises (Mark 4:6); **aĝadĝim sitxan ayagaa** En 1936 the woman under the sun (in an old story); **aĝadgix̂ angaliisakux̂** Ep 1941 it has been a sunny day; **aĝadaĝulax** A 1791 no sun, shadow (*cf.* **ugingi-x̂**); **aĝadĝikux̂** Eap 1981-83, **aĝadaĝikux̂** A 1950- the sun is shining; **aĝadgix̂ aĝadaĝidigal angaliiĝutakux̂** A 1952 the sun has been shining brightly all day again; **qayam agaaĝii aĝadaĝikux̂** A 1952 the other side of the hill lies in the sun, **aĝadaĝilakax̂** lies in the shadow
[[*probably derived from* **aĝa-lix**]]

haĝadi-l A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to be pale (E **alagadiga-lix, quumx̂aalikna-lix**) ◘ **sagimaĝiin haĝadikux̂** A 1952 your face is pale

aĝax-six E 1805-, Au 1909 *vi.* to sweat, perspire (*cf.* **hidugax̂-six**, A **sit-, sis**) ◘ **aĝag(i)kuqing** I am sweating; **qachx̂ii aĝagikux̂** En 1978 his skin is perspiring

haĝax-six *see* **hag-lax-six**

aĝaaĝit-, aĝaaĝisix A 1838-1862 *vt.* to demand, require (Matthew 25:19, E **hamayaax̂ta-**; Mark 8:11, Luke 6:30, 12:48, E **hix̂ta-**); **aĝaaĝiti-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* demand, request ◘ **alqux̂ ilagaan aĝaaĝitikuun?** what do you demand from her? (John 4:27, E **anuxta-**); **alutix̂ aĝaaĝisix** 1840 to demand account

aĝaĝiya-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* killer whale (E, A **aglu-x̂**)

aĝaaĝu-x̂ En 1936-, **haĝaaĝu-x̂** A 1952-, Au 1952, Ab 1931–63 *n.* cove, narrow indentation at the coast (10-60 feet deep) with rocks all around ◘ **haĝaaĝum qakuutxaa** A 1952 a deep indentation; **Saag(a)magim Aĝaaĝuu** En 1949- *name of rocky point with a cove* (Umnak 95)

aĝamaax E 1834 (agámaq), Epukn 1941-, **aĝamaaĝi-x̂** En 1982- *n.* hoarfrost (on the ground); En 1948, 1979 dew (*cf.* **uglaaĝi-x̂**);

aĝamaax-six Eu 1984 *vi.* to be hoarfrost; En 1979 (P. Merculieff aĝamax̂six) to be dew ○ **aĝamaaxsix ulax̂takux̂** Eu 1984 there was hoarfrost this morning

aaĝamiida-x̂ E 1840, **aaĝmiida-x̂** En 1950- *n.* swallow (in Unalaska), *probably* barn swallow, *Hirundo rustica*

Aĝaamiisi-x̂ A 1952 Bugle Point (Great Sitkin Island 759)

Aĝamsa-x̂ A 1950- *name of point* (Amlia 25)

Aĝaana-x̂ A 1840- *name of points* (Atka 358, 359, 1840 *du.* **-x**; Koniuji Island 664); **Aĝaana(m) quchikix** 1952 *name of shore* (Atka 360) [[*possibly derived from* **aĝa-lix**]]

aĝanĝu-lix E 1805-34 (*known* En 1982) *vi.* to lie, tell a lie; **aĝanĝu-x̂** E 1839 *vn.* lie; **aĝanĝulakan** E 1838-70 *vi. neg.* to tell the truth; **aĝanĝu-ĝ-ulux** E 1832-39 *vn.neg.* true, truth (*cf.* **adalu-lix, -lakan**) ○ **aĝanĝulakan imchi tunux̂takuqing** E 1870 verily I say unto you (*e.g.* Mark 3:28, A **a-aguzasix**)

aaĝanĝuuda-lix E 1834 (*known* En 1982) (*cf.* **aadaluuda-lix**) *vi.* to lie, tell a lie; **aaĝanĝuuda-x̂** E 1826-70 *vn.* lie; dishonest; liar (*e.g.* John 8:44, A **adalu-x̂**) (Ep 1941 without any misgivings); **aaĝanĝuuda-lakan** E 1826- *vi.neg.* to be truthful, orthodox; **aaĝanĝuuda-ĝ-ulux** E 1826-70 *vn.neg.* truth (*e.g.* John 8:44, A **a-aguza-x̂**); true, veritable ○ **aaĝanĝuudmulux haagaalanangin kayux taangulaalanangin** E 1861:14 (go to the Holy Communion with) true hunger and thirst + **-aada-**

aaĝanĝuudaasi-chi-yulux E 1870 *n.neg.* your righteousness (Matthew 5:20) + **-aada-usi-**

aaĝanĝuudata-lakan E 1870 *vt.neg.* to do truly (Acts 13:34) + **-uuda-t-(x̂)ta-**

aĝanĝuula-lakan E 1826-39 *vp.neg.* to be done truly to: **Aguuĝux̂ aĝanĝuulalakan amchulgaaĝan aqaa amchux̂taaĝan aĝnax̂** (the prayer) shall praise God in the way He ought to be truly glorified + **-ula-**

Aĝangix̂ Ea 1910 *n.* some kind of specter, like a swaddled child, appearing in the sea (J 22:3, left unexplained by the storyteller) [[*perhaps derived from* **aĝa-lix**]]

aĝaangina-lix *see* **aĝyaangina-lix**

aĝaaza-l A 1952-, **aaĝaaza-l** A 1973 *vi.* to be peaceful, quiet and nice (*opposite of* **aqla-l**); **aĝaaza-x̂** *vn.* A 1838-60 peace (Matthew 5:9, E **ukudigax̂**; Luke 2:14 *etc.*, E **sakaagatax̂**); 1952- peaceful, pleasant (*cf.* **aangaaza-x̂**) ○ **tayaĝum aĝaazaa** 1952 a peaceful, pleasant man

aĝaazachxiza-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* grace (*cf.* **aĝaasichxisa-x̂**) + **-chxiza-**

Aĝasaka-x̂, Unimax-Aĝasakax̂ Ea 1909 *name of settlement in story* (J 3:33)

aĝasi- E 1909- *n.*: **alamagim aĝasikix** Ea 1909 (*ms.* aqa-) the shoulder blades of a humpback whale (J 8:12); **aĝasingin** Ea 1983 the neck meat of (seal); **aĝasin, qawam aĝasingin** Eu 1984, Ek 1982 the chest part of sea lion ("where it is opened" at butchering; probably the chest part cut out where the cartilage and hard bone meet); En 1982 chest part of whale

aĝaya-x̂ Ek 1982; **aaĝayaada-x̂** E 1805, 1840, Ea 1909, **aaĝyaada-x̂** Ea 1909-52 (*unknown* En 1982-) *n.* Irish lord, bullhead (J 23:1; 31:28) (*cf.* **alaamusa-x̂**) + **-aada-**

Aĝayada-n Ea 1910, En 1952 *n.pl.* Shishaldin Volcano (Unimak Island 85, J 17:7) [[*perhaps* **aĝa-ya-da-n** continually making appear, *viz.* smoke]]

hax̂chikna-x̂ *see* **haĝ- -**

ax̂chilkuni-lix En 1979 (P. Merculieff) *v/r/.* to oversleep + **-ni-**

àx̂chu-s A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.pl.* spear (*Russian* strelka) with rock head for large animals

aĝda-x̂ En 1936-, A 1952-, **ayĝa-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* stomach, bladder filled with blubber, seal oil (E, A) or dried fish (A, Au); En 1978, A 1840 canteen, water bottle; **aĝda-lix** En 1982, **ayĝa-l** An 1909-52 *vt.* to put blubber (En) or dried fish (Au) into a sea lion stomach (E **nux̂sx̂i-lix**); Au 1952 to put something into something that is hollow ○ **chuqang il ayĝakuq** Au 1952 I put something into my throat

aĝdaax E 1805 (axtak), Ea 1910, En 1909-50 (*unknown* 1982-) *n.* bird's down (J 30:7; 43:14) (*cf.* **adĝamakyu-x̂, huqdu-x̂**)

aĝdiika-x̂ E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1892–1963, **at^{r}qat^{r}uka-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* ptarmigan, *Lagopus* (any kind); **aĝdiikam aahmaaĝii** A 1973 dogwood, *Cornus suecica*, *lit.* ptarmigan's flower (*cf.* **qaxaachxi-x̂** *under* **qaga-lix**) [[*cf.* CAY **aqesgiq**, CSY **aqeřgiiq**, AI **aqařgiq**, GRI **aqisseq** ptarmigan]]

aĝdux-six En 1984 *vi.* to be numb (of foot) (*cf.* **ix̂chiidux̂sxa-lix**) ○ **kitang aĝdugikux̂** my foot is numb

aĝi- -
[[*perhaps cf.* AAY **aryu-** become worn down; CSY **aghyugh-** get old; I **aĝiu-** be tired of; stop, *etc.*]]

aĝix̂ta-lix E 1834 *vi.* to remain + **-x̂ta-**

aĝix̂taasa-lix E 1832-, A 1860- *vt.* to leave for a while; *vr.* to be left *or* remain for a while ○ **asx̂ax̂tas asx̂ax̂tadix isxasax̂tas aĝix̂taasada** A 1860 leave the dead to bury their dead (Luke 9:60); **tayaĝum anax̂ maakaganulax txidix aĝix̂taasanangis** A 1952 the men who could not do so (go out hunting) and were left (N.M. 2:1) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

aĝiila-lix E 1832-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **aĝiilu-l** Au 1909 *vp.* to be left; to be abandoned ◘ **ataqan tayaĝux̂ ilingiin aĝiilaqaas** A 1952 one man of them was left (not killed, N.M. 3:26); **iqyax̂ utxuun, tayaĝux̂ sulgalix iqyaa aĝiiladalikuĝ-aan** Eu 1909 when a baidarka capsized, the man would be seized (rescued) and his baidarka left alone … (J 85:49) + **-ula-**

aĝiisa-lix E 1834-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to leave, let be, let go (*cf.* E **iĝu-lix**); *vr.* to be left, remain ◘ **Kasakax̂ txidix aĝiisanaa qidaasal qidal** A 1952 crying because the Russians were leaving them (N.M. 2:33); **inun txidin aĝiisanangin** E 1870 the pieces that were left (Luke 9:17) + **-usa-**

aĝiisi-x̂ E 1834-, Abm 1963 *n.* rest, remainder ◘ **ulaĝaqadanam ilaan anagim anagan aĝiisikix** En 1935 the few (*du.*) things left from the old house; **qaqam aĝiisingin** Eun 1984 leftover food; **angalim aĝiichan ilan** E 1861:14 in the rest of the day + **-usi-**

aĝiti-x̂ Ea 1983, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *n.* rest, remainder ◘ **qas ilingiin aĝitis** A 1860 the remainder of the fish (Mark 6:43); **aĝitingis** A 1862 the rest of them, the others; **qaqam aĝitii** Ea 1983 leftover of food

aĝichaĝi-lakan (*or* **aĝiichaĝi-lakan**) A 1840 *vi.* to be without property (*Russian* bez statka), *lit.* without rest + **-t-** (*or* **-usi-**) **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

†**aggita-** E 1834 *vr.* to wait: **kukiming txin aggitada** wait for me (*declared wrong at Nikolski 1982*) (*cf.* **achiĝi-lix**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

aaĝi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 *n.* 1. liver; **aaĝin** Au 1952 *pl.* liver lobes, **aaĝi(m) chalaa** the main body of the liver

2. **kitam aaĝii** E (*or* A) 1878, A 1840, Au 1909-52, **kudum aaĝii** A 1952 calf of the leg (*cf.* E **amidgi-**)

[[AAY K **aariq** liver *from Aleut*]]

aaĝi-x̂ A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1881–92 *n.* mallard duck, *Anas platyrhynchos* (E **hani(m) saa**)

Aĝiida-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of camp*, 1791 *village* (Krenitzin Islands 26)

àaĝidax̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) bald patch, baldness (*Russian* plesh') (*cf.* **aĝa-diga-x̂**, **qulx̂uda-x̂**)

aĝix, **aĝigi-x̂** E 1909-10 (*ms. voc.*) *n.* round stone (Ea J 17:129 **agix̂**; Jochelson 1925:86, Fig. 27, 29 Umnak **ágix̂**; Jochelson 1933:63 **agíĝix**; Marsh 1950 **aagix̂**); **aĝig-**, **aĝigikux̂** 1909-10 (*ms. voc.*), **axíix-six** En 1949 *vi.* to juggle three or four stones in one hand (thrown up one after another with one hand and caught in the same hand)

aagyaada-lix En 1982 *vi.* to juggle 2-4 balls + **-aada-** (***aaĝig-aada-**)

aĝiglixta-, Aĝigna-x̂, Aĝika(m)-tigaluĝa *see under* **agix-six**

aĝit-, **aĝisix** Eu 1984 *vt.* to tie string around (fishhook) (*cf.* **hagit-** 2.)

aĝla-lix Eau 1909-10, A 1950-, **alĝa-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to flutter (J 33:12; 81:19); to swim with flapping wings; A 1952 to swim with arms spread (of person)

aĝlaaya-x̂ E 1834- 1909, Ea 1983, En 1950-, A 1840-, Ab 1892, 1963 *n.* red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator* (*cf.* **kraxaali-x̂**); **aĝlaayam quhmaa** En 1952, A 1952 common merganser, *Mergus merganser*, *lit.* white merganser (Ea **taka-x̂taqusa-x̂**) + *-Vya-

aĝlaqiida-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* butterfly (*cf.* **hmiduli-x̂**, **sa-quchaada-x̂**, **sa-quchikda-x̂**) + ***Vqi-aada-**

haĝlax-six *see* **haĝ- -**

aĝli-lix E 1832- *vt.* to scold, rebuke, to tell to stop, pacify; to charge (a person) (A **uuĝli-lix**, **adgux̂-six**, **aglimasix**) ◘ **manangin ukux̂tagumin aĝlida** En 1978 if you see him do it, tell him to stop; **inaqamin txin aĝlida** 1833:95 pacify yourself, calm down (from anger)

[[*perhaps derived from* **a-lix**, *cf.* A **uuĝli-lix**]]

aĝlix̂ta-lix E 1826- *vt.* to tell to stop, quit; to forbid, prohibit (a person) (A **adgux̂-six**, **aglimasix**) ◘ **ludatxin aĝlix̂taaĝliqalikux̂** Ea 1910 he tried in vain to tell his elder brothers to quit (J 29:9) + **-x̂ta-**

aĝlix̂taala-lix E 1909- *vp.* to be forbidden, warned about (an action) ◘ **lakaayax̂ akuqngaan nung aĝlix̂taalaqax̂** En 1982 when I was a boy I was warned about it; **anqax̂talix tugaadidalagaax̂tax̂ ngaan aĝlix̂taaladaqalikux̂** En 1910 he was forbidden to urinate in standing position (J 35:10) + **-x̂ta-ula-**

aĝlix̂taasa-lix E 1860- *vt.* to forbid (**ngaan** him, an action) ◘ **Hadaming huyax̂ ngiin aĝlix̂taasaaĝanachi** E 1860 do not forbid them to come to Me (Mark 10:14) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

aĝliisa-lix E 1834- (*known* A 1952) *vt.* to forbid (A **uuĝli-isa-lix**) + **-usa-**

aĝliga-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1892, Abm 1963 *n.* black-footed albatross, *Diomedes nigripes*

[[AAY **arliaq** albatross; CAY black-legged kittiwake; mew gull *from Aleut*]]

Aĝligadax A 1840, **Agligada-x̂** 1950- Agligadak Island (Amlia 19) + **-dag-**, **-da-**

aĝligaada-x̂ E 1791 (Achlichadak) *n.* butterfly (*cf.* **aĝla-qiida-x̂**, *etc.*) + **-aada-**

haĝlikna-x̂ *see* **haĝ- -**

aaĝliyaqa- A 1909 (*uncertain translations*):

aaĝliyaqaasa-l *vr.* to try to beat each other (paddling, J 79:57) + **-usa-**

aaĝliyaqaaĝux̂ta-l *vr.* to try to beat each other (paddling, J 79:81; running, J 79:249) + -V**ĝu-x̂ta-**

aĝlu-lix E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **alĝu- -** Au 1909 *vt.* to bail (water out of a boat, A 1952 **ayx̂aasim alaĝuu** *or* **taangaa**); to draw (**taangax̂** water, A 1860 John 4:7; 2:8), to ladle (soup from the pot) (*cf.* **haĝ-isix**, **amlu-lix**); **aglu-x̂** A 1840 *n.* wineglass, cup; Am 1963 scoop, ladle

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alĝuusa-l Au 1909 *vt.* to scoop (**naa** her) with (**tuuglut sixtagaa** his tail from below, J 82:30, Eu **su-usa-lix**) + **-usa-**

aĝluusi-x̂ E 1825-, A 1950, Ab 1931–63 *n.* bail, dipper, ladle; E 1805–34 spoon (*cf.* **lux̂sika-x̂**); E 1860-70 pot, pitcher (Mark 7:4, Luke 22:10) (*cf.* **kuvsina-x̂**) ◽ **taangam aĝluusii** A 1950 water ladle; **chax̂sam aĝluucha** E 1825 teaspoon; **Aĝluusi-x̂** Ep 1941, Eba 1981- the Dipper (stars); **Aĝluusim ayagaa** Eb 1984 "the middle one", **A-m chiidaa** "the small one" (Little Dipper) (*cf.* **Itma-n**) + **-usi-**

aĝluuchaada-x̂ E 1834- *n. dim.* small dipper; 1832-34 cup (*cf.* **chaaska-x̂**) + **-usi-aada-**

haĝlux̂ta-l Ab 1982 *vt.* to be jealous of (**ayagaan** his wife) (E **sugda-x̂ta-lix**, A **sukda-x̂ta-lix**) + **-x̂ta-**

aĝmax̂-six, **aĝmaĝikux̂** Eu 1909 (*ms.voc.*) *vi.* to grow stronger (of wind; J 40:29 *ms. changed to* agnax̂six = **[h]ag-naax̂-six**)
[[*possibly* **haĝ$_1$-mag-**]]

Haĝnax̂taĝasi-x̂ Au 1909 (*cyl., ms.* Hanĝaxtaĝasix̂) *name of person in story* (J 81:2)

aĝnaka-x̂ E 1834- *n.* chief, master (A **tuku-x̂**); Ea 1791 *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 42); Ea 1910 host, mistress (J 13:11) (A **ingisx-ix̂**); Au 1909 trump in cards ◽ **tanadgusim aĝnakaa** E 1909 village chief; **ulam aĝnakaa** E 1838-70, 1909 host of the house (Matthew 24:43, Mark 14:14, A **ulam ingisxa**)

aĝnakaĝi-lix E 1870 *vi.* to be under authority (Luke 7:8, A **angag-ala-lix**); **aĝnakaĝi-x̂** E 1832-38, **tayaĝum aĝnakaĝii** 1870 *vn.* subject, subordinate person (Matthew 8:9, A **sn-uuĝi-x̂**) + **-ĝi-**

aĝnakax̂ta-lix E 1839 *vt.* to obey, *lit.* to have as a chief (Cat. 45) + **-x̂ta-**

Aĝnakakuchax̂ Eu 1791 (agnaka kuchak) *n.* Little Chief, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 130) + **-kucha-**

aĝniiĝi-n En 1950, **ulam aĝniiĝi-ngin** 1982 *n.pl.* mud strips to hold on thatch of house

aĝniix̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *vn.* spoiling, damage; **aĝniiĝim-asx̂aĝanaa** lethal [disease]

aĝniiĝala-lix A 1839, 1840 *vp.* to be poisoned; to be killed by cunning (*perhaps* sorcery, 1839 Cat. 35, E **haaku-laalalakan**) + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

aĝniiĝasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* poison (*cf.* **yaada-x̂**) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

aĝniix̂six̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* poisonous + **-(x̂)si-x̂ta-**

hax̂sa-lix 1. E 1833, En 1978 (**ax̂sa-lix**), A 1952-, Au 1909, Ab 1963, Am 1982 *vi.* to make preparations, get ready (to do something, *with intentional*) (*cf.* E **maayu-lix**); En 1909, A 1909 *vr.* to prepare oneself, make oneself ready; **hax̂sa-x̂** E 1909 (**ax̂sa-x̂**), A 1952- *vn.* equipment ◽ **ayugiiĝan hax̂saqalikux̂** A 1952 he's getting ready to go out (in his boat); **hisax̂ hax̂saku** Au 1909 when he was ready to go out (of the house, J 86:3, E **maayuungan**); **chix̂taaĝan hax̂sakux̂** A 1952 it looks like it is going to rain; **txin ax̂salix ayugikux̂** En 1909 he got ready to go out in his boat; **hax̂samax huzuu alitxuuĝan** A 1952 (came) in order to attack with all their equipment (N.M. 3:65)

2. E 1805, A 1840 *vt.* to dress; E 1834, En 1950 *vi.*, Ea 1909 *vr.* to dress, put on clothes (En 1950 for going out in baidarka, or in general) (A **amu-lix**; *cf.* **chu-la-lix**); **hax̂sa-x̂** E 1834-70, 1909 (**ax̂sa-x̂**) *vn.* clothing, piece of clothes (A **amu-x̂**, *cf.* **chu-x̂ta-qa-x̂**) ◽ **amakun ayagan txidin ax̂saqalikun awa. Ax̂sadin inasix itikuniin** Ea 1909 those women began to dress themselves. When they finished their dressing and went out … (J 10:78-79)
[[*cf.* I **paqna(k)-**, **parna(k)-** to get ready to go, *etc.*]]

hax̂sachxida-n-ulux E 1834, Ep 1941 *n.pl.neg.* rags, worn-out clothes, *lit.* not nice clothes + **-chxida-**

hax̂sadiga-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* smartly dressed, dandy (A **chu-la-diga-x̂**) + **-diga-**

hax̂sax̂ta-lix 1. E 1909 (**a-**), A 1952- *vi.* to be prepared, ready ◽ **uxdin tiniiĝin ax̂sax̂takun** Eu 1909 they were ready to set their nets (J 85:34); **alitxumaan hax̂sax̂tal udaaĝal** A 1952 coming here prepared for war (N.M. 3:8)

2. E 1832-38 *vt.* to be dressed in + **-x̂ta-**

[h]ax̂saala-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be started, made ready (**malgaaĝin** to be done) (*Russian* zavodit') + **-ula-**

ax̂saasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to prepare + **-usa-**

hax̂saasi-s A 1973 *n.pl.* clothes (Au **suuĝasi-n**) + **-usi-**

hax̂sat- 1. **ax̂sasix** E 1910 *vt.* to make ready, equip (boat); Ep 1941 *vi.* to pack ◽ **iqyaa ngaan ax̂sasxan, ayuxchx̂ikuu** En 1910 he made his baidarka ready for him and helped him set out (J 72:24)

2. E 1834 *vt.* to dress

3. **hax̂sati-x̂** En 1936- (**a-**), A 1937- *n.* shell, cartridge (*cf. Russian* snaryad 'shell', snaryadit' 'to equip') ◽ **chiikdaĝus hax̂satingis** A 1952 shells for shotgun + **-t-**

ax̂satachx̂i-lix En 1910 *vt.* to have (**ngaan** him) make (**iqyaan** his baidarka) ready (for him, J 72:23) + **-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

hax̂sataasa-lix E 1870 *vrt.* to be clothed in (Luke 16:19, A **igim amu-x̂ta-asa-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

hax̂satiĝi- A 1937 *vi.*: **saygim hax̂satiĝingis** guns with shells + **-t-ĝi-**

ax̂satilĝita-lix En 1983 *vt.* to keep (**tumhdakin** his gun) loaded + **-t-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

hax̂sa-lix E 1826- (a-), **hix̂sa-lix** A 1837- *vi.* to find out, realize, recognize, understand (*cf.* **haqata-lix**, **six-ta-lix**, **taĝa-lix**); A 1860 to remember (Mark 8:18, 11:21, E **iliim aĝa-t-**); A 1840 to come to; A 1838 to change one's mind (Matthew 21:29, E **txin an'gi-si-lix**)

[h]ax̂sachx̂i-lix E 1834 *vt.* to show, let know; **hix̂sachx̂i-lix** A 1860 to make understand (John 16:8, E **qikuyaada-asa-**) + **-chx̂i-**

hix̂sachx̂inaax̂-six A 1840 (ix̂si-), 1984 *vt.* to try to make understand, try to convince, try to persuade + **-chx̂i-naaĝ-**

hix̂sax̂taala-lix A 1840 (i-) *vp.* to be comprehended + **-x̂ta-ula-**

hix̂sax̂taquli-lix A 1838 (i-) *vt.* to put as an explanatory note (Matthew VIII, E **taĝax̂taquli-**); 1952- to notice + **-x̂ta-quli-**

hix̂sax̂taasa-lix A 1837 *vt.* to make (**ngiin** them) understand, to edify (**ngiin** them) with (Nachatki XVII, E **taĝa-qaĝiyaasa-**) + **-x̂ta-asa-**

hix̂sax̂taasaga-s A 1837-38 *n.pl.* explanatory footnotes (E **taĝax̂taasaga-n**) + **-x̂ta-usa-ga-**

hax̂saala-lix E 1826-39, **[h]ix̂saala-** A 1837 *vp.* to be recognized, confessed, understood, known + **-ula-**

hax̂sanaaĝasa-lix E 1838-70, **hix̂sanaaĝasa-lix** A 1838-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to try to find out, to figure out (A **hix̂tanangis** what he said); A 1860 to test (a person, John 6:6, E **taĝa-asa-**) + **-naaĝ-asa-** (**-usa-**)

ax̂sani-lix En 1978, **hix̂sani-l** A 1973 *vt.* to allow to be found out; A 1860 to suggest to, impress (the people, Mark 15:11, E 1860 **hachiga-asa-**, 1870 **maguli-isa-**) + **-ni-**

hax̂saasa-lix 1. E 1826-, **hix̂saasa-lix** E 1861:7, A 1837-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to find out about, inquire about (person, Matthew 1:8, 2:8, 10:11); E 1860-70 to guess (Mark 14:45, Luke 22:64, A **hi-naaĝi-za-**) □ **tuyuunax̂ ulix asix tunulix, ilaan anuxtananing ax̂saasalix, malix ix̂tanangin adaluux̂taayulux ax̂saasaangan asix ting aygagnaqing** Eu 1909 I went to talk to the village chief and got from him the information I wanted, and to find out whether he told the truth I walked (to the place) with him (J 37:10)

2. E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909 *vt.* to learn, get to know (fact; J 82:44 story; A **asaa** his name); to notice □ **iikun agaliin Akutanam kugaan ataqan ulux̂tax̂ kayux maasax̂talakax̂ ax̂saasanaqing** Eu 1909 after that I learned that one baidarka was also missing from Akutan (J 40:73); **hamaax ingachix̂ aakin anuxtanax anakix hix̂saasaguun** A 1952 if you notice that any two want to become a couple

3. E 1909- *vt.* to realize, understand, grasp □ **igiim iĝax̂tanan ax̂saasalix** En 1910 he realized what was said to him; **Unangax̂ ax̂tanang ax̂saasnaqing** Ep 1983 I realized (become conscious of the fact) that I was an Aleut; **ax̂saaskat(xi)n e?** Eu 1984 did you grasp it?

4. E 1860-, A 1860-, Au 1909 *vt.* to recognize (person, *e.g.* Mark 6:33; fact, E John 4:53) (*cf.* **six-t-**)

5. A 1860 *vt.* to remember (Luke 24:8, John 12:16, E **iliim aĝa-t-**) + **-usa-**

hax̂saasachx̂i-lix E 1833 (**-sxa-** *vp.*), En 1978 (**a-**) *vt.* to let understand + **-usa-chx̂i-**

ax̂saasanaax̂-six En 1978 *vt.* to try to figure out + **-usa-naaĝ-**

[h]ix̂saasat-, **[h]ix̂saasasix** A 1838 *vt.* to make understand, expose (Matthew 18:15, E **qikuyaada-**) + **-usa-t-**

[h]ix̂sat-, **[h]ix̂sasix** A 1840 *vt.* to find (*Russian* zastat') + **-t-**

[h]ix̂sadusa-lix A 1837 *vt.* to expose, denounce (**ngiin** them) for (their vices, Hist. 80, E **qikuyaadax̂taasa-**) + **-t-usa-**

[h]ix̂sata-lix A 1837 *vt.* to expose, denounce (Hist. 48, 101, E **qikuyaada-x̂ta-lix**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

[h]ix̂sataasa-lix A 1837 *vt.* to expose, denounce (**ngiin** them) for (their idolatry and vices, Hist. 47, E **qikuyaadax̂taasa-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

[h]ix̂siya-lix A 1840 *vt.* to exhort, admonish; **[h]ix̂siya-x̂** *vn.* exhortation, admonition + **-ya-**

hax̂sxi-n, hax̂sikaayu-n *see* **haĝ- -**

ax̂sina-x̂ A 1840 (1973 *obsol.*) n. yesterday (Au **siina-x̂**, E **ya-m**, *cf.* A 1780 **ya-x̂sina-x̂**)

hax̂t-, hax̂six *see* **haĝ- -**

aĝu- - |to disappear from view|

aĝuchxuuzax̂ta-l A 1973 *vr.* to hide among the grass and peek (E **kuukaada-lix**) + *-**chxuuzax̂ta-**

Aaĝ(u)chiikla-x̂ Ea 1952-83, **Aaĝuchiiknaang** En 1910 one who likes to hide, *name of a man in a story* (*e.g.* J 65:1) + -‡-

aĝuudgu-lix E 1978, **aĝudgu-l** A 1952- *vt.* to hide several □ **chngatum igluqangis mataqachix, aĝudgux̂tanas** A 1952 they hid away the sea otter skins they had (N.M. 2:26) + **-dgu-**

aĝut-, **aĝusix** E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 *vt. and vr.* to hide □ **iqyadix aĝus anaĝix̂tayuukichanamax huzuugizaa aĝutxadaamax, txidix aĝus txidix quyunax ax̂takux** A 1952 they hid their baidarkas and their few belongings and then hid themselves and went to bed (N.M. 3:97); **aniqdum aĝucha** E 1840 hiding of a (killed illegal) child (Zap. 2:140); **agitaadaan ngaan aĝutichx̂inax̂** A 1952 he let (**-chx̂i-**) the other one hide (N.M. 3:74) + **-t-**

aaĝ(u)chaada-x̂ Eu 1984, En 1948 *vn.* hiding game + **-t-aada-**

Aĝuchagi-s A 1952 *pl. name of shore* (Atka 357) + **-t-*****Vg-**|**-ag-**

aĝuch(a)ĝi-lix En 1978, **aĝuchagi-l** A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vp.* to be hidden + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

aĝuta-lix E 1805-, A 1862-, Ab 1931-63 *vt.* to keep hidden; *vr.* to hide □ **txidix aĝutalix tikadaamdix** En 1909 having landed hidingly, secretly (J 57:6); **aĝutax̂** 1834, **txin aĝutax̂**, *pl.* **txidin aĝutan** E 1909 fugitive + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

aaĝutaada-lix En 1982 *vr.* to hide, (do) secretly + **-t-(x̂)ta-aada-**

aĝutaasa-lix En 1978 *vt.*, A 1952- *vrt.* to hide with, do in secret □ **qaqax̂ aĝutaasalix qakux̂** En 1978 hidden away, he is eating food; **imchix aĝutaasal qazanas** A 1952 they ate (it) in secret (N.M. 2:31) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

aĝuyax̂ta-l A 1909- *vt.* to try to hide (J 77:10) + **-ya-x̂ta-**

haĝu-x̂ E 1834-, A 1950-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 *n.* pack, burden; **haĝu-lix** E 1909- (**a-**), A 1952-, Au 1909 *vt.* to pack, take on his back □ **aĝukan igiim aygaxtusaqaa** En 1910 taking her on his back he walked off with her (J 64:6); **sanx̂um haĝuu** E 1878, **sanĝum aĝuu** Ea 1952, **sanx̂um aĝuu** En 1950 spleen, *lit.* stomach's pack (A **tayu-x̂**)

[[SY **peghu-** to bury; AI **piġu-** to put a cover over, cache; ECI **peroq** stone weight for meat cache, *etc.*; GRI **peru** weight on something; to put a weight on something]]

haĝuĝi-lix E 1832- *vi.* to have a burden, a pack on □ **aĝuĝilix aygagikux̂** En 1978 he is walking with a pack on + **-ĝi-**

aĝuĝiilux̂ Ea 1983 *n.* back frame; En 1936- pack sack + **-ĝi-aluĝ-**

haĝuĝita-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* carrying a burden, burdened + **-ĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

haĝux̂si-l A 1937- *vi.* to make a pack + **-x̂si-**

haĝux̂siisi-x̂ A 1984, Au 1909 (aĝuxasísix *du.*), Ab 1963 *n.* straps for making a pack (A made of sealskin or sea lion skin, angular U-shaped, with shoulder straps) + **-x̂si-usi-**

haĝux̂ta-lix E 1870-, A 1950-, Am 1982 *vt.* to have as a burden, to carry on one's back □ **aĝuĝiilux̂ aĝux̂takux̂** En 1978 he is packing the pack sack; **aniqduun haĝux̂tal aygagasal** A 1950 she is walking with her child on her back + **-x̂ta-**

haĝunax̂ta-l A 1984 *vt.* to use as carrier: **ayagas ilax̂tangis haĝunax̂tal haĝux̂tachx̂il** (the Russian chief) used even women to carry (food) + **-na$_1$-x̂ta-**

haĝuusi-x̂ E 1834 (-g-), 1909- (**a**-) *n.* pack rope; Ea 1983 backpack (made of sealskin); **aĝuusii** Ea 1983 handle of (skin basket) + **-usi-**

aĝutu-lix E 1909 *vi.* to have a big pack on + **-tu-**

aĝutut-, **aĝutusix** Eu 1909 *vr.* to take on a big load: **ukalĝaagan tayalix txidin aĝutusix** doing their shopping here they have big loads (J 38:36) + **-tu-t-**

haĝu- -

[[*cf.* **maĝusi-**, *possibly* **hm-**; *obscure relation to* **haĝusi- -**]]

haĝux̂si-lix E 1834 (-xsi-) *vt.* to reward, give a reward, prize to + **-x̂si-**

(**haĝusiisi-x̂** 1834 = **haĝusi-isi-x̂**)

haĝut-, **haĝusix** E 1834, En 1950 (**-x̂-**), Ekn 1982, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vt.* (A 1952- *also vi.*) to beat (person) in a game; to win (game) (*cf.* **sayu-lix** 4.)

Aaĝudgaada-x̂ Eu 1984 *name of gravel beach with reefs* (Unalaska 99)

[[*possibly* **aĝu-dag-aada-**]]

aĝux̂ta-lakan En 1984 *vi.neg.* to be unaware; **aĝux̂ta-g-ulux** En 1950 (*unknown* Eau 1983-84) *vn.du.* (1984 **-ĝ-ulux** *sg.*) *neg.* trance, unawareness (= Acts 22:17 **daqadax̂ta-x̂** *under* **daĝ$_2$-**) □ **aĝux̂talakan makuning** 1984 I did it unawares

aaĝuliix E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1936, Ab 1892–1963, **aaĝuliigi-x̂** E 1840-, A 1952-, Au 1952 *n.* hawk (*Russian* yastreb) = peregrine falcon, *Falco peregrinus* (Eb 1984 "chicken hawk" *perhaps Falco columbarius*) (*cf.* **talati-x̂**); **Qusam aaĝuliig(a)** Au 1936 (Kus-sum Ah'-ghu-lich) gyrfalcon, *Falco rusticolus*, *lit.* hawk of the above; Eu 1791 (axolik) *name of boy* (at Unalaska 122b); **aaĝ(u)liigim daa** En 1950 lens of camera, *lit.* hawk's eye

[[AAY **aarruliq**, **aarrulik** hawk *from Aleut*]]

Aaĝuliigaĝi-x̂ A 1950- *name of bays* (Atka 337, 471; Kagalaska Island 812) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

aaĝ(u)liigiigamax En 1950 *n.* "white hawk", *presumably* gyrfalcon, *Falco rusticolus* + **-iigamag-**

aaĝuliikda-x̂ A 1840 *n.* butterfly (*cf.* **hmidu-li-x̂**); 1952- salmon fly + **-kda-**

Aaĝumchiidalix A 1950-52, **Aagamchiidalix** A 1971 *name of bay* (Amlia 83)

aaĝumikaadgi-x̂ *see* **uuĝumikidax**

Aĝusu-x̂ En 1982-84 *name of rock* (Umnak 137)

[[*perhaps* **haĝu-su-** like a pack]]

aĝyaangi-x̂ Ep 1952 *vn.* noise, shouting

aĝyaangina-lix Epn 1941-, A 1838-, **aĝaangina-lix** E 1834-70, Ep 1941, **angaaĝina-lix** E 1832-68 *vi.* to be loud (of voice); to talk loudly, make noise, howl (*cf.* **amulina-lix**); **aĝyaangina-x̂** En, A, **aĝaangina-x̂** E 1834- *vn.* cry, shout □ **aĝaanginalix imasix** E 1870, **amilgim aĝyaanginaa amligasanax̂** A 1860 cried with a loud voice (Luke 1:42) + **-na$_2$-**

aĝaanginaasa-lix E 1870, **aĝyaanginata-lix** A 1860 *vt.* to cry loudly with, to keep loud (**amilgiin** his voice, Luke 8:28) + **-na$_2$-usa-/-t-(x̂)ta-**

aka *demonstrative* straight out there (visible at a distance, in front of the speaker) 1. **aka** En 1978, A 1952-; *abs.sg.* **akan** E 1791-, A 1950- that one out there; *rel.* **akaan** E 1903-, A 1952-, Ab 1963; *pl.* **akakus** A 1952- □ **akan tanax̂** A 1952 the island out there (*e.g.* Amlia as seen from Atka village); **Akan Algaa** Eu 1791 (akan al'ga) His Mammal Out There, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 89); **akaan yaaĝim kugaan sakaaĝal** A 1952 coming down from the point out there (N.M. 3:22); **Akaan angtaa** Ep 1903 the western point of St. George Island; **akan slux̂** (*or* **qan'gix̂**) A 1950- last year; **akaan slum kadan sluu** A 1952 forelast year 2. *loc.* **akangun** E 1805 (-mun), **akang** A 1950- straight out there; *abl.* **akaax** A 1952- □ **akang akux̂ aka** A 1952 it is straight out there

[[*cf.* **aku**]]

akaaĝaasa-lix Eu 1910 *vt.* to get through: **igiim angaĝiyaasanatxin akaaĝaasaaĝan maayuungan** when he was about to get through what he was feeding on (J 35:32) + **-uuĝa-usa-**

akaaĝat-, **akaaĝas** A 1952 *vt.* to proceed all along (*see* **akaanu-lix** *below*) + **-uuĝa-t-**

akaaĝ(a)ta-lix En 1983 *vt.* to have placed lengthwise (pole in boat) + **-uuĝa-t-(x̂)ta-**

akaaĝi- E 1832-34, A 1952- *rel.n.* the yonder side, *loc.* beyond □ **akang Amlagim chugan akaaĝigan** A 1952 out there beyond the northern point of Amlia (N.M. 2:2) + **-uuĝi-**

akamaanu-lix Ek 1982 *vi.* to be flat and long + ***-ma-uunu-**

akamaanut-, **akamaanusix** E 1909-, Au 1909 *vt.* to put in a flat position (Ek 1982), diagonally, in a more or less longitudinal or transversal position (1909) + ***-ma-uunu-t-**

akaanu-lix E 1805-, A 1840- *vi.* to go farther, proceed; *vn.* stretch, stretching, continuing (in space or time) □ **tugimaĝim akaanugan huzuugizaa·akaaĝatxalil** A 1952 beginning to proceed out all along the beach (N.M. 3:21); **anĝaĝimas akaanugan huzugan ilan** A 1862 in all of our life time; **slun akaanugan usungin kadangiin** E 1870 before all times, *lit.* before all continuing years (Cat.); **angalim akaanuu** Eu 1903 all the day + **-uunu-**

akaanux̂ta-lix E 1978, A 1973-, Au 1949 *vt.* to proceed, stretch, continue along □ **alaĝum achidaa akaanux̂tadas** A 1973 (certain plants) stretch along the beach; **Ata chug akaanux̂tal** preceeding along the north side of Attu (trapping, 1959:127, 36 (4)) + **-uunu-x̂ta-**

akaanut-, **akaanusix** E 1909, Au 1909 *vt.* to put lengthwise + **-uunu-t-**

akanga- *rel.n.* 1. A 1840- ceiling (*cf.* **pulutuuka-x̂**) □ **ulam akangaa** 1950- ceiling of the house, *loc.* **ulam akangan**; **adum akangan hakang qidusal** 1952 jamming him up against the ceiling of the cave (N.M. 3:76); **sam akangaa** 1952, **agilgim hakangaa** Ab 1931 palate (E **agalgasi-x̂**)

2a. E 1870- *abl.* by, along □ **akaluĝim akangaan aygagada** 1909 walk by the road; **kingtim akangaan kimtxangin** 1870 they let him down by the wall (Acts 9:25); **umnam akangaan kimsix sakaaĝalix** Ea 1983 getting down by the rope

2b. A 1838- through, by means of (*cf.* E **qusagaan**); by, on account of, according to (*cf.* **hadagaan**) □ **inaq ting mas, amasxuu unuqus akangangiin** 1862 doing so myself or through others + **-nga-**

akangalangin E 1870 along each other: **chaangidim hatix̂ hitakin a. ungutachx̂iiqachi** make them sit down by fifties in a company (Luke 9:14) + **-nga-la-**

akangudaĝan A 1840- forward, ahead □ **sunax̂ akangudaĝan txin ayx̂atikux̂** 1978 the ship moved forward + **-ngudaĝ-**

akaatxan E 1805 *adv. loc.* over, across + **-uutxa-**

akaya-ngis A 1950- *deict.* way out there they are + **-y-a-**

aka- (*or* **akat-**) E 1870 (*unknown* Epun 1983-84) *vr.*: **txidin akaduukakun** they shall be filled, satisfied (Matthew 5:6)

haka (E 1909- **aka**) *demonstrative* up there (as in the air, on top of a mountain or hill, or the like); Au *also* out there (E, A **qaka-**) 1. **aka** En 1978, **haka** A 1971 up there; *abs. sg.* **hakan** E 1826-, A 1950-, Au 1909, Ab 1931–63 the one up there; the above; *rel.* **hakaan** E 1833-, A 1952-; *pl.* **hakakus** A 1950-, Ab 1963 □ **hakan ukux̂tada** A 1952 look upward; **sulugiin hakan agusaqayaam** Au 1909 having let his thunder pass above (J 81:27, 29); **hakakus itx̂aygis ukux̂tada** A 1950 look at the reindeer up there (on the hill); **hakan slux̂** A 1952 last year = **akan slux̂**

2. *loc.* **hakangun** E 1909-, **hakangus** A 1862, **hakang** A 1860-, Au 1909-52, **[h]akangu** Au 1909 up there; A up, upright; *abl.* **akaagan** E 1826-, **hakaax** A 1950-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 from up there, down □ **igax̂tax̂ hakang igax̂takux̂** A 1978 an airplane is flying up there; **hakang anqaqadaam slaaĝanax̂** A 1860 got up and went out (Mark 1:35, E **hax̂txadaagiim**); **hakaya hakang hangal angalix̂ uku, hakaax kivs** Au 1909 when he flew high up and came down (J 81:28)

3. **akaadaa** E 1909- upward direction; *loc.* **akaadan** E 1909; *abl.* **akaadaan** E 1909, **[h]akaayagaa** Au 1909 □ **akaad(aa) ukuda** Eu 1984 look upward; **akaadaan itikux̂** E 1909 it dropped down

[[*cf.* **haku**]]

hakaaĝa-lix E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909- *vi.* to get up there (*e.g.* **unglum kugan** upon a pinnacle, N.M. 3:58); to rise (of the sun, moon; A 1860 John 21:4 of the morning, **qilax̂**); E 1910, Au 1952 *vt.* to ascend (**qaya-x̂** a hill); to get up to (village, J 48:19) + **-uuĝa-**

akaaĝat-, **akaaĝasix** Ea 1983 *vt.* to pull up (fish) (*cf.* **ungux̂-six**) + **-uuĝa-t-**

hakaaĝi-x̂ E 1870 *rel.n.* upper □ **hakaaĝix̂ ulam nagan** into an upper room (Acts 1:13, 1838 **ulam qusaaĝigan nagan**) + **-uuĝi-**

hakahli-gan A 1950- *loc.* right up there (on the hill) + **-hli-**

akama- Ea 1909 *vi.* to do up there: **hakangun akamaaqaltakum** after he had acted like that up there for some time (J 2:26) + **-ma-**

akaanu-lix En 1978, **hakaanu-l** A 1973 *vi.* to move upward, go up there (*e.g.* up a hill); *vn.* the upper part □ **chuniĝigan hakaanugan huzuu talĝigil** A 1973 the whole upper part of the stem (of a certain plant) has branches + **-uunu-**

akangudaĝan E 1909-, **akangduĝan** Ea 1983, **hakangudaĝan** A 1838-, **[h]akanguyaĝa** Au 1909 *adv.* upward + **-ngudaĝ-**

akaatxa-lix En 1978, **hakaatxa-l(ix)** A 1950- *vi.* to be way up there (*e.g.* bird in the air); **hakaatxa-x̂** A 1838-60 *vn.* high, exalted (of wisdom, rank); **akaatxan** Ea 1983 *loc.* higher up + **-uutxa-**

hakaatxat- A 1860 *vr.*: **txin hakaatxasaĝan aĝnax̂** shall be exalted (Luke 14:11) + **-uutxa-t-**

akaya E 1909, **hakaya** Au 1909-52 *deict.* up there he/it is □ **akaya tayaĝux̂** 1909 up there (on the mountain, on the house) is a man + **-y-a-**

haka-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 feather (*cf.* E **uqdu-x̂**) □ **sam akangin** E 1804-, **saquyam hakang** Au 1909 bird's feathers; **Hakax̂ Sunax̂** Eu 1791 (akax shunax) Took Feather, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 125)

2. Au 1909-52, Am 1963 fur (E, A **chnga-x̂**) □ **isuĝim hakaa** Au 1909 seal's fur (*cf.* J 84:10)

3. A 1840 swaddle (*cf.* **chungu-x̂**)

akaagamag-ingin Ea 1983 *n.pl.* its growing feathers (real feathers vs. down) + **-iigamag-**

aaka-x̂ *see* **a-lix**

akagdax̂ E 1909, Ep 1941 (*unknown* Eun 1982-84) *n.* fish line (*cf.* **inghlu-x̂**)

Akagis (Akamgis) Kumguu A 1952 the skeleton of A., *name of rock in the sea* (Atka 259)

Aka[a]ĝniqa-x̂ E 1840 (Akkagnikaq), 1909 *name of Umnak chief, whose son* (1840) *or father* (1909) **Iĝadagax̂** *discovered St. Paul Island* (Zap. 1:269; J 9:53)

Akax̂su-x̂ A 1840- *n.* Ursa Minor (*identification of 1840 only*)

akaĝusi-x̂ E 1909, Au 1909 *n.* toggle-head; toggle-head harpoon (Jochelson 1925:54-55, Fig. 8); lance thrown at a sea mammal after the animal had been wounded by a harpoon (Jochelson 1925:58, Fig. 2) (*quantity of the vowels unknown*)

hakalaĝi-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* decoration (*Jochelson referred to* **aĝa-chaĝi-x̂**); **hakalax̂** Au 1952 rectangular design on basket

aakalngaada-x̂ En 1952 *n.* bola (6 or 10 strings) + **-aada-**

akalux̂ E 1791- (1833–38 ha-), A 1838-, Au 1909, Ab 1931–63, **akaluĝi-x̂** Ab 1892, Abm 1963 *n.* road, path (of fox, *etc.*); way (*e.g.* Mark 1:2); route (at sea, J 37:16); **aniqdum akaluĝa** E 1878 Os uteri, *lit.* the child's way, **tayaĝum akaluĝa** Os vaginae, *lit.* the man's way; **Tukum Akaluĝa** Ea 1791 (tukum akalyuga) Chief's Path, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 31) [[*possibly derived from* **ax-six**; AAY Ch **akalut** ladder *perhaps from Aleut*]]

aakaluĝaada-x̂ E 1909 *n.* path, track; En 1984 fox trail ○ **aaykaaĝum aakaluĝaadaa** 1909 fox track + **-aada-**

akaluĝliga-x̂ E 1834, Ep 1941 *n.* pathway (*e.g.* one fox after another comes down making a path) + **-liga-**

akalux̂ta-lix En 1982, A 1909- *vt.* to have as a road, to pass by (*e.g.* J 78:46); **taangam angada akalux̂tax̂** Ep 1941 water strider, *lit.* which passes over the water + **-(x̂)ta-**

akamugida-x̂ A 1840 *n.* round ball; **akamudiga-x̂** A 1973 round, of round shape (E **qihmadgu-x̂**) + **-diga-**

akazgusa-qa-ning A 1838 *pp.pl.* (*unknown* 1982) what I have invented (Matthew XI)

Akaatana-x̂ En 1949-50 *name of a former village on the southwestern end of Samalga* (Umnak 78)

akaayak A 1971 *interjection* ouch (as when one is accidentally hurt by somebody) (E **aatingyaa**) [[*perhaps from Russian, cf.* **okáyat'** to ban]]

akayu-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *n.* strait, pass, sound between islands; Eau 1791 (akkayux) *name of tributary men* (at Krenitzin I. 43 and Unalaska 125); **Akayum Algaa** E Unimak 1791 (akkayum al'ga) Strait Mammal, *name of tributary man*; **akayu-lix** E 1978, A 1971- *vi.* to pass or cross a strait ○ **Amuux̂tam ilagaan Saĝuugamagim unangan akayux̂ axs** A 1952 passing the strait from Amukta over to Seguam (N.M. 3:96); **Amlagim Akayuu** A 1950- Amlia Pass (Amlia 209), **Adaagim Akayuu** A 1952 Adak Strait (Adak 897), *etc.* [[*possibly derived from* **ax-six**]]

Aakayuuda-x̂ A 1948–52 *name of straits* (Kagalska 813, Adak 818) + **-aada-**

akayuĝi-l A 1952- *vi.* to have sounds between them (of islets, N.M. 3:32) + **-ĝi-**

akayuula-l A 1952 *vp.* to be taken across a strait (N.M. 3:77) + **-ula-**

akayuli-lix E 1909, A 1909 *vi.* to cross a strait + **-li-**

Akayuusa-qax̂ E 1791 Was Taken Across The Strait, *name of boy* (at Umnak 78) + **-usa-**

aki-x̂ 1. E 1832-, A 1840-, Au 1909 *n.* price, payment; **aki-lix** E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63 *vt.* to pay; to buy (A *obsol.*) (*cf.* **taya-lix**); A 1840 to redeem, expiate ○ **aaykaaĝum akii** E 1909 the price, payment for a fox; **aaykaaĝux̂ akikuqing** E 1909 I bought a fox

2. E 1870 vengeance; E 1870-, A 1950- *vt.* to pay back, retaliate for (**ngaan** to him); A 1950- *vr.* to revenge oneself, fight back (*cf.* Ea **ika-lix**); **Akinaĝulux** Eu 1791 (akinax ulyu) Did Not Retaliate, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 120); **Akidanan** E 1791 They Used To (**-da-**) Retaliate, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 195) ○ **akim angalingin** E 1870 the days of vengeance (Luke 21:22, A **akyaĝim angalingis**); **agitaadaa kuum malganas akinaaĝiiax̂takux̂** A 1952 the other one tried to retaliate for what was done to him; **asla sulaan txidix akikungis alakan** A 1952 having nothing to take and fight back [with] (N.M. 3:39) [[Esk. **aki** price, equivalent, payment; to pay, to revenge (SY), *etc.*; *also* the other side, the opposite, *etc.*, *cf.* **aki**$_2$- -]]

akichx̂i-lix E 1878-, A 1838-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **akichx̂isix** E 1878, **akix̂chi-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to let pay; to sell (*cf.* **aga-dgu-**, **aga-t-** *and* **tayasa-lix**) ○ **ulaan nung akichx̂ikux̂** E 1909 he sold his house to me + **-chx̂i-**

akichx̂aĝi-(m aslagaan) A 1862 *vn.* (at the time of) sale + **-chx̂(i)-aĝi- (-ĝi-)**

akichx̂iilux̂ta-na-s A 1860 *vtn.pl.* sellers of (doves, Mark 11:1, E **aga-adguna-n**) + **-chx̂i-aluĝ-(x̂)ta-na**$_1$-

akichx̂iqaĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* seller + **-chx̂i-qaĝi-**

akiĝi-lakan E 1978, A 1950-, Ab 1963 *vi. neg.* to have no price; to be free of charge ○ **wayaam uuquchiingis akiĝilakan** A 1950 nowadays foxes have no price; **kasakam taangagan akiĝiiyulax** A 1952 free Russian liquor (N.M. 2:13); **mayaaqax̂ akiĝiigamaxsilakax̂** A 1952 furs (result of trapping) have a price that is too low + **-ĝi-**

akix̂si-lix A 1840 *vt.* to estimate, evaluate + **-x̂si-**

akix̂ta-lix E 1833-, A 1840- *vt.* to have as a price, to cost; **akix̂ta-x̂** E 1833-34, A 1840- *vn.* redeemer ○ **chngatum igluqaa hatix̂ qichitix̂ akix̂tadanax̂** A 1937 a sea otter hide used to cost ten dollars; **tuman Akix̂tax̂** E 1833:6 our Redeemer + **-x̂ta-**

akix̂taasa-lix E 1978, A 1952- *vt.* to offer ○ **qichitix̂ ngus akix̂taasanax̂** A 1952 he offered me money + **-x̂ta-usa-**

akiiĝu-lix E 1833- *vi.* to wait for pay □ **akiiĝulgalakan** E 1833:97 (we) without waiting for pay (for alms) + **-aːgu-**

akila-lix E 1870, Au 1909, Ab 1931 *vt.* to buy several + **-la-**

akilachx̂i-lix E 1978, A 1860-, Ab 1931, **akilax̂tachx̂i-lix** A 1860 *vt.* to sell several (John 2:14) (*cf.* **agaadgu-lix**) + **-la-**(**x̂ta**)**-chx̂i-**

akilax̂si-l Ab 1931 *vi.* to be cheap + **-lax̂si-**

akilax̂sisxa- Ab 1931 *vp.* to become cheap + **-lax̂si-**(**t**)**-sxa-**

akilax̂taasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to spend (all her belongings, Mark 5:26) + **-la-x̂ta-usa-**

akilĝi-lix E 1834, A 1840, Ab 1963, **akiĝli-** Am 1963 *vt.* to evaluate, fix the price of + **-lĝi-**

akilĝita-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* appraiser; **akilĝita-l** Ab 1963 *vt.* to reassess + **-lĝi-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

akiliisa-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to withdraw payment from (person) + **-li-usa-**

akiqaĝi-lix E 1860, A 1860 *vi.* to buy something; **akiqaĝi-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* expiation, redemption + **-qaĝi-**

akiqaĝina-x̂ E 1834, A 1840 *vn.* buyer + **-qaĝi-na**$_1$**-**

akiisa-lix E 1826-, A 1860- *vt.* 1. to pay (a fee, money); to buy for □ **Siimun ilaan uskaanam igluqaa ugalum paaraa ngaan akiisalix sukuqing** En 1936 I bought (*lit.* took buying) a rabbit skin from Simon for a pair of mittens

2. E 1909-, A 1952- to revenge by, to use for taking vengeance; **Akiisana-x̂** A 1791 (akkiï–sanok) *vn. name of boy* (at Amlia 75) □ **kingiim ama anaam asx̂anagan ikin akiisanaan ix̂taqaa** En 1909 he said that by it (by killing him) he had revenged his dead younger brother and mother (J 85:53); **asla imax akiisaaĝingis agulgalakan** A 1952 being left with nothing to fight back with (N.M. 3:39) + **-usa-**

akiisi-x̂ E 1832-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 *n.* payment, fee □ **akiisiĝin(a)m-ulug-aan anaĝix̂ aĝuutulakaĝin** En 1909 they don't want to carry anything without pay, *lit.* for there being (**-ĝi-na-**) no pay (J 38:36) + **-usi-**

akiichaĝi-lak Au 1949 *vi. neg.* without pay (1959:127, 35 (15)) + **-usi-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

akitu-lix E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be expensive, *neg.* to be cheap + **-tu-**

akituuchxuza- A 1840 *vi.* to be very valuable, precious: **quganam akituuchxuzaa** precious stone + **-tu-iichxuza-**

akituusaada-lix E 1832- *vi.* to be very valuable, precious; **akituusaada-x̂** E 1832-34 *vn.* treasure (*cf.* E **maayu-chxisa-x̂**, A **uĝ(i)-chiza-x̂**) + **-tu-aasaada-**

akitut- Ab 1931 *vt.* to make more expensive + **-tu-t-**

aki- -

[[Esk. **aki-** *in the sense of* the other side, opposite]]

akiix̂t-, **akiix̂ti-x̂** (*3.p.sg.* **akiix̂cha**, *du.rel.* **akiix̂tikin**, *pl. rel.* **akiix̂tingin**, *3R pl.rel.* **akiix̂timax**) A 1838- *n.* limit (*cf.* **chidaĝ-**, **angta-**); borders, bounds (*e.g.* 1838 Matthew 15:39; 1860 Mark 5:17, 7:24, E **ilaanu-**) □ **ulam akiix̂cha iĝdukalil** 1952 the house is beginning to rot along the ground, *lit.* the limit of the house is beginning to rot; **alaĝum akiix̂cha** 1840 seashore (**alaĝum achidaa**); **tanam akiix̂chan ilugaan kuyuudam akiix̂cha akiitalix** 1860 from the uttermost part of earth to the uttermost part of heaven (Mark 13:27) + *-**Vx̂t-**

akiix̂sx̂asa-lix E 1909, A 1952- *vt.* to set as a limit, appointed time □ **slax̂ iĝanacha imax akiix̂sx̂asal** A 1952 setting the bad storms as a time (to meet) for themselves (N.M. 3:86); **slax̂ aqadaa imax akiix̂sx̂itaasanax** they had set the change of weather as an appointed time (*ibid.* 85) + *-**Vx̂t-sx̂(i)-asa-** (**-lĝli**)**-usa- -**, *-**Vx̂t-sx̂i-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-usa-**

akiit-, **akiiti-x̂** E 1834-, A 1838- *n.* limit, border, end, the utmost; A 1838 *pl.* periods, seasons (Acts 1:7) □ **akiicha** En 1948 its border, high-water mark; **tanam akiichan ilaan** E 1870 from the uttermost parts of the earth (Matthew 12:42); **akiitiin hukux̂** E 1834 he has reached his limit, he's done for; **akiitiim ilan txin idgix̂tikux̂** Ea 1910 he started to run to his utmost (J 13:38); **agiitanaking Chuginadax naaĝigan kum aygakaĝim akiicha akiitnadix iistakux** En 1935 my two partners said that they had gone as far west on Ch. as one can walk, *lit.* as far as the limit of what one could walk + **-aat-**

akiita-lix E 1860-, A 1838-, Au 1909-52 *vt.* to have as a limit, to go *or* reach as far as; **akiita-x̂** *vn.* the point *or* space as far as; the time until *or* since; even, as well □ **taangam ilan chachx̂uun akiitada** E 1909 go into the water to the waist, *lit.* go as far as your belt; **Atxalax̂ akiitax̂ hnux̂taqadaaming haqakuq** A 1952 I went as far as A. and then came back; **yaasikax̂ angtaan akiitax̂ imdaĝil** A 1952 the box is half full; **qit^{r}qit^{r}iyix akiitax lital** Au 1909 baring themselves up to their navels (J 82:10); **wan akiitax̂** A 1840, **wan akiitam ilan** A 1952 until now (N.M. 3:113); **wan akiitam ilaan** (**ilugaan**) E 1870 (A 1838-60) from now on (Luke 1:48); **amgix̂ akiitax̂ amgix̂sxazaqas** A 1952 they were watched even at night (N.M. 3:34); **idigaa akiitax̂ aqakux̂** En 1983 it even becomes sweet; **algam igluqangis akiitas chux̂taqax̂six̂tal** A 1952 making clothes even of animal skins (N.M. 1:12) + **-aat-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

akiitasix A 1837-60 *vt. conj.* reaching as far as, until □ **wan a.** until now (1837:XV, E **asla nux̂talix**; John 5:17, E 1870 **akiitalix**) + **-aat-**(**x̂**)**ta-t-**

akita-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to go against: **ilmax̂ tuman akitalix** the waves are going against us (splashing against the boat) + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

akiiĝ- -

akiiĝala-lix A 1840- *vp.* to be taken along □ **saygis akiiĝalal ayuxtalgazax̂** A 1978 we usually take guns along when we go out in the boat + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

akiiĝasa-lix En 1978, A 1860- *vt.* to take along, carry with him; to lead □ **qaqax̂ akiix̂sakux̂** En 1978 she takes along some food; **ukuqulax̂ ukuqulaqasiin ii akiiĝasaakalix** A 1860 can the blind lead his fellow blind? (Luke 6:39, E **aygagusa-**) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

akili-x̂ E 1832-38 (*unknown* Eapun 1983-84) *n.* danger, peril, that which threatens with misfortune or death; the wrath (to come, Matthew 3:7, 1870 **iĝa-na-**)

akiliila-lix E 1832-34 *vp.* to be brought in danger, be destroyed (Matthew 22:7) + **-ula-**

akiliisa-lix E 1839 *vt.* to punish (Hist. 16, A **ix̂saaĝasa-**) + **usa-**

akina-x̂ 1a. E 1909-, A 1950- *pos.n.* leeward ◘ **akinam hadaa** A 1950- the leeward (*opposite of* **halim hadaa** the windward); **akin(a)mad(aa)ax̂tax̂** E 1909, **akinmadaan ax̂tax̂** En 1982 tail wind; **slam akinaa hadaakul** A 1952 going in the direction of the wind (N.M. 3:91)

1b. E 1909- lee, the leeward side (of a house, mountain, *etc.*)(A **aqul-**, *cf.* **huĝna-**); *loc.* **akinan** on the leeward side of; on the unseen side of, behind ◘ **waadaa akinĝaasakux̂ (akinax̂ aasakux̂)** En 1978 it is the lee side here (the wind does not blow on this side); **ulam akinan** Ek 1982 in the lee of the house; **gidaĝim akinan** Ea 1910 behind, in the lee of the wind screen (J 17:93)

2. **akina-lix** A 1840-, Am 1963 *vi.* to be hot; A 1973 to be feverish; **akina-x̂** A 1791-, Au 1952, Ab 1963 *vn.* heat, hot (E **chingli-x̂**) ◘ **akinax̂ malgakux̂** A 1952 it is hot (weather); **agadĝim akinagan akangagaan** A 1860 because of the heat of the sun (Mark 4:6); **angalim akinaa** a hot day (Luke 12:55, E **huĝdangux̂**); **taangam akinaa** A 1950 hot water; **huzung akinal saĝanax̂** A 1973 yesterday I had fever, *lit.* all of me was hot
[[*perhaps cf.* **aki-x̂**, **aki-** -]]

akinaaĝi-(m adan) Ep 1982 *rel.n.* (at) the lee side + **-uuĝi-**

akinax̂si-lix E 1791, A 1950 *vi.* to be hot, feel hot (as when sitting by the stove) ◘ **akinax̂sil sis** A 1950 to sweat in hot weather + **-x̂si-**

akin(a)mudax̂-six En 1982 *vi.* to go with down wind; **akinmudaĝan** Eu 1984 *adv.*, **akinamudaĝan ayx̂al** A 1978 id. + **-mudaĝ-**

akinuunu-lix E 1909- *vi.* to have tail wind + **-uunu-**

akitikita-x̂ E 1878 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* third finger (*cf.* **tikla-x̂**)

Aknaangi-x̂ A 1950- *name of beach* (Atka 262)

akma- A 1952 *n.* side of body (from the armpit to the hip) ◘ **akmaa** the side of his body; **Chimildiiyam Akmaa** the side of Ch.'s body, *alternative name of a beach* (Atka 262)

akliga-x̂ E 1778 (Okeleac a bladder), 1909 (-gix̂), A 1840, 1950-52, Au 1909 *n.* harpoon with bladder float (Jochelson 1925: 80, Fig. 18, barbed only on one side; 1925:84, Fig. 29, small harpoon thrown at seals, sea otters and fur seals, while in their rookeries, at a short distance); **akligam chuyngilgii** E 1909 (akligim cuyinilgii) harpoon head (Jochelson 1925:84, Fig. 29)
[[Y **aklegaq**, I **akligaq** id.; *possibly loanword in Aleut*]]

Haklun E 1840 *name of alleged island south of Samalga* (Umnak 78) (Zap. 1:301)

aku- *demonstrative* over there to the side (visible; A nearer than **aka**; Au *also* = A **qiku**, **qaku**); last/next in time 1. *abs. sg.* **akun** E 1834 distant; A 1950- that one over there to the side; Au 1952; *rel.* **akuun** E 1805-, A 1860-, Au 1909; *pl.* **akukus** ◘ **akukus utikus** A 1950 those over there are going down to the beach; **akuun udaa** A 1909 the bay there (J 76:87); **akuu(n) slum ilan** E 1805, Eu 1984 last year (*cf.* **aka-n**); Ep 1983 next year; **akuun slum saaqudga** Eb 1871 last summer; **aku slux̂** Au 1952 last summer; **aku qanikinga** Au 1952 next spring; **akuun kadahligaan** A 1860 beforehand, at *or* from the beginning (Mark 14:8; John 6:64, 14:29, 16:4; E **kadimadaan**)

2. *loc.* **akung** A 1952-, Au 1952 over there to the side; **sakang akung** Au 1952 down there to the side (further than **sakang ikung**); *abl.* **akuux** A 1971

3. **akuudaa** Eun 1984 (direction) over there; **akuudan angaĝingin** En 1984 the people over there; *loc.* **akuudan** Eu 1984 (look) over that way; *abl.* **akuudaan ax̂tax̂** En 1984 wind from over there; Eb 1984 northwest wind (Ea **chugumdaan ax̂tax̂**); **Akuudaan** E 1791 (akudan) *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 121)
[[**aku-n** < ***akumna**, AAY **akemna** the one behind there, CAY the one across, CSY the one way over there, AI **akimna** the one across (not visible), *cf.* **aka**]]

Akuudgi-x̂ A 1952 *name of village site* (Amlia 41) + **-Vdgi-**

akuuĝa-l A 1984 *vi.* to go out there and go ashore + **-uuĝa-**

Akuuĝi-x̂ Tanax̂-Amix̂ Ea 1983 St. George Island, *lit.* the T-A. over there to the side + **-uuĝi-**

Akuuĝu-n E 1791, 1840 *pl.* the former people of the Islands of Four Mountains; **Akuuĝum Ayungin** En 1979 (akuuĝ ayun), 1984 the area from Sand Point to False Pass (1979) or Unalaska (1984, Shumagin Islands and Sanak Island), *lit.* the buttocks of **Akuuĝun** + **-iiĝu-**

Akulĝa A 1791 (Akol'ga), 1952 *name of village site* (Tanaga Island 971) + **-lĝ-a**

akuunu-l A 1984, Au 1952 *vi.* to go that way, out of the way; Au 1952 to go into the other room (A **qaku-unu-l**) + **-uunu-**

akungudaĝan A 1950- *adv.* off that way, get away! + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

haku (E 1909- **aku**) *demonstrative* up there aslant (as from the seashore inland) 1. **aku** En 1978, **haku** A 1952-; *abs.sg.* **akun** E 1909-, **hakun** A 1952, Au 1909 that one up there (as seen from the beach); *rel.* **akuun** E 1909; *du.* **akukux** E 1909; *pl.* **akukun** E 1909, **hakukus** A 1950- ◘ **hakun ulax̂** A 1952 the house up there (as seen from the beach)

2. *loc.* **hakung** A 1909- up there; *abl.* **akuugan** E 1909-, **hakuux** A 1952-, **akuux** Au 1909 down from up there ◘ **hakung ulaam kadan sngalux̂s ax̂takux̂** A 1909 he was apparently watching

up there on top of his house (J 76:196); **akuux us** Au 1909 coming down out on the floor (J 82:23)

3. **akuudaa** E 1909, **[h]akuuyaa** Au 1909 direction up from the seashore; *loc.* **akuudan** E 1909-, **[h]akuuya** Au 1909 away up; **akuudaasan** E 1909- farther up from the shore ◘ **tikadaamdix, ulux̂tadix akuudaasan aĝatxadaamdix** Eu 1909 having landed and taken their baidarkas farther up the beach (J 40:44)

||**haku-n** < ***hakumna**, AY **pakemna**, AI **pakimna** the one up there above (not visible), *cf.* **haka**||

akuuĝa-lix E 1909-, **hakuuĝa-l** A 1909-, Au 1909 *vi.* to come ashore *or* toward the shore (from the sea, as of a boat); to come up (as from the beach) ◘ **udaa ulĝikuun angadan hakuuĝal** A 1909 having come into the bay in front of his place (J 76:20) + **-uuĝa-**

akuuĝaadgu-lix 1. E 1909 *vt.* to pull ashore (several baidarkas, J 9:71)

2. **hakuuĝadgu-lix** A 1860 *vr.* to be filled, satisfied (of several, Mark 6:42) + **-uuĝa-dgu-**

akuuĝaala-lix Ea 1909 *vp.* to be brought ashore (J 4:25) + **-uuĝa-ula-**

akuuĝaalux̂ Ea 1983 *n.* landing place (*cf.* **aaliisi-x̂**) + **-uuĝa-aluĝ-**

hakuuĝamigasa-lix Ep 1941 (**a-**), A 1952 *vt.* to come repeatedly up on ◘ **aiaĝum akuuĝmixsanagan ilan** Ep 1941 to the edge of the beach where the sea was washing ashore; **Amlax hakuuĝamigasaqalil** A 1952 (the Eastern enemies) started to come up on Amlia (N.M. 3:11) + **-uuĝa-mig-asa-** (**-usa-**)

akuuĝaasa-lix E 1909-, **hakuuĝaasa-l** A 1937-, Au 1909 *vt.* to come up upon *or* to the shore of (island); to take ashore; Ea 1910 to hold up (in his palms, J 17:139) ◘ **Niiĝuĝis Atux̂ hakuuĝaasal Sasxinas alitxuusal** A 1937 the Atkans came up upon Attu to make war on the Attu people + **-uuĝa-usa-**

akuuĝaasi-: **Algas Akuuĝaacha** En 1949 *name of rock* (south of Nikolski, Umnak Island), *lit.* place for animals to come ashore + **-uuĝa-usi-**

hakuuĝat-, **hakuuĝasix** 1. E 1870-, A 1952-, Au 1909 *vt.* to pull *or* take up (nets, John 21:6, A **ada-aĝaasa-**; boat) ◘ **tikadaagiim iqyaan akuuĝasix** En 1910 after landing he pulled his baidarka up (J 41:11); **hakuuĝatikungis agitaadagan husachx̂ikan utachx̂iiĝutaaax̂takuu** A 1952 they got it up from the beach but another rolled it down again

2. A 1840- *vr.* to be filled, satisfied (*e.g.* Luke 6:21, E **haaga-qada-**); A 1840 *vt.* to satisfy (*cf.* **hiku-uĝat-**) + **-uuĝa-t-**

hakuuĝata-x̂ A 1860 *vn.* satisfaction, luxury (Luke 7:25) + **-uuĝa-t-(x̂)ta-**

hakuuĝataasa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to be content with (your wages, Luke 3:14, E **sana-chx̂i-**) + **-uuĝa-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

akuuĝi- E 1909-, Au 1909 *rel.n.* above the seashore ◘ **tanadgusim akuuĝigan** (E 1909) Eu 1984 *loc.* behind the village, away from the shore + **-uuĝi-**

akuulta-lix Eb 1984 *vi.* to come up, go ashore (to hunt on land) + **-hlita-**

hakuma-lix A 1909 *vi.* to do (from) up there: **ukux̂taqakinulax akux hakumakux uyminakuchal hawa ayx̂aasis chalatikux ukux̂tal** seeing (the two small boys) whom he had not seen before, coming briskly down to the beach to meet the boats (J 76:93) + **-ma-**

akuunu-lix E 1909-, **hakuunu-l** A 1791, 1984, Au 1909 *vi.* to approach the shore; to go up (from the shore toward the house); to go inland ◘ **isuĝnaaqadalix akuunukum** En 1910 when he was coming ashore after finishing seal hunting (J 64:28); **Aaluu Hakuununax̂** A 1791 (alyu akonunax) His Swell Went Toward The Shore, *name of man* (at Adak 865) + **-uunu-**

akuunuchx̂i-lix Eu 1909, **-x̂chi-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to have (make) go inland (J 81:2) + **-uunu-chx̂i-**

akuunu(u)lalix Ea 1909, En 1983 (**-nl-**) *vp.* to be taken up the beach (J 4:30) *or* up from the beach + **-uunu-ula-**

akuunusa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to take up (Eb 1984 bucket from river); to take inland (J 81:4) + **-uunu-(u)sa-**

akung(u)daĝan Eun 1978-, **hakungudaĝan** A 1952- *adv.* upward (inland from the sea, N.M. 3:39); Eu 1984 farther in, closer to land (*vs.* **sadmudaĝan**, when moving fish line) + **-ngudaĝ-**

akuutxa-lix En 1934-, **hakuutxa-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be far *or* farther up (from the sea); **akuutxa-n** Ea 1981 *loc.* way inland ◘ **changii agacha akuutxakux̂** En 1934 its bow (of wrecked ship) was up on the beach; **ulaa alaĝum ilagaan hakuutxanaax̂takux̂** A 1952 his house is a bit (**-naax̂ta-**) farther up from the sea (than the other house) + **-uutxa-**

haaku- - [be at a loss]

aakuchx̂asa-lix En 1909 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *vrt.* to get stuck with: **qangulix, qanglikin igiim aakuchx̂asaangan** when she entered and got stuck with her shoulders (J 41:44) + **-chx̂(i)-asa-** (**-usa-**)

haakula-lix E 1834 *vi.* to be ignorant; E 1909 (**aa-**) to be stupid; **aakula-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* stupid; **haakula-lakan** E 1978- (**aa-**), A 1950- *vi.neg.* to be clever, to know how; Ab 1931, Abm 1963 to know; **haakula-ĝ-ulux** E 1826-, A 1838, **-ulax** A 1860- *vn.neg.* clever, intelligent, wise; wisdom (*e.g.* Luke 2:40) ◘ **tayaĝum aakulaa** E 1909 a stupid man; **tayaĝum aakulaayulux** E 1909, **haakulaayulax** A 1952 a clever man (A: knows everything) + **-la-**

[h]aakulaachxuza-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* very wise, sage + **-la-iichxuza-**

haakulax̂ta-l A 1984 *vt.* to be ignorant about (**Kasakax̂** the Russian language) + **-la-x̂ta-**

haakulaala-lakan E 1839 *vp.neg.* to be taken (killed) by cunning (A **adalu-ula-lix**); **alqutam haakulaalanaayulux** E 1870 what wisdom (Mark 6:2) + **-la-ula-**

[h]aakulana-lakan A 1840 *vr.* to contrive, manage + **-la-na₁-**

haakulaqula-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* knowledgeable + **-la-qula-**

haakulaasa-lakan Eu 1984 (**aa-**), A 1952- *vt.* to be clever at (*e.g.* **yaarusas agulgangis** making halibut hooks); **alqutam haakulaasangizulax** A 1860 what wisdom (Mark 6:2) + **-la-usa-**
haakulaasi-ĝ-ulux E 1839, **-ulax** A 1840-62 *n.neg.* (*also pl.*) wisdom + **-la-usi-**
haakulata-lakan E 1826 *vt.neg.* to make wise + **la-t-(x̂)ta-**
haakut-, haakusix Ea 1981 (**aa-**) *vr.* (to do something) by accident; A 1840 to make mistakes; A 1973 *vi.* to have a hard time trying to do something; **aakuti-x̂** En 1948-52 *vn.* accident; A 1840 mistake + **-t-**
haakudusa-lix E 1839 *vrt.* to be mistaken in (**wakun** this, Hist. 57, A **sugla-niisa-**) + **-t-usa-**
haakuta-lix E 1832- *vr.* to make a mistake (1834 from fright); A 1984 to have a hard time doing something; **sinikin haakuta-lakan** E 1839 *vt.* prudently, *lit.* keeping his interior prudent (without mistake) ▫ **kims txin haakutakux̂** A 1984 he had a hard time getting down the hill + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

akuuĝa- -
[[*possibly* **aku-uuĝa-**]]
akuuĝadliisi-x̂, satmalim akuuĝadliisii En 1948-82 *n.* doorstop, strip around doorjamb to stop door; En 1984 latch + **-t-ula-usi-** (?)
akuuĝadguusi-i Eu 1984 *n.* (its) doorjamb + **-dgu-usi-**
akuuĝaasa-lix E 1834 (akugasa-) *vt.* to press, clasp + **-usa-**

akuma-lix E 1909 *vi.* to get upset, disturbed
akumax̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to be upset by + **-x̂ta-**
akumani-lix E 1909 (*unknown* Eun 1982-84) *vt.* to make upset, disturb; Ea 1983 to make sorry ▫ **ting akumanikux̂** he makes me upset + **-ni-**
akumaniisa-lix E 1909 *vrt.* to become upset by (**tununing** my words) + **-ni-usa-**
akumaasa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to be upset by ▫ **tununing akumaasakux̂** E 1909 he got upset by my words; **ting akumaasalgaax̂txin** En 1952 excuse me, *lit.* don't get upset by me + **-usa-**

akunga-x̂ E 1791-, Au 1952 (*unknown* A 1971-) *n.* yellow paint, ocher (*e.g.* J 71:4) (*cf.* **chumnux**)

Akunga-n E 1778- *pl.* (A 1952 **-x̂** *sg.*) Akun Island (Krenitzin Islands 19); **Akungangiin** En 1952 Akun people
[[*possibly* **aku-nga-**]]

Akutana-x̂ E 1778-, A 1952 Akutan Island (Krenitzin Islands 44); **Akutan(am)-naga** Ea 1983 the inside of Akutan (the southeast coast); **Akutan'ngiin** Eu 1909 Akutan people (J 40:19)
[[*perhaps* **aku-(n) tana-x̂**]]

Aakutana-s A 1952 *pl. name of rocks* (Tanaga Island 965)

Aakuyang A 1952 Cape Akuyan (Great Sitkin Island 750)

akyaĝ- E 1805 *vt.* to torture; **akyax̂** E 1805, 1833 *vn.* torture; A 1840- vengeance, judgment ▫ **akyaĝim angalingis** A 1860 the days of vengeance (Luke 21:22, E **akim a.**)
[[***aki-yaĝ-**]]
akyaĝala-lix E 1826-, **akyaĝula-lix** E 1833-1868, A 1840 *vp.* to be tortured, tormented, punished (*e.g.* E 1839 Hist. 58, A **ix̂saaĝala-**); E to suffer; A 1840 to suffer vengeance; to be painful (means of torture) ▫ **maqam akyaĝulanangin** E 1833:12 the most painful labors + **-ala-**, **-ula-**
akyaĝasa-lix E 1826-, **akyaĝusa-lix** E 1833-1871, Eu 1984 *vt.* to torment (*e.g.* Luke 8:28, A **maaqudgu-chx̂i-lix**); to hurt (as in fighting) (*cf.* **na-akax̂sa-lix**); to punish; *vr.* to suffer + **-asa-**, **-usa-**
akyaĝasi-x̂ E 1826-, **akyaĝusi-x̂** E 1833-61 *n.* torment; punishment + **-asi-**, **-usi-**
akyax̂taala-lix E 1826 *vp.* to be punished + **-(x̂)ta-ula-**
akyax̂taasa-lix E 1826 *vt.* to punish + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

al- E 1805, A 1840- *pos.n.* the middle (*cf.* **utm-**); E *loc.* midway, in the middle of (of a line or long object); E *abl.* by, in the middle of (the day) ▫ **alim atxuu** A 1840 the middle part of the baidarka skin; **Ali(m) Tanaa** A 1950- Egg Island (the island in the middle of the bay, Atka 450); **Ali(m)-tanakix** A 1840 *name of pinnacles* (*probably* Atka 417); **Alim Udaa** E 1791, 1840 *name of bay* (Unalaska 123); **Alim Anii** En 1984 *name of lake* (Umnak 127); **Tanam Ala** A 1952 the middle of the island, *name of bight* (Amchitka Island 1021); E 1791 (*former*) *village at Yunaska* (Umnak 218); **Unmagim Ala** En 1950- *lit.* the middle of Umnak, *a former village* (Umnak 19); **sakaan alan anqada** E 1860 stand forth in the middle (Mark 3:3, 1870 **utman**); **angalim ala** A 1840 noon time; **angalim alaan waaĝalaaĝanax̂** Eb 1871 he arrived by noon (the middle of the day)
aligdaĝuti-x̂ A 1840- *n.* center + ***-gda-ĝu-t-**
alixt- 1. A 1780-, Ab 1909-31, Abm 1963 *pos.n.* the middle, center (in space or time) (E **utm-**); *loc.* in the middle of (river, floor, *etc.*); among (people *etc.*); *abl.* by, in the middle of; from among ▫ **alixtim il** A 1860 into the midst (Luke 5:19); **udam alixcha** A 1952 the middle of the bay; **angalim alixcha** A 1950- the middle of the day, noon time; **amgim alixcha** A 1840, **avim alixch** Au 1952 midnight; **alixchan tayaĝuu** A 1952 the man in the middle (of the three-hatch baidarka); **chiĝanam alixchan amnaĝalakux̂** A 1950 it floated down in the middle of the river; **achigaqas alixtingin anqalix** A 1838 standing up in the midst of the disciples (Acts 1:15); **chiiyan alixtingii hiyaayakutaan** Au 1909 each time he went out from amidst the youngs (J 81:23); **alixchagaan chaxtikung** A 1952 I split it in the middle; **amgim alixchagaan** A 1860 at midnight (Luke 11:5, E **amgim utmaan**)
2. Au 1952, Ab 1963-, Am 1963 **alixti-x̂** *n.* waist; **alixtim agyaaĝing** A 1952 lumbar vertebrae + **-xt-**
alixtuuĝi-x̂ Ab 1931 *rel.n.* middle; 1963 middle finger (*cf.* **tikla-x̂**) + **-xt-uuĝi-**
Alix̂ngu-s A 1973 *n.* the western Aleuts (from Atka to Attu) + **-‡-**

Aliiĝu-x̂ E 1909 *n.* Atkan Aleut (*same as* **Niiĝux̂**) □ **Aliiĝun udayaa** here (we are), the A. -"the Atkans used to answer the Russians so, not believing who they were" (Jochelson) (*the Atkan form of the saying would be* ***Aliiĝus udayangis**) + **-iiĝu-**

alili- Eu 1791 *vt. in* **Kanaax̂ Alilinax̂** (Kanag alilinag) Cut The Koniag In Two, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 125) + **-li-**

aluuĝi-x̂ E 1909, *rel.n.* the middle one (*between* **ludaaĝi-x̂** *and* **kinguuĝi-x̂**) □ **uyung aluuĝii** my (*fem.*) middle brother + **-uuĝi-**

Aluuĝina-s A 1840- the ones situated in the middle, *name of groups of islands* (west of Atka 666; Rat Islands 1038) + **-uuĝi-na**$_1$**-**

hal- En 1978 (**al-**), A 1950- *pos.n.*: **halim hadaa** A the windward; **alim adan** E *loc.* windward □ **slam halan hadan ayx̂al** A 1950 rowing against the wind
[[*cf.* I **malik** wave, (heavy) sea]]

[h]alix̂si- A 1840 *vn.*: **gidgim [h]alix̂sii** cross-wind + **-x̂si-**

halmudax̂-six En 1978 (**a-**), A 1952- *vi.* to go straight against the wind; **almudaĝan uyalix** Eun 1982- id. + **-mudaĝ-**

haluunu-lix Eun 1982 (**a-**), A 1982 *vi.* to walk or sail into the wind + **-uunu-**

hal- *see* **asl-**

ala-x̂ E 1778-, A 1791-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* whale (in general); En 1984, **alam alaa** Ea 1983 whale blubber; Ea 1791 (alyak) *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 43)
[[*possibly same word as* **ala-** need]]

alaada-x̂ E 1804, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *n.* harbor porpoise, *Phocaena phocaena* + **-aada-**

alaĝi-lix E 1909-, A 1971-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vi.* to cut a whale (*e.g.* J 82:37) + **-ĝi-**

Alaĝiniiĝu-x̂ A 1950- *name of point* (Atka 518) + **-ĝi-ni-aaĝu-**

alax̂ta-lix E 1909, Au 1909 *vt.* to cut (the whale, J 82:38) + **-x̂ta-**

alamax E 1834-, A 1948-, Ab 1892-, **alamagi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* humpback whale, *Megaptera novaeangliae* + **-mag-**

alamgaada-x̂ En 1952 *n.* young whale + **-mag-aada-**

alamaxchx̂i-x̂ E 1952 *n.* kind of whale, *perhaps* sei whale, *Balaenoptera borealis* (*cf.* **agamaxchi-x̂**)

Alamaxsi-x̂ A 1840, **Alamagza-x̂** A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 396) + **-mag-(x̂)si-**, **-za-**

alanaax̂-s A 1950- *vi.* to hunt whales; **alanaaĝna-s** whale hunters, **a. sunangis** whale boats + **-naaĝ-**

Alasi-x̂ A 1840 *name of bay* (Atka 616) + **-si-**

alaziga-l A 1952 *vi.* to be good whale meat + **-ziga-** (**-diga-**)

Alazigali-x̂ A 1950- *name of point* (Atka 620) + **-ziga-li-**

ala-lix E 1832-, A 1791-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to need, want; to be at a loss; *neg.* not want; to be in no need of, to have plenty of □ **qax̂ alakux̂** E 1909 he needs fish; **wan chx̂uuĝaĝii alakuq** A 1952 I would like to have this washed; **txin kiduuq alaax̂taa** [*also* **anuxtaax̂taa**] **ngaan ahmayaax̂taqang** A 1952 I asked him whether he wanted me to help him; **ataqan-alax̂** A 1791 (attackynallak) nine (**sichiing**), *lit.* wanting one; **alqutan qalax̂takun anuxtaasalix manadin alanan** E 1870 wondering what that meant, they were at a loss what to do (Acts 5:24); **aniqduu ngaan asaalax̂ alalgalix** Ea 1910 they were at a loss what to call the child (J 16:19); **masxangaan ukux̂taasaaĝiin alalikum** Ea 1910 he was at a loss how to examine it until ... (J 41:12); **maagdix alal taatunazakus** A 1952 being at a loss what to do, they are miserable; **chiĝanam qax̂ alaayulax** A 1952 a creek abundant with fish
[[*cf.* CAY **ala-** attraction *in* **alange-** to be attracted to a person of the opposite sex, **alakaa** he is attracted to her]]

aladgu- A 1840 *vt.*: **maaĝin aladgulix** to roam, *lit.* to be at a loss what to do + **-dgu-**

alana-lix E 1870-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be needed, necessary; A 1860 to be wanted, acceptable (to the Lord, Mark 11:3, E **anuxtana-lix**); **alana-x̂** Abm 1963 *vn.* necessary; **alana-lakan** *vi. neg.* to be abundant, plenty, numerous (E **amnaĝulix**) □ **sunax̂ alanakux̂** En 1978 a boat is needed, we need a boat; **atxax̂sxaa alanakux̂** A 1937- it needs fixing; **masxilgaan asx̂achx̂ilix kayux alanaqlikux̂** Ea 1909 one also sought a reason to kill him (J 6:41); **saygis alanaqadal, kaluusix̂ alanaqadal** A 1952 guns and ammunition became plentiful (N.M. 2:37); **angaĝinam alanangizulax** A 1860 lots of people (Mark 10:46); **alanaĝulax agux̂taqalinax̂** A 1952 (the company) began to make plenty (profit, N.M. 2:40) + **-na**$_2$**-**

alanata-lakan En 1978, A 1860- *vt.neg.* to have enough of (**qalgadax̂** food, Luke 15:17), abundantly of (John 10:10) + **-na**$_2$**-t-(x̂)ta-**

alani-lix 1. En 1978, A 1971- *vrt.* to need □ **asxus ngiin alanikus** A 1971 we need nails

2. **manam txin alanilix** En 1950 to have a slip of memory; **ingay nung ix̂takanaan manatxin alanikuun** En 1984 that (word) you are telling me, I don't know what it is, *lit.* telling me that, you have a slip of memory; **nung alanikux̂txin** En 1984 you make me confused + **-ni-**

alaniĝa-lakan A 1952 *vrp.* to be had enough of: **kartuufilax̂ agacha hawaan huzugaan hitichx̂isxal ngiin alaniĝaqaĝulax** being ordered to grow potatoes all the time, they had enough of those (N.M. 1:13) + **-ni-ĝa-**

alanix̂ta-lix E 1832-34 [*vrt.*] to be in need of; 1833:10 *vrt.neg.* to have plenty of (everything) + **-x̂ta-**

alaniisa-lix E 1870 *vt.*: **manamang-ngaan alaniisaqangin** they were astonished at it (Acts 12:16) + **-ni-usa-**

alaqaĝi-lix E 1870, A 1860- *vi.* to be in need, have need; **alaqaĝi-lakan** E 1805-, A 1838- *vi.neg.* to be rich; **alaqaĝi-ĝ-ulux** A 1840 *vn.neg.* rich (*cf.* **tuku-x̂**) □ **alaqaĝii haqanax̂** E 1870, **alaqaĝiqaliiĝan txin ayugninax̂** A 1860 he began to be in need (Luke 15:14); **alaqaĝiisanadinulux** E 1870 their abundance (Mark 12:44) + **-qaĝi-**

alaqaĝidgu-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* need, want + **-qaĝi-dgu-**

alaqaĝidgux̂ta-x̂ A 1860- *vn.* poor (*e.g.* Mark 10:21) (*cf.* **ituĝ-nana-x̂**, **taatu-na-x̂**) + **-qaĝi-dgux̂ta-**

alaqaĝiisi-z-ulax A 1860 *n.pl.neg.* riches, abundance (*e.g.* Mark 4:19, 10:24, E **tuku-usi-x̂**) + **-qaĝi-usi-**

alaasa-lix E 1832-38 *vt.* to be at a loss (to pay, Matthew 18:25) + **-usa-**

alaasi-x̂ Am 1963 *n.* want, need + **-usi-**

alata-lakan A 1952 *vt.neg.* to have plenty □ **anagix̂ imax alatalakan ux̂tadakus** (rich people) always have plenty of things for themselves + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

hala-lix *vi.* 1. E 1860-, A 1838-, Au 1909- to turn the head, look back; to turn around (of person) (*cf.* **iku-lix**, **taqi-l**); A 1860 to look up (Luke 21:1, E **daqu-**) (*cf.* **kaki-lix**) □ **ngaan halakan hiisaqaa** E 1870, **hadan halaqadaamaan hiisaqaa** A 1860 turning to/toward him (Jesus) said (Luke 7:40)

2. E 1870, Ep 1983 to come off, be torn off (the piece of new cloth from the old garment, Matthew 9:16, Mark 2:21; 1838, 1860 **iqisxa-**)

[[*cf.* ECI, GRI **malaq** throat (outside), **malarpoq** puts his head backward]]

alaasi- Ea 1909 *n.* place for turning the head (J 3:24); **Halaasix̂** E Unimak 1791 (Gallyashik) *name of tributary man*; **Halaach-a** A 1909- *name of point* (Atka 255) + **-usi-**

alax̂ta-lix E 1909-, **halax̂ta-l** A 1952- *vi.* to turn the head for a moment + **-x̂ta-**

halaaĝu-l A 1973- *vt.* to tear off (skin of wild parsnip); to peel (potatoes, oranges) (E **qachx̂ili-lix**) □ **kartuufilas halaaĝul unada** peel the potatoes and cook them + **-aaĝu-**

alalax̂ta-lix Ea 1909 *vi.* to turn several times (J 3:63) + **-la-x̂ta-**

halali-l *see separate entry*

alamgiisaada-lix Ek 1982 *vt.* to turn around for + **-mig(i)-usa-aada-**

alasa-lix En 1978, **halada-lix** A 1840-, **halaza-lix** A 1860- *vi.* to look around several times (*e.g.* V B 1:2) + **-sa-/-za-**, **-da-**

alaasa-lix En 1978, **halaasa-lix** A 1860- *vt.* to turn (the eyes on a person, toward the sky, A 1860 Luke 4:20, 18:13) + **-usa-**

alat-, **alasix** E 1909, **ahlasix** En 1978, **halasix** A 1840-, Au 1909 *vt.* to tear off (*e.g.* a piece of wood, J 81:9); to take off (a cover, *e.g.* canvas, roof of barabara) (*cf.* **iqi-t-**); Ab 1982 to skin, take off skin □ **qam qachx̂a alachaa** E 1909 tear off the skin of the fish; **ingtiin halas aqadagumis taaman hax̂tida** A 1978 take your blanket off first before you get up + **-t-**

haalayaaĝu-lix E 1833-70, **aal(a)yaaĝu-lix** E 1909- *vi.* to look from side to side, in both directions (**agalimudaĝan** backward, 1870 Luke 9:62); **haalayaaĝulakan** 1833:109 without looking back, without delay, at once (*cf.* **agal(i)ku-lakan**) + **-ya-aaĝu-**

aala-lix *see under* **a-lix**

alaadika-x̂ E 1935-, A 1971- *n.* fried dough

[[*from Russian* **oládeyki** *pl.* pancakes]]

aalax E 1778-, **alax** A 1772-, Ab 1881, 1931, Abm 1963, **ulax** Au 1909-52 1. *num.* two □ **aalax angalix** E 1909- two days; **alax tayaĝux** A 1952, **ulax tayaĝux** Au 1949 two men; **aalax hatix̂** (*or* **hatix**) E 1778 (aloochadac), 1804 (algát'ag), 1805 (aluugatek), **alax hatix̂** (*or* **hatix**) A 1791 (allghattghük), 1840 (álak-átiq), Ab 1931–63, **ulax-hatix** Au 1952 twenty (*cf.* **algidim** *below*); **aalax sisax** E 1780-, **alax sisax̂** A 1952- two hundred; **aalax hiisix̂** E 1834-, A 1840-, **alax hiisix̂** Abm 1963 the second; **aal(a)g-iis(i)x̂ anaadang** Ea 1983 my stepmother, *lit.* my second mother; **aalax hiisix̂ ayagaa** A 1952 his second wife; **aalax iisalix** En 1978, **aalax hiisalix** A 1860- (doing) the second time; **alax mas** Ab 1963 double, *lit.* doing two

2. **aalgim** E 1804-1909, **algim** En 1978, A 1780- *rel.* twice, a second time; **algim chngax̂ inatix̂** A 1952 two-year-old seal, *lit.* finishing the fur a second time; **a(a)lgim sisax̂** E 1804 (-k), A 1780 (-x) two hundred

3. **aalax-six** E 1909-, **alax-s** A 1952-, **ulax-s** Au 1909 *vt.* to make *or* get two (*e.g.* Au **misiisix̂** fox, J 80:7)

[[*cf.* **uluung**]]

alagula-lix A 1837 (*unknown* 1973-) *vp.* to be repeated, *lit.* to be taken twice (Nachatki XIII) + **-ula-**

alaalu-x E 1834-, A 1840 *num.du.*, **-s** A 1840- *pl.* double; two each; two (*with dual words*) □ **alaalux ichaa** Ek 1982 double it; **wakus alaalus hitalgal kum aluĝalakus** A 1952 this could be written in two ways, *lit.* being made double; **alaalux isxan suda** Ek 1982 take two of each; **atuukix alaalux chugax imdix agukux** Ea 1910 they (both of them) made two fur parkas each (J 17:29); **alaalux sax igiim agukux̂** Ea 1983 he made two bird parkas for himself; **alaalux tayaĝum chimikix** Ea 1910 footsteps for two men (J 17:95) + **-Vlu-**

aalgidim E 1791-, **algidim** A 1838-, Ab 1963 *adv.* twice □ **angalim ngaan aalgidim isuĝim uluu qalix** En 1935 eating seal meat twice a day; **agitaadaam ilagaan algidim angunakux̂** A 1952 it is twice as big as the other one; **aalgidim hatix̂** E 1791-, **algidim hatix̂** A 1838- twenty; **aalgid[im h]iisa-lix** E 1834 to repeat, *lit.* say twice + **-di-**

alagadiga-lix E 1834- *vi.* to be pale (*cf.* **quumĝaalikna-lix** *under* **quma-lix**; A **haĝadi-lix**) + **-diga-**

halagna-x̂ E 1791 (challiagnak), 1804 (galógnak), 1805- (1941- **a-**), A 1840 *n.* salmonberry, *Rubus spectabilis*; **alagnam ingiiga** Ea 1983 salmonberry bush

[[AAY **alagnaq** salmonberry, CAY BB type of red berry; *probably from Aleut*]]

Alaxsxi-x̂ E 1761- (*variously written*), A 1840, **Alaxsi-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* the mainland, Alaska Peninsula; Ea 1909-10 plain (J 9:10, 25), inland (J 20:4); **Alaxsx-a** E 1762-1840 mainland (Zap. 2:272), Alaska Peninsula; **Nawan-Alaxsxa** E 1778- Unalaska Island (*see* **nawa**); **Sanaĝigin**

Alaxsxa E 1840 Sanak Island (Zap. 1:245, *cf.* **Sanaĝax**); **Alaxsxim Yaĝa** Ea 1910 Kupreanof cape (J 17:24); **Alaxsxiin** Ea 1910- mainland people, Aleuts of Alaska Peninsula (J 9:75); **Alaxsxiin Algaa** E Unimak 1791 (alyaksxin alga) Mainlanders' Mammal, *name of tributary man*; **Alaxsxiin Aliĝa** E Tigalda 1791 (Alyaksxin alega) Mainlanders' Old Man, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 4); **Alaxsxiinulux** E Unimak 1791 (alyaksxin ulyuk) Not Mainlanders, *name of man;* **alaxsxi-lix** Ep 1983 *vi.* to go out in the hills or in the tundra to hunt (*e.g.* to hunt foxes); **Alitxux̂ Alaxsxinax̂** E Unimak 1791 (alitxux alyaksxinax) The Warrior(s) Went Inland, *name of tributary man* (at I 86); *cf.* **Qigalaxsxan** *under* **qiga**-3.

alaxsxiĝi-lix E 1909, **alixsiĝi-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to hunt land animals inland (J 41:2); **alaxsxaĝi-lix** Eu 1984 *vt.* to go beyond a mountain to look for (**aaykaaĝux̂** fox) in daytime; **alaxsxaĝim hadan txidix ayuxs** A 1909 setting out to hunt on land (J 78:216) + **-ĝi-**, **-aĝi-**

alaaĝi-n E 1805- *n.pl.* gums: **kigusim alaaĝingin** (A **anglaaĝis**, *see* **aalhngaaĝi-n**)

alaĝigi-x̂ Au 1936 (a(h)-la-grí-gich) *n.* black-footed albatross, *Diomedea nigripes* (E, A **aĝliga-x̂**)

alax̂ta-x̂ E 1834 (-xt-), Epan 1941-52 (*unknown* Eb 1984) *n.* birch wood, alder wood (Ea 1952 used for **asxu-x̂** and cross-beams of baidarka)

alaĝu-x̂ 1. E 1778-, A 1791-, Au 1949-52, Ab 1892, 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* the sea, ocean (*as opposed to* **tana-x̂**); **alaĝu-lix** E 1834- *vi.* to go into the sea, by the sea □ **iqaan awaagan sulix, alaĝum ilan ikisix** he took his baidarka from there and slid it into the sea (J 17:19); **alaĝux̂ akalikus** A 1952 when they began to pass into the sea (wading, N.M. 3:25); **alaĝum achidaa** E 1791-, A 1950- seashore; **alaĝum adaan ax̂tax̂** Eb 1984 southwest wind; **alaĝ(um) kugaan ax̂tax̂** Eu 1984 north wind; **Qugam Alaĝuu** E Unimak 1791 (kugam alyagu) Spirit's Sea, *name of tributary man*; **Alaĝuunulux Ayugasanax̂** Ea 1791 (al'lyagun ulyuk aiyugasanak) Went Out On A Sea Not His Own, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 43)

2. E 1812-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* sea, heavy sea; E 1950, A 1973, Abm 1963 *vi.* to run high (of the sea); A 1840 *vr.* to be covered by the sea □ **slax̂ kayux alaĝux̂ angunalix** Eu 1909 the wind and sea were big (J 40:38); E **alaĝux̂ alaĝulix** En 1950, A 1973 the sea is running high, there are tidal waves; **alaĝum alaĝuu** E 1832-1870 the flood, deluge (Matthew 24:38-39)

3. E 1909-, A 1950- *n.* brine, salt water (*as opposed to* **taanga-x̂**) □ **alaĝuu yuchx̂isxakux̂** Eu 1909 the water in it (baidarka) was let out (J 85:31); **ayx̂aasim alaĝuu aĝlul** A 1952 to bail the water [out] of the boat; **alaĝum qangax̂taa** A 1840 salt, *lit.* cooked brine

4. E 1791- *n.* salt, table salt (*cf.* **taĝayu-x̂**, **suuli-x̂**); A 1840 (*probably from* E) *vt.* to salt (*cf.* **suli-lix**) □ **alaĝum huga** E 1834 (alaĝumúgaq) saltcellar

[[*possibly* **ala-ĝu-** which has lots of things wanted (fish, game)]]

alaĝuchxisaada-x̂ En 1983 *vn.* calm + **-chxisa-aada-**

alaĝuchx̂i-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to let get to the sea (J 10:103 *neg.*) + **-chx̂i-**

aalaĝuuda-x̂ 1. E 1812-70, **aalĝuuda-x̂** E 1909- *n.* bay, gulf (1870 Acts 27:39); lagoon (*cf.* **uda-x̂**, **tatu-x̂**); Eb 1984 King Cove Lagoon (Belkofski 24), Ep 1983 Salt Lagoon (St. Paul 9)

2. **aalaĝuuda-lix** A 1840, **aalĝuuda-l** A 1937- *vi.* to wade along the land (along the beach or along the shore of a creek) (E **iglux̂-six**) + **-aada-**

alaĝudgusi-x̂ E 1805, **alaĝudgasi-x̂** En 1978 *n.* saltcellar, saltshaker (A **suulidgusi-x̂**) + **-dgusi-**, **-asi-**

alaĝuĝi-lix E 1909, A 1909, Au 1909 *vi.* to go sea hunting □ **alaĝuĝiix̂ ayuxs angalix̂ uku** Au 1909 when he had gone out to go sea hunting (J 82:32) + **-ĝi-**

Alaĝuĝiich-a Ea 1791 (al'lyagugicha) *n.* His Means For Sea Hunting, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 23) + **-ĝi-usi-**

alaĝulĝi-lix 1. E 1804 *vt.* to salt (*cf.* **suli-lix**)

2. A 1950- *vt.* to put into the sea; *vr.* to become submerged in the water □ **yas hangadingis txidix alaĝulĝil** A 1950 the top of the reefs are becoming submerged in the water + **-lĝi-**

alaĝuli-l A 1952 *vi.* 1. to go into the sea

2. to throw beyond the mat in the **kakaahngas** game + **-li-**

alaĝulit-, **alaĝulis** A 1952 *vr.* to go into the sea (N.M. 3:25) + **-li-t-**

alaĝulu-s A 1840 *n.pl.* breakers (*cf.* **hanax̂**) + **-lu-**

alaĝuhmiiĝi-l A 1971 *vi.* to begin to become rough, choppy sea; **alaĝuhmiiĝi(m) kanga** A 1909 the top of the choppy sea (J 77:74); **anum alaĝuhmiiĝii** A 1909 the choppy sea of the current (J 79:317) + *-**hmiiĝ(i)-**

alaĝunu-x̂ E 1805- *vn.* salty (A **taĝayu-x̂**) + **-nu-**

alaĝunux̂si-lix E 1834- *vt.* to salt (fish, *etc.*); **alaĝ(u)nux̂si-x̂** E 1935- *vn.* salted fish or meat (A **suli-x̂**) □ **qamgaang alaĝnux̂siĝii qasudadax̂** Eu 1910 a goose in salted state (**-ĝi-**) is always tasteful (J 39:69) + **-nu-x̂si-**

alaĝunudusa- E 1860-70 *vrt.*: **alaĝux̂ igiim alaĝunudusaduukakux̂** shall become salty with salt (Mark 9:49) + **-nu-t-usa-**

alaĝunut- E 1832-38 *vt.* to make salty (Matthew 5:13) + **-nu-t-**

alaĝuutxa-n E 1909 (*unknown* Eun 1984) *loc.* far out on the sea (= **alaĝum kugan sakaatxan**) + **-uutxa-**

alaĝutu-lix E 1909 *vi.* to take heavy sea (J 40:28); **alaĝutu-x̂** En 1935- *vn.* heavy sea, rough weather □ **alaĝutux̂ malgakux̂** En 1935 it is heavy sea + **-tu-**

alaĝuyax-s Ab 1963, **alagluga-** Am 1963 *vi.* to be choppy (of the sea) + **-yag-**

halali-l(ix) A 1840- *vi.* to be seasick (E **alignaax̂-six**); **halali-x̂** *vn.* seasickness □ **halalil uyus** to be seasick and vomit

[[*probably* **hala-li-**]]

alaamusa-x̂ En 1909, **alamuusi-x̂** Eb 1984, **alamuusa-x̂** Ea 1981, **araamasa-x̂** Ea 1952-, Au 1952, **araamusa-x̂** Epun 1941-, **araamachu-x̂** A 1950- *n.* great sculpin, *Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus* (= **kuhyu-x̂**; Ep 1941 Irish lord, *but cf.* **kalaga-x̂**); A 1950- *also nickname of person*
[[*from Russian* **arámush**, **rámsha**, **ryávcha** sculpin]]

alaang E 1833- 1. completely, altogether; *with neg.* at all ▫ **alaang hikilix** 1833:103 getting completely lost; **alaang klaatvadalagada** 1838 swear not at all (Matthew 5:34)
2. **alaang hiisi-x̂** 1832-, **alaaĝ-iisi-x̂** Ea 1952 the last (A **inaaĝuliiti-x̂**); **alaang iisa-lix** 1909-, **alaaĝ-iisa-lix** Ea 1909- doing the last time (J 17:33) ▫ **alaang hiisix̂ angalim ilan** 1833:100 on the last day; **alaang iisaangan** (*or* **iisalix**) **waaĝakuqing** 1909 I came for the last time
3. E 1941- *interjection* oh! gee-whiz; 1805 (alla) enough! ▫ **alaang angunakux̂** Ep 1941 oh it's big!; **aang**, **alaang** 1805 (an, allan) pardon!

Alaang-sitxa Ea 1975-83 (1983 *also* **Lalaang-sitxa**) under A., *name of cliff* (Krenitzin Islands 75)

alangax̂ E 1825-, A 1840-, Am 1963, **alangaĝi-x̂** A 1984, Ab 1963 *n.*, *pl.* **alangaĝi-n** Ea 1952, **-s** A 1950- cottonwood (driftwood, used for smoking fish)

alaqaada-lix E 1909 *vi.* to wonder (A **quumali-lix**) [[+ **-qa-aada-**, *cf.* CAY **alangaar-** to be surprised, **alangru-** to experience an unexpected sight; CSY miss something, at a loss, *etc.*]]
alaqaadaĝa-lix En 1982-83 *vp.* to be surprised, astonished; to be held in awe ▫ **alaqaadax̂kux̂txin tutadnax̂txin iistakux̂** he said that he used to feel surprised + **-ĝa-**
alaqaadax̂ta-lix 1909 *vt.* to wonder at, be amazed at ▫ **awaan alaqaadax̂takuqing** I'm amazed at your work; **waaĝanatxinulux alaqaadax̂takuqing** I was wondering why you didn't come + **-x̂ta-**
alaqaadana-lix E 1870- *vi.* to be marvelous (John 9:30); **alaqaadana-n** *vn.pl.* wonderful things, miracles (Matthew 7:22, A **qungumaalina-s**) + **-na**$_2$**-**
alaqaadani-lix E 1834- *vr.* to be surprised, marvel (Matthew 8:10, A **quumali-lix**) ▫ **ting alaqaadankuqing** En 1982 I'm surprised + **-ni-**
alaqaadniisa-lix E 1832- *vrt.* to be surprised at + **-ni-usa-**
alaqaadanix̂ta-lix E 1833- *vt.* to amaze; *vr.* to be surprised, marvel (John 5:20, A **quumalini-lix**) ▫ **qugaĝilix malix Samariiyam tayaĝungin alaqaadanix̂tanax̂** 1870 used sorcery and amazed, bewitched, the people of Samaria (Acts 8:9); **qugaĝiisanatxin ngiin alaqaadanix̂taasaqangin** he had bewitched them with his (**-usa-**) sorceries (*ibid.* 11); **imchi alaqaadanix̂taasakan ukux̂taqangin** Ep 1941 they were surprised to see it + **-ni-x̂ta-** (**usa-**)
alaqaadaasa-lix E 1832- *vt.* to wonder at + **-usa-**

alaasaax̂ E 1805-34, **alaasaang** Epun 1909-, **aalaasaang** Ea 1983, **alaazax̂** A 1791 (allaʔagga), 1950 *adv.* quietly, gently, noiselessly; slowly; **alaasaadaang** Ea 1909, **aalaasaadaang** Ea 1974, Ek 1982 very (**-aada-**) quietly, very slowly ▫ **amakux chaayax alaasaang angaam suqadaagiim** En 1910 having grasped noiselessly that drum (J 51:21); **aalaasaadaang tunux̂takux̂** Ek 1982 he talks very slowly; **alaazax̂ tunux̂tal** A 1950 to talk quietly, whisper (*cf.* **kahma-lakan**)
alaasax̂si-lix E 1878-, **alaazax̂si-l** A 1950- *vi.* to be quiet; En 1948 to be careful ▫ **alaazax̂sil tunux̂tal** A 1950 to talk quietly, whisperingly + **-x̂si-**
alaasax̂siila-lix E 1870 *vp.* to be handled carefully, safely (Mark 14:44) + **-x̂si-ula-**
alaasax̂siisa-lix E 1870-, **alaazax̂siisa-l** A 1979 *vt.* to handle carefully, gently ▫ **alaasax̂siisaaqaan** En 1948 handle it carefully! + **-x̂si-usa-**

halaya-x̂ E 1804 (aléiok), 1805 (alláyak), 1870, Au 1909, **alaya-x̂** E 1909-, **ahlaya-x̂** A 1840 (-l-), 1952 *n.* board; E, Au 1909 board on which one cleans auk skins for parkas; En 1950 board for scraping (1982 **kumulina-x̂**); En 1909 board of sewing stand (J 49:28); En 1950 bottom board of fire drill (made of **chaxa-x̂**), trough for fire; En 1950 lower arm of halibut hook (yarus); E 1870 writing taƅle (Luke 1:63); **uulachx̂aadam alayaa** En 1950 board for tossing game; **saygim ahlayaa** A 1840- stock of gun; **quganam a[h]layaĝanaa** A 1840 piece of slate; Au 1909 *man's name* (J 85:41); (A 1909 gut parka, kamleika, *probably by a misunderstanding, cf.* **chigda-x̂**)
[[AAY **all'aq, allaaq** cutting board; CAY, NSY **ayallaq**, **ayassaq**, CSY **ayallaghwaaq** cutting board for use in skin sewing *possibly from Aleut* **ahlayax̂**, *possibly derived from* **at**$_1$-]]
ahlayakucha-x̂ A 1838- *n.* small board; writing table (Luke 1:63) + **-kucha-**

alga-x̂ E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1892–1963, **agla-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1881, 1963 *n.* animal, mammal (*as opposed to* **sa-x̂** bird, **qa-x̂** fish); **alga-lix** Ea 1909 *vi.* to catch sea mammals (J 6:36) ▫ **alaĝum algaa** sea mammal; **tanam algaa** land mammal; Eu 1984 bear (substitute for tabooed word **tangaax̂**); **tanam aglaa** Abm 1881 (aglej) cow, *lit.* land animal; **ayaakum algaa** *see* **ahya-** -; **Algam Udaa** Ep 1903 *name of bight* (St. George Island); *in about seventy personal names* 1791, *e.g.* **Algax̂** Eu (al'gax) Mammal (boy at Unalaska 120); **Algas** A Mammals (tributary man at Chugul 712); **Algax̂ Anax̂** Eu Was A Mammal (tributary man at Unalaska 120); **Qugam Algaa** Eu (kougam al'ga) Spirit's Mammal (tributary man at Unalaska 125); **Algax̂ Aamagninax̂** Eu Made Mammal(s) Bleed (tributary man at Unalaska 48); **Algaa Aamgaĝix̂** Ea (al'ga amgaik) His Mammal Is Bloody (tributary man at Krenitzin I. 43); **Algax̂ Ataqanax̂** Eu Got One Mammal (tributary man at Unalaska 96); **Algaa Qalgadaĝulux** Ea (alga xalgadag ulyuk) His Mammal Is Never Eaten (tributary man of Akutan); *other names are given under the second component of the names*

Algachxiza-nax̂ Eu1791 (alga chxizhanak) *vin.* Being A Nice Mammal, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 89) + **-chxiza-**

algaada-x̂ E *n.* small animal: 1805 cat (*cf.* **kuuska-x̂**); En 1950 buffalo bug, moth; **taangam qalan algaadaa** Ep 1941 fairy shrimp, *lit.* small animal at the bottom of fresh water + **-aada-**

algaĝi-lix 1. Ea 1983 *vi.* to butcher (seal, *etc.*)
2. **Algaĝi-x̂** Eu 1791 *vn.* Has Mammals, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 52); *in nine other personal names* 1791, *e.g.* **Uĝaluu Algaĝix̂** Eu, E Umnak His Spear Has (*or* is in) a Mammal(tributary man at Unalaska 52, boy at Umnak 195); **Tumgakix Algaĝix̂** E Sanak His Harpoon (foreshaft) Has (*or* is in) A Mammal (tributary man); **An'gaa Algaĝix̂** A His Line Has A Mammal On It (boy at Chugul 712); **Iqyaa Algaĝix̂** E Sanak His Baidarka Has A Mammal On It (boy); **Anim Algaĝii** Ep 1903 "seal lake" (St. George Island) + **-ĝi-**

algaĝiilux̂ Ep 1903 *n.* rookery; **Numadan algaĝiiluĝii** Zapadni Rookery (St. George Island) + **-ĝi-aluĝ-**

Algaĝinisa-qa-x̂ Ea 1791 *pp.* Expected To Have (Get) Mammals, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 17) + **-ĝi-nisa-**

algaĝiisi-x̂ Ea 1952 *n.* skinning knife, *lit.* instrument for cutting mammals + **-ĝi-usi-**

algax̂si-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vi.* to cut meat (as of seal); E 1909 *vr.* to turn into an animal + **-x̂si-**

algax̂ta-lix Ea 1983, A 1952- *vt.* to butcher (sea animal, reindeer) + **-x̂ta-**

Algaĝuusi-x̂ Ea 1791 (algaxosi, al'gagosi) *n.* Means For Having (Getting) Many Mammals, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 17) + **-ĝu-usi-**

Algaaka-x̂ A 1791 *vn.* Can Catch Mammals, *name of boy* (at Ilak I. 974) + **-iika-**

Algala-x̂ A 1791 *vn.* Has Lots of Mammals, *name of tributary man* (at Tanaga 951) + **-la-**

algalgu-x̂ Eb 1983 *n.* bear, *lit.* big animal (substitute for tabooed word **tangaax̂**) + **-lgu-**

algalĝi- E 1791 *vt.* to provide with mammals, to put mammals in, *in personal names*: **Anuu Algalĝinax̂** Eu Put Mammals In The Stream (tributary man at Unalaska 52); **Chixtin Algalĝinax̂** Ea Put Mammals (foxes ?) In Dens (chief at Krenitzin I. 42); **Tanax̂ Algalĝinax̂** E Sanak Brought Mammals To The Place (boy); **Qugax̂ Algalĝinax̂** Eu Provided The Spirit With Mammals (boy at Unalaska 120) + **-lĝi-**

algali- Eu 1791 *vt. in* **Niiĝux̂ Algalinax̂** Deprived The Andreanof Islander Of Mammals, *name of man* (at Unalaska 85) + **-li-**

algalimax̂ A 1840 *vn.* slaughter + **-limaĝ-**

algalimaĝalux̂ A 1840 *n.* battle place + **-limaĝ-aluĝ-**

algalimaĝasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to plunder, snatch (the sheep, of wolf, John 10:12) + **-limaĝ-asa-** (**-usa-**)

algaliisa- E Tigalda 1791 *vt. in* **Uĝaluun Algaliisanax̂** Used His Spear For Killing Mammals, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 4) + **-li-usa-**

Algalitaasi-x̂ Eu 1791 *n.* Means For Getting To Mammals, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 58) + **-lit-**(**x̂**)**ta-usi-**

algamiklu-x̂ E 1805 *n.* fur seal (*cf.* **hlaaquda-x̂**) + **-miklu-**

alganaax̂-six En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to hunt (sea) mammals + **-naaĝ-**

alganaaĝna-n En 1978, **-s**, **alganaax̂snika-s** A 1952- *n.pl.* hunters + **-naaĝ-na**$_1$**-**, **-snika-** (**-nasika-**)

algasi-lix E 1909 *vi.* to gather stores of mammals + **-si-**

algatxa- Eu 1791 *vn. in* **Ataqan Algatxax̂** One Mammal Gotten, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 125) + **-txa-**

Algatxaĝiisi-x̂ E Unimak 1791 (alga txagysik) *n.* Means For Getting Mammals, *name of tributary man* + **-txaĝi-usi-**

Algayuux Ea 1791 (algayuk) *n.* Poor Mammal, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 96) + **-yuug-**

halgi-x̂ A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **hagli-x̂** Au 1952, Abm 1963 *n.* root (of a plant; 1860 Mark 11:20, Luke 3:9 of a tree) (E **qunglux**, **qumilgi-x̂**); Ab 1931 fern (A **qimdixti-**)

halgaĝi-lakan A 1860 *vi.neg.* to have no root (Mark 4:6) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

halgidgasi-x̂ E 1805 (gal'gedgashek) *n.* snuffbox, *lit.* container for roots (*cf.* **tamlada-x̂**) + **-dgasi-** (**-usi-**)

algíchida-l Ab 1963 (*unknown* A 1984) *vi.* to dream (*cf.* **haglax-s**)

Algixtaya-x̂ E 1840 (-x) *name of man, nephew of* **Agiitaliga-x̂** (Zap. 2:288)

Algiina-x̂ En 1950 *name of bay, with a stream,* **Algiinam chiĝanaa** En 1976, *and a lake,* **Algiinam anii** En 1984 (Umnak 90-91; P. Merculieff 1978: pink and silver salmon spawning area); **Algiinam kadaa** En 1976 *name of point* (Umnak 96)

algu-lix E 1909-, **aglu-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to be jealous (*e.g.* J 84:11); Eb 1984 to be angry; **algu-x̂** Ep 1941 *vn.* jealousy (*cf.* **sugdax̂si-lix**, **sukda-l**) [[*cf.* CAY **agluma-** to desire, covet; CSY **alguma-** to be envious, covet]]

algux̂ta-lix E 1909, A 1840 *vt.* to be jealous of □ **ayagaan algux̂takux̂** E 1909 he is jealous of his wife + **-x̂ta-**

algux̂taasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to be jealous (**ngaan** at him) for (**ayagaan** his wife) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

aalĝa-lix En 1978, A 1840- *vi.* to be bare, uncovered (*cf.* **aĝa-x̂ta-lix**) □ **tanam aalĝaa** A 1952 bare ground; **qachx̂ii** (1840 **qachx̂a**) **aalĝal** A 1952 his skin is bare, he is naked (E **qachx̂iim hangadan akux̂**); **aalĝam il** A 1860 in the open, openly (John 18:20)

aalĝat-, **aalĝasix** E 1860-70, A 1860 *vt.* to uncover (unsheath, A Mark 14:47); *vr.* to become manifest (Mark 4:22) + **-t-**

aalĝata-lix En 1978, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to have or keep uncovered □ **uliigiĝiidahlilakas kitadix aalĝatal qaniigim ilan haĝuchx̂isxal hagumaqas** A 1984 at that time (the Aleut women) did not even have boots but were ordered (by the Russians) to carry burdens barefooted (*lit.* keeping their feet uncovered) in the snow + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

alĝi- - [to submit, give in]

alĝina-lix *vi.* 1. En 1978-, A 1971- to be hard, difficult (to do); to be inaccessible, not ready; Ab 1931 to be unreliable, insecure ◘ **ngaan tunuĝaa alĝinakux̂** En 1978 it is hard to talk to him; **aguĝnas qaatukuqaang agux̂ alĝinahlikux̂** A 1971 I want to eat sea urchins but the beach is still inaccessible (because of the tide); **alugas alĝinal** A 1971 the roots of the black lilly are not (yet) ready to be picked

2. E 1870-, A 1860 to be strong, mighty, important (of person, *e.g.* A 1860 Luke 1:49; E 1870 Cat. of Christ); Eun 1909- to be rich, "get everything" (*cf.* **tuku-x̂**) ◘ **tayaĝum alĝinaa** En 1909 a strong man (J 49:38) + **-na$_2$-**

alĝinaĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* lord, ruler + **-na$_2$-ĝi-**

alĝinax̂six̂ta-lix A 1837-60 *vr.* to make oneself important, exalt oneself (Luke 14:11); to rule, exercise dominion (Mark 10:42); **alĝinax̂six̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* lord, ruler + **-na$_2$-x̂si-x̂ta-**

Aalĝinaang En 1909-50 *name of man* (J 57:1), En 1950 "Big Shot", a person of importance you're afraid to talk to, Eu 1987 "rich, got everything, more than you get" + **-na$_2$-**V**ng**

alĝinaasi- E 1861-70 *n.* glory (of the Lord, Luke 2:9, A 1860 **sahnganaasi-**) + **-na$_2$-usi-**

alĝinata-lix E 1870, A 1838 *vr.* to exercise dominion (Matthew 20:25; E Mark 10:42) + **-na$_2$-t-(x̂)ta-**

alĝini-lakan A 1952- *vr.neg.* to not give up, not lose faith (*e.g.* going on hunting seal in spite of bad results) + **-ni-**

alĝu-lix En 1978-, A 1840- *vr.* to be shy, feel awe, behave (A 1952: "kind of scared of the older people, do as they say"); to dare not (**Haman ahmayaax̂taaĝin** to ask Him, A 1860 Luke 20:40, E **iĝayuusa-**); **alĝu-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* not timid

alĝudgux̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* not bold, timid + **-dgux̂ta-**

alĝudgux̂taasa- A 1860 *vt.* to dare not (ask Him, John 21:12) + **-dgux̂ta-usa-**

alĝux̂si-lix A 1909- *vr.* to feel sorry for what one did (J 77:178) + **-x̂si-**

alĝux̂ta-l A 1952- *vt.* to revere (a priest, a big chief) + **-x̂ta-**

alĝulugi-lix E 1791 (alxologilik) to grieve, be sad (A **kihngu-lix**) + **-lug-**

alĝuna-x̂ A 1838- *vn.* reverend (1952: same as **sahngana-x̂**); honorable (Mark 15:43); great (Luke 7:16, E **anguna-**); notable (Acts 2:20, E **alĝina-**); praise (Matthew 21:16, E **amchux̂ta-x̂**) + **-na$_2$-**

alĝunadusa-lix E 1833:16 *vt.* to glorify with + **-na$_2$-t-usa-**

alĝunaasaada-x̂ E 1826-, **alĝunaachxuza-x̂**, -s A 1838, 1862 *n.* glory (*e.g.* Matthew 6:29) + **-na$_2$-aasaada-**, **-iichxuza-**

alĝunaasi-x̂ E 1870, A 1862 *n.* glory + **-na$_2$-usi-**

alĝunataasaada-lix E 1826, 1839 *vt.* to glorify + **-na$_2$-t-(x̂)ta-aasaada-**

alĝuni-l, **alĝunix̂ta-l** A 1952- *vr.* to repent, feel sorry for what one did + **-ni-x̂ta-**

alĝuniisa-l A 1952- *vrt.* to repent (something) + **-ni-usa-**

alĝuusa-lix A 1838-60 *vt.*, 1860 *vrt.* to not dare (to do something, Matthew 8:28, 22:46; Mark 12:34; Luke 18:13, E **iĝayuusa-lix**) + **-usa-**

alĝuta-l A 1973- *vr.* to behave (as of child) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

alĝuyuug-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* courageous + **-yuug-**

aali- - [to land]

aaliiila- E 1870 *vp.* to be landed at: **aaliiilanam ilan qanaxsxaa masunaduukanaĝulugaan malix** because it was not going to be comfortable to winter in the haven, *lit.* at [the place] landed at (Acts 27:12) + **-ula-**

aaliiilux̂ A 1909 *n.* landing place (J 77:101 *pl.*) + **-aluĝ-**

aaliisa-lix Eau 1909-10 *vt.* to land at, harbor at (J 17:151; 40:9); **Algaa-ngaan Aaliisaqax̂** Ea 1791 (al'gagan alisakax) His Mammal Was Taken Ashore For Him, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 33) + **-usa-**

aaliisi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *n.* landing place on a beach; haven, harbor (Acts 27:8, 12) ◘ **tanadgusim aaliisii** E 1909, **tanaygusim aaliisii** A 1909 the landing place below the village; **sunam aaliicha** A 1840 harbor, *lit.* ship's landing place (*cf.* **gaavana-x̂**); **Iĝilam Aaliicha** Baidar's Landing Place, *name of beaches* (Amlia 181, Kasatochi Island 671, *cf.* Amlia 190, Atka 565, 582); **Suĝaadam Aaliisii** Eu 1984 Ship's Harbor (Unalaska 15b); **Alitxum Aaliicha** Eu 1791 (alitxum alich, alicha) Army's (*or* Warrior's) Landing Place, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 58) *and chief* (at Unalaska 122b) + **-usi-**

aaliichaĝi-lakan Ea 1952 *vi.neg.* to be unable to make a landing + **-usi-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

aaliichx̂iida-x̂ Ea 1983 *vn.* nice landing + **-usi-aĝi-aada-**

aaliichaaĝu-lix Ea 1983, Eu 1909 *vi.* to look for a landing beach (J 85:50) + **-usi-aaĝu-**

Alídax̂ Ea 1910 *name of man* (J 14:1); **Alidax̂ Ayagalinax̂** Ea 1791 (al'lidax ayegalinak) Deprived A. Of His Wife (or Women), *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 1)

aliidux̂si-lix En 1982 *vi.* to brag

aliidux̂siisa-lix En 1982 *vt.* to brag of (person) + **-usa-**

alix-six E (1834-), A *vi.* 1. E 1834- to vomit (Eb **chaĝaada-lix**, A **uyut-**) ◘ **sunaĝikum aligikux̂** En 1982 when he was on board the ship he vomited (was seasick)

2. A 1952- to overflow (E **ulĝi-lix**) ◘ **chaasxix̂ imdakung alixs stuuluĝim hangadan hyunax̂** 1978 when I filled the cup it overflowed over the table; **chaanikax̂ huĝdaxs aligikux̂** 1952 the kettle is boiling over

aligala- A 1840 *vpn.*: **aamgim aligalaa** blood-spitting + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

aligasa-lix E 1834- *vt.* to vomit; 1791 to vomit with; A 1860 to expectorate (Mark 9:18 **huĝux̂** foam) □ **chitx̂iin alixsakux̂** En 1982 he is vomiting bile, *lit.* his bile; **Chakin Aligasanax̂** E Umnak 1791 Vomited With His Hands, *name of man* (at Umnak 121, moved from 218) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

alixchx̂i-lix A 1840 *vt.* to pour off (**ilaa** some of it) + **-chx̂i-**

aligdusi-x̂ Ea 1952- *n.* jaeger, *Stercorarius* (parasitic, *parasiticus*, and long-tailed, *longicaudus*), *lit.* making vomit, *i.e.* that makes the attacked gull or tern disgorge its just-caught fish (*cf.* **kiyugnaada-x̂**, A **kiiyux**) + **-t-usi-**

alignaax̂-six E *vi.* to be seasick (A **halalilix**) + **-naaĝ-**

alignisa-x̂ Ekn 1950- *n.* jaeger (parasitic and long-tailed), *lit.* that expects, makes, vomit + **-nisa-**

alignit- Ab 1931 *vt.* to overfill, let overflow + **-ni-t-**

aligyaasi-x̂ Ep 1983 *n.* jaeger (any species), *lit.* that tries to make vomit + **-ya-usi-**

alikda-l A 1950 *vi.* to belch + **-kda-**

alimqu-lix E 1948- *vi.* to belch + ***-mqu-**

aliigax̂ A 1909 *n. unidentified* stuff used for caulking (J 78:145)

Aliguuta-x̂, **Aliguta-x̂** A 1949- *n.* Aleut (person) (= **Unanga-x̂**); the Aleut language (= **Unangam tunuu**)
[[*from Russian* **Aleút**]]

alix̂ 1. E 1791-, A 1838-, Au 1909, Ab 1892–1963, **aliĝi-x̂** Ab 1963 *n.* old man (over sixty years old); *Bibl.pl.* elders (*e.g.* Mark 7:3); **alix̂-six** En, A 1982 *vi.* to be old (of man); **aliĝaasaada-x̂** E 1909 a very (**-aasaada-**) old man; **Tayaĝum Aliĝa** Eu 1791 Old Man, *name of old blind man* (at Unalaska 125); **Alix̂ Ayagaĝix̂** Eu 1791 The Old Man Has A Wife, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 130); **Aliĝa Ayagaĝix̂** Eu 1791 His (Her ?) Old Man Has A Wife, *name of old man* (at Unalaska 125); **Alix̂ Iqyaĝix̂** E Morzhovoi 1791 The Old Man Has A Baidarka, *name of tributary man* (at I 64b)

2. adult male of animal or bird (*as opposed to* **ayaga-**), *e.g.* **isuĝim aliĝa** En 1984, A 1850-, Ab 1892 adult male seal; **qawam aliĝa** (**aliĝii**) A 1950-, **qavam aliĝa** Au 1952 adult male sea lion; **tangaaĝim aliĝa** Eb 1984 adult male bear; **kasamim aliĝa** A 1952 male eider duck

3. A 1952- *pl.* crew (*cf.* **alitxu-x̂**): **iĝilam aliĝis** crew of baidar; **sunam aliĝis** crew of ship

4. E 1909, A 1948 king in chess; **tanam aliĝa** Eu 1948 bear, *lit.* the old man of the land; **Alix̂** A 1952 *name of rock* (Atka 456)

5. **nuĝim aliĝa** En 1948 hard rock (harder than **nuĝim ayagaa**); Eu 1984 unbreakable blue stone (found on the beach); **quganam aliĝa** A 1840 granite; **hyaagam aliĝa** A 1840 pine tree; **taganim aliĝing** Au 1952 *pl.* hail, *lit.* old men (hard pieces) of snow; **kigyam aliĝa** Au 1909 reindeer moss, *Cladonia* (*cf.* **kidnga-x̂**); **saaqudam aliĝii** Ea 1983 stalk with bulb of cow parsnip

aliĝaada-x̂ E 1909- *n.* (little) old man, fairly old man (Au **aliĝikucha-x̂**, J 82:14); E 1826- *pl.* elders; **aliĝaada-lix** Eb 1984 *vi.* to be old; **aliĝaadaasaada-x̂** E 1909 a small very (**-aasaada-**) old man + **-aada-**

aliĝaanguusi-ng Eaun 1952- *n.* "my old man" (father; husband) + **-aanguusi-**

aliĝasa-l A 1952 *vt.* to be older by: **alax guudas braataam ilagaan aliĝasakux̂** he is two years (*lit.* by two years) older than his brother + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

aliĝdux E 1950 *n.* middl[illegible]an + **-dug-**

aliix̂xi-x̂ *see separate ent*[illegible]

aliĝak(a)chiida-x̂ E 18[illegible]gak chida) *n.* [respected] old man + **-akachiida-**

aliĝna-x̂ Abm 1963 *vn.* old man, grandfather + **-na$_1$-**

aliĝnaachxuza-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* little old man + **-na$_1$-iichxuza-**

alix̂si-lix E 1791-, A 1950- *vr.* to grow old; E 1833- **alix̂si-x̂** *vn.* elderly man (over fifty); **Alix̂sinan** E Unimak 1791 *vn.pl.* Growing Old, *name of boy* (at I 86) + **-(x̂)si-**

alix̂siisi-x̂ En 1978-79, A 1948- *n.* a medical plant, *Leptarrhena pyrolifolia* (leaves brewed, infusion taken internally in the treatment of influenza, *etc.*); E Sanak 1791 *name of tributary man* + **-(x̂)si-usi-**

Aliiĝzuda-x̂ A 1952 *name of cove* (Amlia 115, *cf.* 116 **Uyqiiĝzuda-x̂**) + **-zu-da-**

alix̂t-, **alix̂s** A 1973, Ab 1931 *vr.* to begin to grow old + **-t-**

alix̂ta-l Au 1952 *vt.* to have as crew + **-(x̂)ta-**

Alix̂ta-x En 1976–84 (1949 x̂) *du. name of rock islet* (Umnak 99)

aliiĝu-: Miichim aliiĝuu Ean 1909-10 *name of man in story* (J 8:16, 51:1); **Miichim aliiquu** Ep 1941; **Aliiquu** En 1942 *nickname of elderly lady* + -‡-

Aliĝ(u)yaax En 1910 *name of man in story* (J 67:1, 37); En 1950 "man just getting old but strong and healthy" + -‡-

alix̂ Abm 1963 (Am -k) *n.* traces (harness)

aliix̂xi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1791, 1840 (-ĝg-), 1860, **aliiĝi-x̂** Eb 1984, **alix̂ya-x̂** E 1870, **alix̂ngu-x̂** A 1948, **aliĝngi-x̂** A 1952 *n.* wolf (on Alaska Peninsula and Unimak Island; *Bibl. e.g.* Matthew 7:15, Luke 10:3)
[[*probably derived from* **alix̂$_1$**]]

aliĝútxu-x̂ A 1840, **alimutx̂u-x̂** 1982 *n.* comet

Aalikam tangii A 1952- Alex's islet (Atka 303; a man by that name was out there shooting ducks and had pulled his baidarka just a little bit up on the shore so that it was taken by the waves and drifted off and he had to stay there for a while)

aliigax̂ E 1870-, A 1840- *n.* leg (human, from hip down; animal); *pl.* limbs (arms and legs); A 1840-, Ab 1931–63 sea lion flipper □ **aaykaaĝum alimangin** E 1909 fox's legs; **alima(m) chaknaa** E 1973 fermented sea lion flipper

alimatu-x̂ Ep 1941 *n.* insect with long legs: "silverfish"; A 1973 daddy-longlegs + **-tu-**

alihmax̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* dog salmon, *Oncorhyncus lagocephalus* (*cf.* **x̂ayku-x̂**) ||AAY **alima(q)** dog salmon, *from Aleut*||

Alinguchu-x̂ A 1952 *name of bight* (Amlia 72)

aliqi- E 1909 *n.*: **ulux̂tam aliqii** stern seam of baidarka

alisa-l A 1952- *vi.* to be visible ◦ **alisam ilan akux̂** it is visible, in the open
  alisat- A 1984 *vt.* to make visible; **alisatil aĝiisakung** I left it so that somebody can pick it up + **-t-**
  alisata-l A 1978 *vt.* to keep visible ◦ **ukinax̂ alisatalagada** don't keep the knife visible, where it is going to be taken + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

alita-lix Ekn 1982 *vt.* to do for, instead of ◦ **Piitrax̂ alitakuqing** I did for Peter what he was supposed to do

alitxu-lix E 1804-, A 1791-, **alixtu-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to wage war, to make an assault (*e.g.* N.M. 3:65); A 1840 *vt.* to take prisoner; **alitxu-x̂** E 1791-, A 1840-, **alixtu-x̂** Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vn.* war; contest (J 17:81); (A, Au) warrior; war party, army; A 1840 crew (*cf.* **alix̂** 3); Ab 1963 crew of ship, boat, baidarka; Ab 1963 family, kinsfolk ◦ **Unangan Kanaaĝin asix alitxunan** E 1909 the Aleuts waged wars on the Koniags; **Tukuu Alitxunax̂** A 1791 His Chief Waged War, *name of boy* (at Chugul 712); **alitxum tayaĝuu** E 1909, A 1840 a man of war, warrior; **alitxuum ngaan ix̂talix** Eu 1909 saying to his army (J 85:6); **Alitxux̂** Ea 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 33); E 1791 *in nineteen more personal names, e.g.* **Alitxukix Algaĝix̂** Morzhovoi (I 64b) His Two Warriors Have Mammals (tributary man); **Alitxuu Kayuĝix̂** Ea His Army Is Strong (tributary man of Akutan); **Tayaĝum Alitxuu** Ea Man's Army (*or* Crew) *or* Man At War (boy at Krenitzin I. 33); *more examples under the second component of the names*
  alitxuĝi-lix E 1833-1870, Ab 1963 *vi.* to wage war (**asix** with = on, 1870 Luke 14:31); **alitxuĝi-x̂** *vn.* war; soldier (*e.g.* 1870 Luke 3:14) + **-ĝi-**
  alitxux̂ta-lix Ea 1952- *vt.* to make war on; **alitxux̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* captivity + **-x̂ta-**
  alitxux̂taqaĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* capture, taking prisoners + **-x̂ta-qaĝi-**
  alitxulĝi-l, **alitxulĝit-**, **alitxulĝis** A 1952- *vr.* to supply oneself with warriors (N.M. 3:29, 32) + **-lĝi-t-**
  alitxulimax̂-six A 1840-60 *vi.* to wage war (**asix** with = on, 1860 Luke 14:31, *etc.*); **alitxulimax̂** *vn.* war + **-limaĝ-**
  alitxuusa-l A 1937- *vt.* to make war on; E 1791 to fight with ◦ **txidix alitxuusal hizax txidix inatdanas ax̂takus** 1937 making war on each other (the ancient Aleuts) almost exterminated each other; **Chakin Alitxuusanax̂** Eu 1791 (chakin allitguzhanax) Fought With His Hands, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 52); **Niĝin** (*or* **Niĝiin**) **Alitxuusanax̂** Eu 1791 Fought With Baidars (*or* His Baidar), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 81); **Tunuun Alitxuusanax̂** Ea 1791 (tonun alitxu usanax) Fought With His Voice, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 19) + **-usa-**

aaliyukna-l *see under* **aalu-lix**

Almig-in Ea 1983 *pl. name of bay with camp* (Krenitzin Islands 92 or 103)

almix̂ta-x̂ Ea 1952-78 *n.* butterfly (*denied* Ea 1983); E 1878 wasp; Ep 1941 carrion beetle; **alhmix̂ta-x̂** Eu 1984 butterfly; En 1982 big fly like a bumble bee

aalngaax̂ E 1805 (alengak), Ep 1983, A 1840, **aalngaaĝi-x̂** Ep 1941, **aal(h)ngaax̂** En 1950-, **angalaax̂**, *pl.* **angalaaĝis** A 1909-, Ab 1931, **anglaax̂** A 1950-, Au 1936 *n.* oldsquaw, *Clangula hyemalis*
||*cf.* CAY **allgiar(aq)**, NAI **aȓgiq**, WCI **algiq**, ECI **aggiq** id., *etc.*||

aalhngaax̂ 1. Eu 1984, **aalhngaaĝi-x̂** En 1978, *pl.* (**qam**)**aalhngaaĝingin** Eun 1948-, **aalngaaĝdiga-n** Ea 1983, **anglaaĝ-in** E (A?) 1878, (**qam**) **anglaaĝi-ngis** A 1949-, **angalaaĝi-ngis** A 1984, **aanglaaĝ-is** A 1948- *n.* (fish's) gills
  2. **agalum ang(a)laaĝ-i(ngi)s** A 1948-, Ab 1931 (angalagis) gums (E **alaaĝi-n**)

alngaayu- Ea 1952: **alaĝum achidan alngaayuu** seashore sunflower (leaves used to tie over boils)

alqu- *interrogative* 1. **alqu-x̂** E 1780-1834 (1909), A 1791-, Ab 1931–63, **aqu-x̂** Au 1909, Am 1963 *n.* what, what kind, what part (*cf.* **alquta-x̂** *below and* **qana-n, kiin**) ◦ **alqux̂ igax̂talitxin?** E 1804 what do you fear?; **alqux̂ hinga?** A 1950- what's that? (*possible answers*: **quganax̂ hinga** that's a rock, **tayaĝux̂ hinga** that's a man (you see over there)); **alqux̂ ax̂ hinga?** A 1952 what is he/she? (*possible answer*: **uchiitilax̂ akux̂ hinga** he/she is a teacher); **alqus** (*pl.*) **hix̂tal hingamax̂t?** A 1952 what are you saying?; **alqumaan** A 1840-, Ab 1963 what for, why?; **alqum kikaa?** what bit him? (*e.g.* a dog); **alqum sunaa anax̂?** A 1950 what kind of ship was it? (*e.g.* Navy-**m sunaa** Navy ship); **sunam alquu six̂s?** A 1973 what part of the ship broke?; **alquun aq?** A 1973 what (kind of relative) am I to you?
  2. **alqu-lix**, E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1963, **aqu-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to be what, to be how; to do what; *also translatable as* why ◦ **alqux̂t?** = **alqux̂ ax̂t?** A 1952 what are you?; **alqul hingamax̂t?** A 1952 what is it with you? (*similarly* Au, E 1909, J 82:35); **wayaam alqukux̂txin?** E 1878 what have you done today?; **alquuĝan aĝikux̂?** E 1909 what is he going to do?; **alquumin** (*or* **alqutaamin**) **aqanax̂txin?** Ea 1983 what did you come here for?; **alqul haqanaĝulax̂t?** A 1950 why (doing what) didn't you come?;

alqukux̂taan Txin susitaĝulaxt A 1860 how comes that you do not worry? (Mark 4:38, E **alqulix**); **ayagagan alqukum uqitlakan hamamatal anuxtaqaa** A 1952 his wife wondered why he did not come back; **aquung haqating anuxtaasal ting[h]ingamaasanat?** Au 1909, **alquungan aqalting anuxtaasalix ting ingamaasakux̂txin?** E 1909 why (in order to do what) do you think I am coming, doing that to me? (J 82:36)

alqux̂si-lix E 1805, 1909 *vi.* to do, make what + **-x̂si-**

alquula-lix E 1909-, A 1909 *vp.* to be done what with □ **alquulaakakux?** En 1909 what could be done with them (two)? + **-ula-**

alqulix̂ta-x̂t A 1952 *vi.* what is the matter with you? + **-hli-x̂ta-**

alqunaax̂-six Ea 1983 *vi.* to try to do what: **alqunaax̂six aygaxsix ingamakux̂txin** for what purpose are you walking there? + **-naaĝ-**

alquqati- E 1870- (En 1984: *Bibl.* = **alquta-**) *n.* what kind □ **alquqátin asx̂aĝanaa** what kind of death (John 12:33); **alquqátin hadangiin hax̂saasaduukakuning hinga?** whereby (from what kind of signs) shall I know that? (Luke 1:18) + **-qa-t-**

alquusa-lix E 1805-, A 1838-, Ab 1892 *vt.* to do what with □ **alquusakatxin?** En 1978 what did you do with it?; **chux̂taax̂chi alquusalix imchi hangtuusakux̂txichi?** E 1870 why (doing what with) do you worry about what to put on (Matthew 6:28); **alquusaamis aluĝasazat?** A 1952 why (in order to do what with them) do you write them? + **-usa-**

alquusi-x̂ E 1834- *n.* means for what, good for what; A 1973- what (= **alqu-x̂**) + **-usi-**

alqut-, **alqusix** E 1791-, A 1840- *v.conj.* (doing) how; En 1909 somehow □ **hiikun liidan alqusix malgaduukax̂takun?** E 1870 how can things like that be done? (John 3:9); **alqus agukut?** A 1952 how did you make them?; **Alqusix Aguuĝux̂ manamin usugan ilingin txin sismitax̂ aax̂ta** Eu 1909 May God be your helper in all that you are doing (J 37:45) + **-t-**

alquta- 1. **alquta-x̂** E 1832-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **aquta-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* like what; E, Au what (= **alqu-x̂**) □ **waya alqutax̂** E 1909, **maya aqutax̂?** A 1909 what is this? **taĝa tumaniin alqutan maax̂tan?** E 1870 but what shall we do? (Luke 3:14; A **alix timas alqux̂ maax̂tas?**); **tunum alqutax̂ iĝayunaasangis!** A 1860 what strange words, *lit.* words awful with what (like what)! (John 6:60; E **alquqátim tunuĝanagan tutasunanginulux wa!** what kind of words unpleasant to hear are these!); **alqutam chixtii** E 1909, **aqutam ulaa?** A 1909 whose (of what animal) den?; **alqutam ngaan** E 1909, **aqutam naa** Au 1909 for what, for what purpose; **alqutaan** E 1909, **aqutaan?** Au 1909 what is it with you?; **tanam alqutangin** En 1983 anything growing on the ground

2. E 1833-, A 1950- to be what, to be how; to do how □ **alqutax̂txin** E 1909, **aqutat?** Au 1909 what are you?; **alqutat?** A 1952 how are you, how do you feel?; **alqutakan agukat?** (**alqutalka agulkat?**) A 1952 how did you do it? + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

alqutax̂si-kux̂ E 1909 *vi.* what is he making? + **-t-(x̂)ta-x̂si-**

alti- Ea 1983 *n.* hard layer of blubber under the skin of whale (**alam altii**) or of flipper of sea lion (**qawam altii**) or seal (**isuĝim altii**), eaten raw (similar to maktak)

alu-m angaa E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1952 *n.* side (of human body: from hip to head; of fish, boat, cave, *etc.*); **alu-n** E 1834 *pl.* ribs (*cf.* **sakiix**) □ **chagamguuĝix̂ alung angaa** En 1950 the right side of my thorax; **alung angakix nanakux** En 1982 my sides are aching; **alung angan** (*loc.*) **akux̂** En 1952 it is at my side; **kamgim alugan angan qaĝnaa** En 1949 parietal bone, *lit.* bone on the side of the head; **ayx̂aasim alugan angaa umnalakax̂** A 1978 the boat's side is leaking; **sunax̂ agitaadaam alugan angan hadagaan huyakux̂** A 1952 the ship is coming across toward the other one; **alung angan angam(i)kuqing** Eu 1984, **alumangakuqing** Ea 1983, **alumangikuqing** En (1948-) 1984 I am lying on (my) one side

halu[-]x̂ E 1834 (*unknown* Eba 1983-84) *n.* river otter (*cf.* **aaquya-x̂**)
[[*cf.* AY, AI **paluqtaq** beaver; CSY **palughtaq** sea otter]]

halu-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909-, Abm 1963 *vi.*, *vt.* to sew (skin, clothes); E, Au 1909 to tattoo (a person); **halu-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* needlework; E 1909-, A 1952-, Au 1952 seam; E, Au 1909 *pl.* tattoos □ **chux̂taqax̂ alukuqing** En 1978 I am sewing clothes; **huglim agalan haluu** Au 1952 back seam of mukluk top; **alu-ngin** Ea 1983 *pl.* thong along the top of (skin basket)

haluda-x̂ Abm 1963 *vn.* seamstress + **-da-**

haluuda-x̂ E 1791 *n.* narrow band sewn with reindeer hair for decoration of parka; E 1805 *pl.* pattern, design; **[h]aluuda-lix** A 1840 *vt.* to embroider (*cf.* **sihmna-lix**) + **-aada-**

[h]aluudaĝi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* embroidered + **-aada-ĝi-**

aluĝi-lix En 1978, **haluĝi-l** A 1950- *vp.* to be sewn; **haluĝi-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* sewn □ **daĝan haluĝikux̂** A 1950 it (pocket) is sewn on it (shirt) + **-ĝi-**

halux̂taqa-s A 1952 *pp.pl.* seams + **-x̂ta-qa-**

halula-lix A 1838- *vt.* to mend (seine, net, 1860 Mark 1:19, E **samluuda-**) + **-la-**

haluulux̂ E 1805-, A 1840, Ab 1963 *n.* thimble □ **aluuluĝa, aluuluĝii** E 1909 his/her thimble + **-aluĝ-**

haluqa-x̂ E 1834, Ab 1982 *pp.* seam + **-qa-**

aluusa-lix E 1909, **haluusa-l** A 1952- *vt.* to sew with □ **igachis haluusaatunakus** A 1952 sinews are good to (-**aatu-na**$_2$-) sew with + **-usa-**

haluusi-x̂ E 1791-1909, A 1838-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* means for sewing: needle (*cf.* **hingu-qa-x̂**); A 1952 **haluusim atx̂ukix** thumb and index, *lit.* sewing fingers + **-usi-**

haluuchaaya- Au 1909 *n.* small needle: **qiilim**

haluuchaayangin *pl.* horsetail, *Empetrum hiemale* + **-usi-aada-**

haluusidgusi-x̂ A 1950-, Ab 1931 *n.* needle case + **-usi-dgusi-**

alusnika-x̂, **alunsika-x̂** E 1909 *n.* seamstress, tailor + **-nasika-**

[h]aluzu-x̂ A 1840 *n.* seamstress + **-zu-**

aluutxuĝasi-x̂ En 1982 *n.* needle case (*cf.* **inguqadgasi-x̂**) + *-V**txuĝ-asi-**

aalu-x̂ E 1805-, A 1791-, Au 1952, Ab 1931 *n.* swell, big wave ▫ **alaĝum aaluu qayakux̂** En, A 1978 the swells of the sea are high; **Aalux̂** A 1952 *name of point* (Great Sitkin Island 761); **Aalus** A 1952 *pl. name of islet* (Amlia 74)
[[*cf.* CSY **alukaneq** wavy surface caused by drifting snow]]

aalula-lix Ea 1981 *vi.* to be rolling like waves (of land); **tanam aalulaa** rough land like waves + **-la-**

aalutu-lix E 1834, A 1840 *vi.* to be wavy; **alaĝum aal(u)tuu** Ep 1941 surfy ocean + **-tu-**

aalu-lix E 1805-, A 1840, Am 1982 *vi.* to laugh (*cf.* **qasxalix**); A 1840- to smile (*cf.* **signuusa-lix**) ▫ **ugigan angadan aalulka** A 1840 her husband smiling to her (V B 3:9)

aalux̂ta-lix E 1780-, A 1780-1840, Ab 1892 *vi.* to laugh (E continuously, moderately); Eu 1984, A 1950-, Ab 1963 to smile ▫ **ayagaadax̂ aalux̂takux̂** En 1978 the girl is laughing; **ngus aalux̂tada!** A 1952 smile to me!; **hlam aalux̂taatuu** A 1950 the always (**-aatu-** inclined to) smiling boy + **-x̂ta-**

aalux̂taada-lix En 1978 *vi.* to laugh (hard) (A **qasxa-l**) + **-x̂ta-aada-**

aaluula-lix E 1826- *vp.* to be laughed at + **-ula-**

aal(u)miisax̂ta-lix Ekn 1948- *vt.* to smile grimly at + **-mi-usa-x̂ta-**

aaluna-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* funny talk + **-na**$_2$-

aalunaaĝaĝi- En 1950 *vn.*: **tayaĝum aalunaaĝaĝii** comical fellow + **-naaĝ-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

aalunaaĝasa-l Au 1909 *vt.* to mock at (E, A **qaalax̂ta-lix**); **aalunaaĝala-l** *vp.* to be mocked at + **-asa-**, **-ala-** (**-usa-**, **ula-**)

aalunaaĝachaĝiisa- Am 1963 *vt.* to ridicule, deride + **-naaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**) **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) **-usa-**

aalunaasa-lix E 1834-, **aalunaaza-lix** A 1840-, Ab 1892 *vi.* to be funny, comical, ridiculous; **aalunaasa-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* laugh; En 1983 fun (like dance at New Year's eve); En 1978 funny ▫ **anaĝim aalunaasaa ix̂takux̂** En 1978 he is telling something funny, jokes + **-na**$_2$**-aasa-**, **-aaza-**

aalunaasi-x̂ E 1909 *n.* funny talk + **-na**$_2$**-usi-**

aaluni-lix E 1909, A 1860- *vr.* to laugh, start laughing; A 1952 *pl.* to have fun together ▫ **tayaĝum ngus ukux̂tachx̂ikuu ting aaluniqang** A 1951 the man showed it to me and I laughed + **-ni-**

aaluniisa-lix E 1909, Au 1949, **aalunix̂taasa-l** Au 1952 *vrt.* to laugh at ▫ **igiim aaluniisaqaa** En 1910 he laughed at him (mockingly, J 59:18); **agiichaĝingul iim aalunix̂taasanax̂ tin hiistanax̂** Au 1952 she said that she had nothing else to laugh at (for fun, 1959:125, 33 (28)) + **-ni-**(**x̂ta**)**-usa-**

aalu[u]ngu-x̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* smile, grin; **aalu[u]nguuzakin** (= **-kis**) **hiqangis** he said it with a laugh + *-V**ngu-x̂ta-**, **-aaza-**

aal(u)qiid(a)-lakan Ekn 1948- *vi.neg.* to not even smile, to be grave, somber; **aalqiida-x̂** En 1978 *vn.* smile, silent little laughter + ***-qi-aada-**

aaluusa-lix E 1832-, A 1860- *vt.* to laugh at, make fun of; to laugh at, make fun of for ▫ **ting aaluusakux̂** E 1909 he made fun of me; **ngus aaluusakuun** A 1952 you made fun of me for it; **Imaan maqangin ngaan aaluusakuqing** E 1909 I laughed at John for what he had done + **-usa-**

aaluyuux-six E 1834, 1909 *vi.* to smile, laugh + **-yuug-**

aal(u)yuug(a)sa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to smile at, laugh at (thing, happening, *e.g.* J 30:21) + **-yuug-asa-** (**-usa-**)

aaluyuuxta-lix E 1909, Au 1909 *vt.* to smile at ▫ **asix ting aaluyuuxtakung** E 1909 we smiled to each other + **-yuug-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

aaluuyukna-lix E 1833, **aalyuukna-lix** En 1978, **aaliyu(u)kna-l** A 1937- (*from* E) *vi.* to be funny, comical, ridiculous (of person, books); **tayaĝum aalyuknaa** Ea 1983 jocular fellow + -V**yukna-**

aluga-x̂ 1. E 1778-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *n.* the root bulb of black lily, *Fritillaria camchatcensis* (*cf.* **sarana-x̂**) ▫ **alugam daax̂sxingis** A 1952- the rice-like grains around the root; **alugam atx̂uu** E 1909, A 1952 the central part of the root, *lit.* the finger of the root; **alugam kangaa** A 1949- the overground part of black lily; **Alugaa Hisix** E Morzhovoi 1791 (alyuga Isik) The Root Bulb Of It Is Growing, *name of tributary man* (at I 64b)
2. E 1832-, A 1840-60 flour (*cf.* **muka-x̂**); **alugam qangax̂taa** E 1826 bread, *lit.* cooked flour (*cf.* **xliima-x̂**)

alugat-, **alugas** A 1973- *vi.* to pick roots of black lily + **-t-**

alugnini-x̂ E 1824 (-ch; *unknown* Ekn 1982) *n.* kind of whale, *allegedly same as* **chiidu-x̂**, Ancylodon Illiger (Chamisso)

Aluuxsa-x̂ A 1950- *name of old site* (Amlia 31)
[[*perhaps derived from* **alu-** side]]

Aluxsaax Ea 1983 Green Bight (Krenitzin Islands 111)

alux̂ 1. E 1834 *n.* line (*cf.* **chirti-x̂**); Ab 1963 spot
2. E 1832-, A 1950-, Ab 1963 letter of alphabet; E 1834-, A 1840, Ab 1963, **aluĝi-x̂** Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **aluĝis** A 1950- *pl.* letter (correspondence), mail (*cf.* **kalika-x̂, pisma-x̂**); **aluĝis** A 1837- *pl.* book (E **haĝiidgun, kalikan**); E 1870, A 1840-60 writing (Luke 2:1 census, 23:38 superscription) ▫ **ataqan alux̂** E 1838-70 one letter of alphabet (Matthew 5:18); **ataqakus aluĝis** A 1840- one book; **aluĝim hugii** A 1973 envelope, *lit.* letter case
3. **alux̂-six** E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm

1963 *vi.*, *vt.* to write (produce letters); to write on ◘ **kalikax̂ aluĝikux̂** E 1909 he's writing on paper; he's writing a letter; **kiin aluqangis?** A 1950 who wrote them (the letters, on the paper)? ||*perhaps derived from the same PEA root as* CAY **alngaq** decoration, letter of alphabet, writing, *etc.*||

aluĝaĝi-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* dog salmon, *Oncorhyncus lagocephalus* ("have gotten all those colors, stripes on them") (*cf.* **alihma-x̂**, **x̂ayki-x̂**); A 1840, Ab 1931 *vn.* written + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

aluĝasa-lix E 1870, A 1840- *vt.* to write (express by writing); to write down; A 1840 *vr.* to sign (**sitxan** under it) (*calque of Russian* podpisat') ◘ **hamaan aluĝasaqangin** E 1870 his writings (of Moses, John 5:47, A **aluqangis**); **aluĝimchix daĝan aluĝasaaqachix** A 1950 write it down in your book! + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

aluĝasi-x̂ E 1819-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, *n.* writing instrument: pen, pencil (*cf.* **piru-x̂**, **karandaasi-x̂**), E 1819 feather; A 1840 ink (*cf.* **chirniila-x̂**); **quganam aluĝacha** A 1840 slate pencil + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

aluĝasidgusi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* inkwell + **-asi-dgusi-**

aluĝiilux̂ Ab 1963 *n.* office + **-aluĝ-**

aluĝna-x̂ E 1834, A 1840, Ab 1931 *n.* writer, clerk + **-na$_1$-**

aluĝnaagamax A 1840 *n.* secretary + **-na$_1$-iigamag-**

alux̂sx̂i-l A 1952 *vt.* to get papers, documents, for ◘ **alux̂sx̂il atx̂azaqaa** he adopted it (the child), *lit.* getting papers for it he got it + **-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi-**)

alux̂snika-x̂, **aluĝnasika-x̂** E 1909 *n.* writer, author + **-nasika-**

alux̂taasa-lix E 1826-34, A 1860 *vt.* to write, compose ◘ **alux̂taasaqangin** E 1826-34 what they have written (*e.g.* the prophets); **alux̂taalaqan** E 1870 *vp.* id. (Mark 1:2) + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**, **-ula-**

aluqaada-lix A 1840 *vi.* to draw (*cf.* **risuva-l**) + **-qa-aada-**

aluqicha-x̂ A 1840 *n.* note, *lit.* small writing + **-kucha-**

aluquli-x̂ En 1949 *n.* sheet of writing paper, *lit.* something to write on + **-quli-**

Aluĝasu-x̂ A 1952 *name of bottom of bay* (Igitkin Island 733)

aluuĝaaya-x̂ En 1950- *n.* Cassin's auklet, *Ptychoramphus aleuticus* (Ea **chikanangi-x̂**, A **hmaxchiida-x̂**); **aluĝaaya-x̂** En 1984 small brown sea bird

aalungaaya-x̂ E 1791-, **aal(u)ngaayu-x̂** Eb 1871, 1909, Ea 1983, **aluungi-x̂** A 1840- *n.* sorrel, sour dock, *Rumex fenestratus*

Aluusxa-x̂ Eu 1984, **Aluxsux̂** E 1778 (Aloc-sock), 1791 (Alyukso), 1840 (-k) Pumicestone Bay (Unalaska 119)

alut-, **alusix** E 1909, A 1838- *vt.* to count, reckon, record (Eu 1910 **kamgam ulagan kayux skuulam maayungin** the properties of the church and the school, J 39:59; A **qichitis** money, **uuquchiingis** foxes); A 1838 *vr.* to square accounts (**asix** with, Matthew 18:23) (*cf.* **sam-six**); **aluti-x̂** A 1838-60 *vn.* account (Matthew 25:19; Luke 16:2, E 1870 **angdax̂sx̂i-x̂**)

aluta-l A 1984 *vt.* to count: **hawakus tiihnakuchas ukux̂tanadix huzuugizangis alutazanas ax̂tazakus** they used to count all those little knolls they saw (*cf.* N.M. 3:17-20) + **-(x̂)ta-**

aaluuya-x̂ En 1977- *n.* lamp stand, place for lamp, in the barabara

am- -

||*cf.* AY **amite-**, I **amit-** to be thin, narrow, slim, slender||

Amdag-a *see separate entry*

amdux-s A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to squeeze, pinch (E **sitx̂isix**) ◘ **qachx̂iin ilaa kuum inaqaam amduxs** A 1952 pinching his own skin (N.M. 3:89) + **-dug-**

amdugasal A 1952-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to squeeze (**ngaan** it) with (**qagalĝit** its claws) + **-dug-asa-** (**-usa-**)

amdugasi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* press (for wine, Mark 12:1, E **hidĝaniisix̂**) + **-dug-asi-** (**-usi-**)

amdumikda-lix A 1840, Ab 1931, **amdugmikda-l** A 1977 *vt.* to pinch, squeeze + **-dug-mig-kda-**

amĝi-lix, amidgi-, Amlax *see separate entries*

amni-lix E 1805-, A 1860- *vi.* to be tight, firmly fastened (as of a screw) (*cf.* **sitx̂i-lix**); **amnilakan** E 1825 *vi. neg.* to be slack, loose; **amni-x̂** E 1825- *vn.* tight, firm, solid (*cf.* **tungax̂-six**) ◘ **chamis amniiulax** A 1860 your generous, *lit.* not tight, hand (E **chamin igalinaayulux**) + **-ni-**

amnidula-lix E 1832-34 *vp.* to be used for tightening; A 1840 to be confirmed + **-t-ula-**

amnit-, **amnisix** E 1805- *vt.* to tighten, fasten; to shut, lock (a door), *cf.* **chachi-lix**; E 1832-70 to strengthen, consolidate, confirm, *vr.* to strengthen oneself (*cf.* **tungax̂t-**) + **-ni-t-**

amnita-lix E 1826-39 *vt.* to strengthen (**sinikin** his mind); En 1978 *vr.* to be tight + **-ni-t-(x̂)ta-**

amnitaasa-lix E 1832-60 *vt.* to confirm **tunumangaan** their word with (**haqataasin aygagnangin** signs following, Mark 16:20, 1870 **tungax̂-taasa-lix**) + **-ni-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

amnitaasi- A 1860 *n.* support: **aaguzam asxucha ama amnitaasii** the pillar and support of the truth (I. Timothy 3:15) **-ni-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

amniya-lix E 1870, A 1840- *vt.* to close, lock (door) (*cf.* **chachi-lix**); A 1860 *vt.* to lock up, detain (person in prison, E **hachit-**, **hachisix**) (*cf.* **qiqut-**, **qiqusix**); E 1870 to bind, fetter (*cf.* **qisat-**, **qisasix**); E 1832 to strengthen (Luke 22:43); **amniya-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* bolt, lock ◘ **amniyaaqaa** A 1971 lock it (the door); **qiqutam ulagan satmalii chachiĝilix amniyaĝii** E 1870 the door of the prison (we found) closed and locked (Acts 5:23) + **-ni-ya-**

amniyaasi-x̂ E 1834-70, A 1840, Abm 1963 *n.* means for fastening, bolt, lock (*cf.* **samuuka-x̂**); E 1834 key (*cf.* **kluuchi-x̂**); E 1860-70 chain, fetter (*cf.* **chiipa-n**) ◘ **aalax amniyaasix ngaan amniyaalaax̂ta kyaĝusaqaa** E 1870 commanded him to be bound with two chains (Acts 21:33) + **-ni-ya-usi-**

ham-six, hami-lix 1. E 1941- (**a-**), A 1952- *vi. & vr.* to heal, be healed; become closed (of wound) ▫ **chaa txin hamikux̂** A 1952 his hand healed; **amiduukaĝulux** Ep 1941 incurable

2. **ami-x̂** E 1909 *n.* plant with small sweet-smelling roots, the roots tied as charms (**chaĝa-x̂**) to an anglerod (Jochelson 1933:77); Eu 1984 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) "healing", plant with big leaves (not long), look like sandpaper, used for sore tonsils (roots not too big)

[[Y **mame-**, I **mamit-** to heal, close in]]

hamidux̂ E 1791, **amidux̂** Epn 1941-, **hamiduĝi-x̂** A 1948- *n.* avens, *Geum calthifolium* (1791 root used by promyshlenniki to make kvass; En 1948 used to make poultice for cuts and for dry skin; A roots boiled and the infusion drunk as a tonic for colds and sore throat; leaves formerly used on sores; Ep 1941 "anything that heals") + *-**duĝ-**

hamit-, hamisix E 1909 *vt.* to cure (*cf.* **uĝasix**) ▫ **unaan amitikux̂** he cured his wound; **hawan Ivaan kitaa nung haminax̂** Ea 1909 he healed John's foot for me (J 5:19) + **-t-**

amidula-duukaayulux E 1834 *vp. n. neg.* incurable, irreparable (*or rather* not to be cured with) + **-t-ula-**

amidusa-lix En 1982 *vt.* to use for healing: **aaykaaĝum chaduĝnaa amidusadqangin** they used to (**-da-**) heal it with fox fat + **-t-usa-**

amiya-lix En 1978, **hamaya-lix** A 1840, Ab 1963, **ham(i)ya-l** A 1971- *vt.* to heal, cure; **hamya-x̂** A 1973, **hamiya-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* healer + **-aya-**, **-ya-**

hamayana-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* doctor + **-aya-na$_1$-**

amiyaasi-x̂ En 1978, **hamayaasi-x̂** A 1973 (*also* **hamyaasi-x̂**) *n.* means for healing, medicine; A 1840 plaster (*cf.* **plaastira-x̂**) + **-aya-**(**-ya-**)**-usi-**

hamta-l A 1952 *vr.* to be healed ▫ **chaĝuĝnaa txin hamtalakax̂** his wound is not yet healed + **-(x̂)ta-**

ama *conjunction* 1. **hama** E 1826-39, **ama** E 1860-, A 1840-60 (Mark 6:56, Luke 9:25, 17:7) or, or else (A 1860- **am-asxuu**) ▫ **aalgidim atix̂ signax̂taa ama aalax signax̂taa slux̂** Eu 1909 twenty-one or twenty-two years (J 40:2); **inaqamin ilkiimin hix̂takutxin hinga hi, ama awaaĝin Ting hadakiiming imin hix̂takin hinga hi?** E 1870 do you say this of yourself, or did others tell it to you of Me? (John 18:34, A **am-asxuu**)

2. **hama** E 1833 (*e.g.* p. 46), **ama** A 1860-, Au 1909 (Eu J 85:11 *probably from Au*), Ab 1931–63, **am** Au 1949-52 and (E **kayux**; E 1834 **hama** *also* then, *Russian* to) (*cf.* **aasalix** *under* **a-lix**) ▫ **itx̂aygis ama isuĝis ama qawas ama qagmangis ama hamaax anaĝim qalgaakanagan huzuu** A 1950 reindeer and seals and sea lions and emperor geese and anything that can be eaten (1959:77, 7 (12)); **alqumaan mitaaras ama tunux̂taaĝuĝis asix qalix ama taangax̂txichi?** A 1860 why do you eat and drink with publicans and sinners? (Luke 5:3, E **kayux, kayux**); **qalix ama taangang sitxan** A 1860 while I eat and drink (Luke 17:8, E **qang kayux taangang sitxan**); **Atan am Angatux̂ am Samiyan** Au 1952 Attu and Agattu and Semichi Islands (1959:124, 33 (1)); **ataqa ilgihyaagaa ama kay chagax̂** Au 1909 one larch log and also a red cedar (J 81:4)

3. **am-asxuu** A 1860-1952 or (*cf.* **asxuu, asxuunulax**, E **aguunulux** *under* **a-lix**) ▫ **anĝix̂ haĝisxalix amasxuu ii maĝaqadasxaaĝan ukux̂?** A 1860 should one save life or destroy it? (Mark 3:4, E **ama**)

4. **amasix** (**am-asix**) Epk 1981-, **amas** A 1952 and ▫ **qankus qawalĝus amas qawakucham ilangis** A 1952 three big sea lions and some small ones

5. **amayux** E 1910-, **amay** Ep 1983 and, and also; **amayux kayux** E 1826 and also ▫ **Qagamiilan amayux Ulaĝan tukukix** En 1949 the chiefs of Kagamil and Carlisle Island; **aating wan ichax amayux yanax̂** En 1935 by gosh, this dripping and flooding (in the hut); **txin amay ting** Ep 1983 you and me

6. **am'alqul** A 1980 but why? (*objection*)

[[*same word as demonstrative* **ama-**: further]]

ama- *defective demonstrative* away, out of sight (*partly indistinguishable from* **hama**) 1. *abs.sg.* **aman** Au 1909 that one (anaphoric) (*possibly for* **haman**); **ama(n) siinax̂** the day before yesterday

2. *loc.* **amangun** Ea 1909, **amangus** A 1791 (there, *possibly for* **hamangus**), 1840, **amang** A 1840 (*also* **hamang**), 1860- away; Au 1952 further on the other side (as on the other side of the hill, *more like* A **hamang**) ▫ **amakun ayagan inangin amangun aĝaakasix anuxtaagiim** Ea 1909 thinking that the women who were going out might disappear (J 10:81); **txin hatangnil amangus aĝakux̂** A 1840 (the sea lion) got startled and went away (dove, V B 1:7); **amang amaanunax̂** A 1860 (Jesus) went further, away (John 8:59, E **hingaan amaaĝigan hadan huyanax̂**)

3. **amaadaa** E 1909-, A 1950-, Ab 1963, **amaahadaa** A 1950- the far away, invisible place; *loc.* **amaadan** E 1909-; *abl.* **amaadaan** E 1909- (Eu 1984 from over there, *possibly from* **hamaadaan**); **amaadaasan** E 1833- *loc.* further (1834 amadásán *perhaps abl.* **amaadaasaan**) ▫ **amaadaa ukuda** E 1909, Ea 1982 look back!; **amaadaa matanaa ukux̂taatukuq** A 1973 I want to see what the outer world is like; **txin idgiĝisix angalix amaadan** (A **amaa-hadan**) **aĝanax̂** En 1910 he ran up the hill and disappeared (J 48:23); **amaadaan ax̂tax̂** En 1950 southeast wind

[[CSY **ama** and; over there (invisible), I **amma** over there, Y, I **am-na** that one over there (away, invisible)]]

amaaĝi-x̂ E 1832-, Au 1909 *rel.n.* the yonder, the other side (of the mountain ridge); E 1870 future, that is to come (*cf.* **awaaĝi-x̂**) ▫ **amaaĝii utxikung** E 1909 I hit beyond it (throwing dart or rock at a goal); **hingaan amaaĝigan hadan huyanax̂** E 1870 went beyond that, further (John 8:59, A **amang amaanunax̂**); **waan slum,**

kayux amaaĝix̂ slum ilan E 1870 in this world and in the world to come (Matthew 12:32); **amaaĝix̂ slux̂** Ea 1983 next year + **-uuĝi-**

Amalĝa A 1950- *name of staying place* (Amlia 43) + **-lĝ-a**

amaanu-lix E 1780-, A 1791-, Au 1909, Ab 1892-, Am 1982 *vi.* to go away + **-uunu-**

amaanuchx̂i-lix En 1978, A 1840- *vt.* to send away + **-uunu-chx̂i-**

amaanuniisa-lix E 1832-38 *vt.* to drive out (spirits) with (his word, Matthew 8:16) + **-uunu-ni-usa-**

amaanuusa-lix E 1805-, A 1840- *vt.* to take away □ **sulka igiim amaanuusakuu** A 1950 he took it away with him; **tanangin kugaan amaanudaalaqadaqas** A 1952 (*vp.*) people were no more taken away from their island (N.M. 3:112) + **-uunu-usa-**, **-ula-**

amanga- 1. E 1909-, A 1950- *pos.n.* the further side, the space behind □ **kiiĝuusim amangaa** A 1950 (the space) behind the mountain; *loc.* **ulam amangan** A 1950 behind the house; **amangalamchi** E 1909 = **agangalamchi** *see under* **aga**

2. A 1952- *vt.* to go beyond, behind □ **hingan amangakux̂** he went beyond *or* behind that; **hingan amangachx̂izanaĝulax** (the Russian company) did not let (the hunters) exceed that (three hundred sea otters a year, N.M. 2:21) + **-nga-**

amaatxa-lix 1. E 1791-, A 1838-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to be far; *neg.* to be near; A 1952-, Ab 1963 *vt. neg.* to be close to; **amaatxa-x̂** E 1805-, A 1838- *vn.* far, distant, distant place, *neg.* near; A 1952- long time □ **tanax̂ amaatxakux̂** E 1909 the island is far away; **tanam amaatxaa** E 1909 a distant island; **tanam amaatxaayulux** E 1909 an island close by; **sagnihlikux̂ amaatxahlikux̂** A 1952 it is fairly distant, fairly far away (N.M. 3:18); **amaatxam ilugaan** A 1860 from far off (Mark 5:6); **amaatxamulax ilan akux̂** A 1952 it is close by; **alax tanĝix txidix amaatxalakan** A 1952 the two islets are close together; **qanaaĝikuu alakan amaatxax̂ agunax̂** A 1952 he has not been able to fish for a long time, *lit.* being unable to fish he made a long time

2. *pos.n.* far □ **amaatxaa ukuqatul** A 1950 to see far; *loc.* **amaatxan** E 1870-, A 1950-, Ab 1931 far away; **tanadgusim ilaan amaatxanulux** Eu 1909 not far from the village (J 37:11); *abl.* **amaatxaan** E 1838-, A 1840 from far, far off; **amaatxaanulux** Ea 1910 from not far off (J 18:2) + **-uutxa-**

amaatxaad(a)-lakan Ea 1983 *vi.neg.* to be close + **-uutxa-aada-**

amaatxamudax̂-six A 1860 *vi.* to depart (Luke 13:31) + **-uutxa-mudaĝ-**

amaatxaqada-lix E 1909, A 1952- *vi.* to approach, draw nearer (of time); A 1952 to do before long; A 1952- *vt.* to approach, come close to □ **angalim aqaa amaatxaqadaangan** En 1909 when daybreak drew nearer (J 49:4); **uqisaĝan amaatxaqadakux̂** A 1952 he'll be back before long; **amaatxaqadakungin** A 1952 we got close to it (the reindeer) + **-uutxa-qada-**

amaatxaqadat- En 1910 *vt.* to approach; **amaatxaqadasxa-kux̂** *vp.* he was approached (J 48:21) + **-uutxa-qada-t-**

amaatxat-, **amaatxasix** E 1909 *vt.* to make far, to move away from □ **tanadgusiin amaatxatikux̂** he moved away from his village + **-uutxa-t-**

amaatxata-lakan A 1952 *vt.neg.* to be close to □ **ulangin alaĝum achidaa amaatxataĝulax** (*also* **amaatxalakan**) our house is close to the shore + **-uutxa-t-(x̂)ta-**

amaatxataqada-kux̂ E 1909 = **amaatxaqadatikux̂** approaches + **-uutxa-t-(x̂)ta-qada-**

hama (E 1909- **ama**) *demonstrative* over there, behind there (invisible, far, *cf.* **uma**); that, there, as mentioned before (Au **tama**, *cf.* **hinga**) 1. **hama** E 1861-, A 1950-, Ab 1963, **ham** A 1952; *abs.sg.* **haman** E 1826-, A 1780-, Ab 1963; *rel.* **hamaan** E 1833-, A 1837-; *du.* **amakux** E 1909-, **hamakux** A 1952-; *pl.* **hamakun** E 1833-, **hamakus** A 1837-, Ab 1963 □ **max̂ ham** A 1971 that's it (as I said, had in mind); **ukux̂tal saĝaqang hama** A 1950 I saw him yesterday; **al hama alqutat** A 1952 how are you now (as compared with your former condition)?; **Aguuĝux̂ qusakiimin aguun, kiin hama angadamin aaĝan-aĝnax̂ ax̂takux̂?** E 1861:10 when God is for you, who then will be against you?; **Agalinax̂ malgakum, atuung lax̂ matanax̂. Malix amakun Agalinam langin ayuxtaaĝin ayugnan** Ea 1910 There was a man called Agalinax̂ who had six sons. Agalinax̂'s sons went out on a voyage in their baidarkas (J 29:1-2)

2. *loc.* **hamangun** E 1791-, **hamangus** A 1860, **hamang** A 1860- there, behind there; *abl.* **hamaagan** E 1826- (1870 *also written* **amaagan**), A 1838, **hamaaga** A 1860, **hamaax** A 1860-, Ab 1963 from there; then; anyhow, any, some, a certain □ **hamang akux̂ hama** A 1952 it is behind there; **amangun aaqaltakum** En 1910 having been there, after a while (J 48:30); **hamaax hiisax̂tal** A 1952 going on from there, then again (*e.g.* N.M. 3:21); **[h]amaagan Aguuĝum Hlaa Txin agumin** E 1870 if (by any chance) You are God's Son (Matthew 4:3); **Farisiiyan iliin [h]amaagan ngiin hiisanam aqangin** E 1870, **Farisiiyas ilingiin hamaax ngiin hiisaqangis** A 1860 some of the Pharisees said to them (Luke 6:2); **amaagan maayum malganagan usungin** En 1910 all the things that were there (J 48:65); **hamaax angaĝix̂ ilaming akux̂** A 1950 somebody is living with me

3. **amaadaan** Eu 1984 *abl.* from over there (*cf.* **ama-** 3.); **ham-hadaan** A 1860 (John 11:54, E **hamaagan**), **hamaadagaa** A 1979 from there; **ayx̂alix amaadaltaqdaagiim** En 1910 after he had been over there (J 48:2) + **-hli-t-(x̂)ta-**) [[CSY **pama**, I **pamma** up there (invisible); Y, I **pam-na** the one up there, *etc.*]]

hamaaĝa-lix E 1826-, A 1950- *vi.* to come there, arrive there (*e.g.* N.M. 3:32) □ **St. Paavilam tanaadagan kugan amgaadan amaaĝ(a)-migdanan** Ep 1941 on St. Paul Island the walruses used to congregate + **-uuga-(mig-da-)**

hamaaĝaasa-lix E 1834-, A 1950- *vt.* to take over there + **-uuga-usa-**

amaaĝat- En 1978, **hamaaĝat-** A 1952- *vr.* to get there; A 1840 *vt.* to deliver ◘ **igax̂tax̂ aaĝaasaamis anuxtalakan agumis qilaax txin hamaaĝachada** A 1952 if you don't want to miss the plane, get there early + **-uuĝa-t-**

amali-gan E 1819-, **hamahli-gan** A 1860- *loc.* right there (as expected or mentioned); **amaliim** E 1909-, **hamahliim** A 1860-, Ab 1931–63 long time ago; **hamahliichxuzaam** A 1952 very long time ago (maybe more than hundred years ago) + **-hli-**

amali-lix E 1909 *vi.* to go there, visit there, (Au **tamali-l**); **[h]amalix̂ta-lix** E 1832-34, **amalta-lix** E 1909-, **hamahlix̂ta-l** A 1950- *vi.* to go over there for a while + **-hli-x̂ta-**, **-hlita-**

amama-lix E 1909-, **hamama-l** A 1950- *vi.* to do so (invisibly); *aux.v.* to do so, there *or* then ◘ **hamamaqadaax̂t** A 1952 quit (**-qada-**) doing that (said to a child in the other room); **six̂s hamamanax̂ ax̂tal haĝitikux̂** A 1950 it (motor) apparently broke some time ago + **-ma-**

hamamaala-l A 1952 *aux.vp.* to be done so to ◘ **amgix̂sxal hamamaalahlikus** they were still being watched so (N.M. 3:41) + **-ma-ula-**

Hamamaqada-x̂ Eu 1791 (amamaxadak) *vn.* Stopping Being So, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 86) + **-ma-qada-**

amamaasa-lix E 1909-, **hamamaasa-l** A 1950- *vt.*, *aux.vt.* to do so to ◘ **adum akangan hachital hamamaasal** A 1952 having him jammed so up against the ceiling of the cave (N.M. 3:76) + **-ma-usa-**

amamat-, **amamasix** E 1909- **hamamas** A 1950- *vi.* to do so, to get in such position ◘ **... txidix qaĝanilakan, hamamas tanamax hadan chiilunas** A 1952 they got angry, and so returned to their island (N.M. 3:8) + **-ma-t-**

amamata-lix E 1834-, **hamamata-l** A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to do so, there, then, for a while; to remain so, there ◘ **amamatalix amamada** Ea 1910 take the consequences, *lit.* being in that way be so (J 28:7); **masxangaan ayx̂algakux̂ alakan amamataqalinan** En 1909 being unable to go (start) they began to remain there (J 37:30); **ataqan tana(m) kugan txidix as angaĝil hamamataaĝdaĝalikus, txidix ukudalakan hamamatal angaĝil** A 1952 although they lived so together on the same island, they lived without seeing each other (N.M. 3:79); **hamamatalgal amgix̂sxaqaliqas** so they began to be watched (N.M. 3:41) + **-ma-t-(x̂)ta-**

[h]amamataasa-lix E 1791- *vt.* to do so to, let be so ◘ **amamtaasada** En 1948- let it be so, don't bother + **-ma-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

hamaanu-lix E 1832-, A 1950-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to go over there ◘ **uknaax Simpuula(m) kugaan sunam haqal uyagungis, hamaanul hamang awal sluzakus** A 1950 when a ship from St. Paul out there comes to fetch them, they go there to work in the summer (1959:78, 7 (29-30)) + **-uunu-**

hamaanuchx̂i-lix E 1834-; A 1860, Ab 1931–63 *vt.* to send there + **-uunu-chx̂i-**

amaanu(u)sa-lix E 1909-, **hamaanuusa-l** A 1950- *vt.* to take, bring, over there + **-uunu-usa-**

amaanut-, **amaanusix** E 1909 *vt.* to dispatch there + **-uunu-t-**

amaanuta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to dispatch there for a while ◘ **Imaan ilkiigiim amaanutakux̂** he sent John there away from him for a while + **-uunu-t-(x̂)ta-**

hamaang asax̂ E 1832- that many; **amaang asalix** En 1983 being that many ◘ **hamaang asax̂ x̂liiman** E 1838 that many loaves of bread (Matthew 15:33, 1870 **hingan asaatix̂ x̂.**) + **-Vng**

amangudax̂-six En 1978, **hamangudax̂-six** A 1840- *vi.* to go there; **amangudaĝan** E 1832-, **hamangudaĝan** A 1840- there, in that direction + **-ngudaĝ-**

hamaatxa-l A 1977- *vi.* to be too far in that direction + **-uutxa-**

hamay A 1952- *deict.* that's; **hamaya** E 1834-, **hamayaa** A 1860- that's the one, he/she/it; E let it be, never mind ◘ **hamay uhlii** A 1952 that only, that's all (N.M. 1:9); **Hamaya hamaligan sichidim hatix̂ angalin agnax̂** E 1870 He spent forty days there (Mark 1:13, A **Hamayaa hamangus ...**); **Saĝuuĝax̂ hamayaa qawam tanaa** A 1971 S., that's a sea lion rookery + **-y-a-**

ama-x̂ Au 1. 1909- *n.* fish roe (E **chisu-x̂**) 2. 1909 *du.*, 1952 *sg.* vulva (E **chisu-x**); 1952 **amam isax̂taa** vagina, *lit.* the split of v.; **amam uvsuu** clitoris, *lit.* the tongue of v.; **ama(m) qatakix** *du.* labia, *lit.* the sheath of v.

ama-lix E 1982-84, A 1984 *vt.* to braid (**an'gix̂**, *pl.* E **an'gin** intestines - the small intestines of a young seal, using two fingers and putting seal blubber in the middle); A 1984 to lace together (baidarka skin, "back and forth") (*cf.* **chikat-**, **taxu-lix**, **tam-six**; **namt-**); **ama-x̂** En 1984, A 1983 *vn.* dish of braided seal intestines and blubber (*cf.* Veltre 1983:101)

amaĝi- En 1984, A 1984 *vn.*: **an'gim amaĝii** braided intestines + **-ĝi-**

hama-x̂ E 1791 (Hamak) *n.* nagoonberry, *Rubus arcticus*

haamachiiya-x̂ E 1834, **aamchiiya-x̂** E 1909 *n.* nagoonberry, *Rubus arcticus*; E 1878, Ea (1981-82) 1983 salmonberry, cloudberry, *Rubus chamaemorus*; Ep 1941 wild strawberry + ***-chiiya-**

aahmaada-n En 1948-52 *n.pl.* salmonberries, cloudberries; 1982-84 raspberries; 1984 strawberries + **-aada-**

ahma-x̂ E 1805 (ammak) *vn.* to frighten (*cf.* **iĝa-** -)

hamaĝitu-lix E 1870 *vi.* to be fearful, frightened (Matthew 8:26) + **-ĝi-tu-**

ahmala-lix En 1812- *vi.* to be frightened, startle ◘ **aman lax̂ iqyagan chidaĝan uux̂luudax̂ achigikuu, ahmalalix uhnax̂** a dart falling next to his baidarka, the boy was frightened and overturned (J 73:38) + **-la-**

amalax̂ta-lix Ea 1910- *vi.* to be afraid, nervous, jumpy (J 33:11) + **-la-x̂ta-**

hamana-x̂, **hamna-x̂** E 1834- *vn.* anguish; **amana-x̂** Ep 1941, En 1948 frightful, alarming; **amana-lix** En 1948 *vi.* to be frightful; **hama-**

naasaada-lix E 1833:37 to be very (**-aasaada-**) frightful, awful (of sins) + **-na**$_2$**-**

ahmani-lix E 1805 (ammani-), En 1948-, **hamani-lix** E 1834 *vt.* to frighten, scare, startle, shock; E 1832-33 (a-), 1860-70 (**ha-**) *vr.* to be frightened, *etc.* (*e.g.* Luke 1:12, A **an'gi-zigani-lakan**) (*cf.* **iĝa-t-**) □ **ting ahmanikux̂** En 1982 he scared me + **-ni-**

amanichx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to let (**ngaan** him) scare (**ting** me) + **-ni-chx̂i-**

ahmanix̂ta-lix En 1982 *vt.* to frighten; E 1832-70 (**ha-**) *vr.* to be frightened, troubled (*e.g.* Matthew 2:3, A **hataĝni-**); **hamanix̂ta-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* anguish; Ep 1941 fright + **-ni-x̂ta-**

ahmaniisa-lix En 1910- *vrt.* to be afraid of, to be shocked by □ **nung ahmaniisakung** 1978 I am afraid of it; **asx̂ahnaaĝlakaĝing asx̂asxan nung ahmaniisaqang** I didn't try to kill him but was shocked killing him, noticed with horror that I had unintentionally killed him (J 69:84) +**-ni-usa-**

amaya-lix 1. E 1909 *vt.* to (try to) frighten

2. **hamaya-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* devil, evil spirit, wicked man (E **haaglikaayax̂**) + **-ya-**

amáyakagu-lix E 1834 (*unknown* Ep 1941, En 1982), **amayaqágu-** E1832 (Matthew 26:70) *vt.* to confuse, embarrass (with words) + **-ya-** ***-kagu-**

ahma- -, **hama-** -

[[Y **apete-** (Aleut **ahmat-**), I **apigi-** to ask]]

hamasix E 1832-, Au 1909; **ahmat-**, **ahmasix** En 1909-, A 1838- *vt.* to ask (a person, E **hadagaan**, A **kugaan** about it, *or direct question*); to ask about (a thing, a fact, **ngaan** him/her) □ **imasuĝaadaasim hadagaan Hamaya hamatxangin** E 1870 they asked Him about the parable (Mark 4:10); **asang nung amanax̂** Ea 1909 she asked me my name (J 4:11); **aslaan ngaan waaĝaduukanaa amachaa** E 1909, **aslagaan waaĝaa(ĝan) aĝnaa ngaan ahmachada** A 1952, **halagaa maaĝaaĝ-unaa naa [h]amachaa** Au 1909 ask him when he is coming; **alqulix chngatutxaĝidaax̂taayulux ngaan ahmatxaa** En 1909 he asked him why he never killed any sea otter (J 47:4) + **-t-**

a[h]machaĝi-z-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* not asked, without permission + **-t-aĝi-**(**-ĝi-**)

ahmadusa-lix A 1838- *vt.* to ask (**ngaan** him) by means of (signs, Luke 1:62) + **-t-usa-**

[h]amadusi-x̂ E 1834-, **ahmadusi-x̂** En 1948, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *n.* question + **-t-usi-**

[h]amata-lix E 1834, **ahmata-lix** A 1860- *vt.* to ask, question (a person, *e.g.* A Luke 12:68) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

hamataasa-lix E 1870, **ahmataasa-lix** A 1909- *vt.* to ask (**ngaan** him) about, concerning (J 76:33); to offer (Matthew 26:15) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

amayaax̂-six Ebp 1984, Au 1952, **ahmayaax̂-six** En 1978, A 1952-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to ask; *vt.* to ask about, try to find out □ **anaĝis haqatanaax̂s ahmayaax̂s** A 1952 to try to find out about something by asking; **angaĝinam ahmayaaĝii** A 1973 inquisitive person + **-yaaĝ-**

ahmayaaĝa-lix En 1909 *vp.* (**ngaan** for him) to be asked about □ **Ilaĝunaĝim matanangin ngaan amayaaĝakum** when he was asked about I.'s doings (J 85:54) + **-yaaĝ-a-**(**-ĝa-**)

hamayaax̂ta-lix E 1834-, Au 1909-, Am 1963, **ahmayaax̂ta-lix** En 1909, A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to ask, question (a person, *with or without a direct or indirect question*); to ask about (a thing, a fact, **ngaan** him/her); to ask for, seek □ **anaan [h]amayaax̂tal ayagaan qanangu ukuĝaa** Au 1909 when he asked his mother where his wife was (J 84:4); **Ilaĝunaĝim manangin ngaan amayaax̂takan akuu** Eu 1909 when he asked him about Ilaĝunax̂'s doings, what I. was doing (J 85:43); **sabaakam kigiix̂taa ngaan ahmayaax̂takung** A 1952 I asked him whether the dog bit him; **ilakimchi idgix̂tasunax̂ ahmayaax̂takun** En 1909 they asked which one of themselves was the fastest runner (J 85:31) + **-yaaĝ-(x̂)ta-**

ahmayĝizax̂ta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to interrogate, examine (Luke 11:53; 23:14, E **maqangin hax̂sanaaĝasa-**) + ***-yĝi-za-x̂ta-**

amax A 1840- *n.* high cliff, steep hill or mountain; A 1840 *pl.* **amagis** stronghold; **Amax** *name of mountain slope* (Atka 361 **Ugimagis Amaga**, 1840 **Amax̂ax**), *steep points* (Atka 617, 618, Tagalak Island 703 **Tagalam Amaga**, Little Tanaga Island 785 **Tanagam Amaga**); E 1840, En 1950 **Amax** Amak Island (north of False Pass, I 64); E 1791 (Ammak), 1840 (Ammaq) Aspid Cape (Unalaska 124)

amagaĝi-lix A 1840 *vt.* to besiege; **amagaĝi-x̂** *vn.* siege + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

amagda-x̂ E 1878, En 1948-50 *n.* low pointed hill (*e.g.* Luke 23:30, A **amti-**) + **-da-**

Aamaagi-x̂ A 1952 *name of promontories* (Adak 815, 816) + ***-Vg-**

Amagila-x̂ A 1952 *name of cape* (Tanaga Island 970) + **-la-**

Amagilaanu-x̂ A 1952 *name of cape* (Kagalaska Island 806) + **-la-uunu-**

amax E 1804-, **amgi-x̂** E 1791-, A 1780-, Abm 1931–63, **avi-x̂** Au 1909-52 1. *n.* night; *abl.* **amgaan** E 1832-, **amgaax** A 1860- by night, in the night □ **avim il saaluĝiqayakuĝaa** Au 1909 when it started to rain in the night (J 80:20); **amgaax alax signax̂tam ilan waaĝal ax̂tal amaxsis** A 1950 they came back at twelve in the night last night

2. **amax-six** E 1909-, A 1840, Au 1909 *vi.* to spend the night; *aux.v.* to do in the night □ **amakun qaankun ulux̂tan alaĝum kugan amaxsix** those three baidarkas spending the night on the sea (J 40:78); **saĝalakan amagnaqing** I did not sleep that night (J 40:49); **chix̂tal amagikux̂** A 1950 it rained last night; **umladalix amaxkuqing (amaykuqing)** Eu 1984 I woke up several times last night; **qilam ulam achan qaniigim ilan angaĝim chihmingin satmalim chidaĝan anqax̂talix amaxtakux̂ ukuĝaqax̂** En 1952 in the morning one saw in the snow outside the house tracks of a person who had in the night apparently (**-(x̂)ta-**) been standing by the door

amaxchi-lix Eau 1983-84 *vt.* to wait for, hunt (**aaykaaĝux̂** fox, **qamgaangix̂** geese) in the night + ***-chi-**

amaxsi- A 1950- *aux.v.* to do in the night □ **amgim huzuu achunal amaxsikux̂** A 1952 it has been blowing the whole night + **-(x̂)si-**

amaxt-, **amaxs** A 1973 (*from* Au), Au 1909 *vi.* to spend the night (J 84:4); *aux.v.* to do in the night □ **sunam kugan ayuxtal amaxtikus** A 1973 we went out on a ship in the night + **-t-**

amagusa-lix En 1910, A 1971 *vt.* to spend the night with (J 48:12) + **-usa-**

aamax E 1804-, **aamgi-x̂** E 1791-, A 1780-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **aavi-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* blood; **aamga**, **aamgii** E 1909, **aava**, **aavii** Au 1909 his blood; **aamgi**- A 1952 bleeding; **aamax-six** A 1840-, **aamgi-lix** En 1978, **aavi-l** A 1952 *vi.* to bleed □ **aamgiidahlidix asx̂aasakux̂txidigaan** A 1952 while they were exhausted even by their bleeding (N.M. 3:77); **chaa aamagiichxuzal angalix̂** A 1952 his hand was bleeding badly

aamgaĝi-x̂ E 1791 *vn.* having blood on it, being bloody, *in personal names*: **Uĝaluu Aamgaĝix̂** Ea His Spear Is Bloody (boy at Krenitzin I. 43); **Uĝalungin Aamgaĝix̂** Eu (ugalyugin amgagix) His Spears Are Bloody (tributary man at Unalaska 48); **Algaa Aamgaĝix̂** Ea *see under* **alga-x̂**

aamgidgasi-, **kanuuĝim aamgidgacha** (**aamgidgasii**) En 1948-50 *n.* heart blood vessels, *lit.* the heart's blood container + **-dgasi-** (**-usi-**)

Aamagna-a E Morzhovoi 1791 *vn.* His (*or* He) Bleeding, *name of tributary man* (at I 64b) + **-na**$_1$-

aamagnax̂taqa-x̂ Ea 1791 *vn. in* **Unglugan Kugan A.** Former Bleeding On The Pinnacle, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 31) + **-na**$_1$**-x̂taqa-**

aamagni- E 1791, A 1952- *vt.* to make bleed □ **atx̂ung chaĝus aamagnil angaliq** I cut my finger so as to bring blood; **Algax̂ Aamagninax̂** Eu 1791 Made The Mammal(s) Bleed, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 48); **Niiĝux̂ Aamagninax̂** Eu 1791 Made The Andreanof Islander Bleed, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 81); **Unglux̂ Aamagninax̂** E Tigalda 1791 Made (the mammals *or* the people on) The Pinnacle Bleed, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 4) + **-ni-**

aamgiĝ(i)-lakan Eu 1984 *vi.* to be pale (of face), *lit.* to be bloodless + **-ĝi-**

aamgitu-l Ab 1931 *vi.* to be bloody + **-tu-**

Amaxna-x̂ E 1840 (-k) Amaknak Island (Unalaska 60, Zap. 1:163, 187); **Amaxnax̂**, **Amaĝnax** Ep 1941 (*unknown* Eu 1984) Dutch Harbor (**Udax̂ta-n**, Unalaska 62)

amagnaasaada-x̂ E 1836 (Eun 1984 *Bibl.*) more glorious, venerable (than the Cherubim, Bukvar' 20) + **-na**$_2$**-aasaada-**

aahmaax̂, **aahmaaĝi-x̂** A 1952-, **hamaaĝ**- A 1838-40 (E) *n.* flower (E **chiĝuudngi-x̂**)
[[*perhaps cf.* AAY Ch **ahm'aku(u)q** spruce cone]]

haamaaĝaada-x̂ E 1832-1870, **aahmaaĝaada-x̂** A 1860 *n.* wreath, crown (*e.g.* Matthew 27:29) + **-aada-**

Amax̂ax E 1871, 1909, En 1950, 1982, **Amaĝax** En 1950 Mt. Vsevidof (1950 Mt. Rechesnoi) (Umnak 174, 174b) + **-x̂ag-**

Amax̂siĝi-x̂ A 1955 (*in letter*) *name of point* (Seguam Island 17b)

amax̂u-lix Eaun 1909-, A 1952- *vi.* to race (in boats, E *also* by foot); **amax̂u-x̂** E 1909, A 1952- *vn.* race (Au **changamati-x̂**) □ **amax̂unax̂ aax̂tax̂** A 1952 let us go racing (in skiffs)

amax̂uula-lix Ea 1983 *vp.* to be chased + **-ula-**

amax̂uusa-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to chase + **-usa-**

amálax A 1840 (*unknown* 1982) *n.* spear with stone head for big animals

aamali-lix E 1805-1909, **aamli-lix** E 1909- *vt.* to clean (fish, skin, entrails; dead body, J 73:50; house, shoes *etc.*; 1826 sins) (A **hagyasix**, **hagyaya-l**, Au **qaagu-li-l**)
[[**aama-li**- to remove dirt (*etc.*) from]]

aam(a)lix̂ta-lix E 1909- *vt.* to keep clean (A **hagyata-lix**) □ **kalukatxin aam(a)lix̂tada** E 1909 keep your dishes clean! + **-x̂ta-**

aamaliisi- E Unimak 1791 *n. in* **Tukum Aamaliicha** (tukum ammalicha) Chief's Cleaning Instrument, *name of man* + **-usi-**

aamalisiga-lix E 1826-1909, **aamlis(i)ga-lix** Eun 1975-, **aamalidiga**- E 1833-1941 *vi.* to be (very) clean; En 1983 to be very clear (of meaning of things said to a youngster when grown up); **amal(i)siga-x̂** E 1941- *vn.* (very) clean □ **taangam aamalsigaa** En 1948 clean water + **-siga-**, **-diga-**

aamalsigaada-x̂ En 1978 *vn.* clean + **-siga-aada-**

aamalisigata-lix E 1861:8, 1870 *vt.* to keep clean (heart) □ **an'giking husukix aamalisigatalix** 1870 in all good conscience, *lit.* keeping all of my mind clean (Acts 23:1) + **-siga-t-(x̂)ta-**

Amaamx̂uda-x̂ A 1952 *name of bight* (Adak Island 831)

amaaqu-lix E 1834, En 1941, Ea 1983, **ahmaaqu-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to warm oneself by the fire; **amaaqu-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* heated rock (for warming oneself)

amaaqu-n *see* **maaqu-n**

ahmaaquna-lix A 1839- *vi.* to be unclear, hazy (1839:XVIII obscure, E **haqa-tanalakan**) □ **ahmaaqunax̂ masxal** A 1952 it is unclear, dark or foggy; **Tanax̂ Angunax̂ ahmaaqunal hingamatakux̂** A 1984 Bolshoi Island is hardly visible + **-na**$_2$-

amatxaang E 1909 *n.* stitch around a straight thread; **amatqaang** Ea 1952 extra thread

amatqa[a]ngsi-lix En 1978 (P. Merculieff) [*vi.*] to sew the shoe edge stitch + **-(x̂)si-**

amatqaangsxan aluda Ea 1952 *vt.* sew it with an extra thread + **-t-**

aamatikna-x̂ A (E) 1840, **aamtikna-x̂** Eukn 1948-, **ahmaatikna-x̂** A 1971- *n.* chip, shaving of wood; 1767 (*Amataknax*), *Amatignak* 1778- (*hence modern* A **Amatigna-x̂**) Amatignak Island (1007)
ahmaatiknakucha-x̂ A 1860 *n.* splinter, mote (Luke 6:41-42), *lit.* little shaving + **-kucha-**

amáyax̂ E 1840 (*unknown* Ebkn 1982-84) *n.* deep-sea fish similar to the burbot

amayakna-lix E 1832-, A 1840-, **mayakna-l** A 1937, 1973- *vi.* to be unclean, defiled; E 1878- to menstruate; En 1950 to use dirty words; **amayakna-x̂** *vn.* unclean, nasty, dirty (words); uncleanness; menses; abomination (*e.g.* Matthew 24:15) ◻ **ayagam amayaknaa** E 1909 menstruating woman; **chiĝanax̂ amayaknakux̂** E 1909 the river is defiled (by woman); **tayaĝum amayaknaa** A 1983 a man good for nothing; **amayaknaakluqadaax̂txin** En 1950 stop saying dirty things; **Tanam Amayaknangis** Unclean Islands (skerries, Atka 417)

amayaqagnaĝi-x̂ A 1952 *n.* grebe, *possibly Podiceps auritus* (*cf.* **chamda-x̂**)

amayu-lakan A 1840, 1973, **aahmayu-lakan** A 1984 *vi.neg.* to be healthy and strong (of children); **aahmayuqada-l** A 1984 to become tough and healthy, able to move around (of baby); **aniqdum amayungizulax** A 1973 healthy youngsters

hamchiida-x̂ E 1791 *n.* stripes of fur seal skin

Amchixta-x̂ A 1767-, En 1952 Amchitka Island (1008); **Amchixtam gaavanaa** A 1952 Amchitka harbor (1014).

amchigu-lix Ean 1909- *vt.* to meet a landing person (A **chala-t-**) ◻ **amchiguukagan ilan sakaaĝ(a)kuu** Ea 1952- he went down (to the beach) to meet him

amchiiya-x̂ *see* **hama-x̂**

amchu-lix 1. E 1826-34, En 1984 *relig. vt.* to praise, glorify (*cf.* **amgi-t, hiiyu-lix**) ◻ **Xristuusax̂ Manaam husugan qusangiin Aguuĝum Asaa amchux̂tadanax̂** 1833:26 Christ glorified the name of God through all He did
2. **avchu-l** Au 1909-52 *vi.* to narrate, tell a story (A **tunumka-l**, E **tunusa-l**) ◻ **suluqaam agalagaa avchukum, ilax̂t avchuusanax̂ uuyax̂takux̂** 1952 when she told stories after she had been taken, she told that too (1959:125, 33 (32-33))
amchuĝa-lix E 1826 *vp.* to be praised; **amchuĝa-x̂** E 1834- *relig. vn.* praise, glory (A **sahngana-x̂**) + **-ĝa-**
amchux̂taasi-x̂ E 1839-70 *n.* glorification + **-x̂ta-usi-**
amchuusi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* glory (Acts 12:23) + **-usi-**

Amdag-a A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 224); **Amdagan sisxii** the pass over to A. (227)
[[*possibly* **am-dag-**, *referring to narrowness*]]

Aaṃdagi-n Eu 1984 *pl. name of bay, beach* (Unalaska 98)

ahmdi-l A 1952 (*unknown* 1984) *vi.* to be loose, slack ◻ **kangaa qyakum acha ahmdil** the top of it is tight but the lower part loose (as of a coat buttoned only at the top)
Ahmdisxi-x A 1952 *n. du. name of bays* (Little Tanaga Island 788) + ***-sxi-**

amdix̂ti-x̂ E 1909 (-xt-) (*unknown* Eapkn 1941-83) *n.* vesicular andesitic lava (Jochelson 1925:57); A 1952 pumice, "mountain ashes" (**kiiĝuusim utxingis**)

amdux-s *see* **am- -**

amgaada-x̂ E 1804-, A 1948-, Ab 1931–63, **avaaya-x̂** Au 1909, Am 1963 *n.* walrus, *Odobenus rosmarus*; Ep 1941 abalone (looks like a walrus)

amgasi-, **Sx̂iigim amgacha** En 1982-84 *name of fishing place* (for pogies, Umnak 113); **Amgasi-s** A 1952 *n.pl. name of islet* (Little Tanaga Island 783) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**) *or* **-si-**

amgi-x̂ *see* **amax**

amgi- - [pleasure, attraction]
amgix̂si-lix E 1909-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to be pretty, beautiful (of woman, object) (*cf.* **sugdana-lix**); **amgix̂si-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* beauty ◻ **ayagax̂ wa amgix̂six̂** En 1909 (he saw that) this was a beautiful woman (J 50:14) + **-x̂si-**
amgix̂siida-lix E 1982-83 *vi.* to be pretty, beautiful (of woman); to be nice (Eap of weather) ◻ **amgix̂siidaa aqakux̂** Ea 1983 it becomes nice + **-x̂si-aada-**
amgix̂siisa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to be adorned with (fine stones and gifts, Luke 21:5, E **anug-naasayax̂ta-lix**) + **-x̂si-usa-**
amgix̂sit-, **amgix̂sisix** A 1840, Am 1963 *vt.* to decorate + **-x̂si-t-**
amgix̂siya-lix A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to make pretty, try to make attractive + **-x̂si-ya-**
amgix̂siyax̂ta-lix A 1840- *vi.* to try to look attractive, to be a dandy, fop; **amgix̂siyax̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* dandy, fop; Ea 1910 *pl.* ornamentations (J 25) + **-x̂si-ya-x̂ta-**
amgix̂siyax̂taasi-x Ea 1910 *n.du.* (facial) ornamentations (J 25:1) + **-x̂siya-x̂ta-usi-**
amgix̂siyaasi-x̂ Ab 1963 *n.* decoration + **-x̂si-ya-usi-**
amgizana-lix 1. A 1840 *vi.* to be dexterous, clever; A 1973 to be easy to get along with (E **agiitasuna-lix**); **amgizana-x̂** A 1971, **avitʳana-x̂** Au 1952 *vn.* calm: **amgizanax̂ ṃalgaqadal**, **avitʳanax̂ maluqayal** it starts blowing badly
2. **amgisan(a)-lakan** Ea 1983 *vi.neg.* to look bad-tempered; Ekn 1982 to be somber (**aalqiidlakax̂** doesn't even smile) + **-za-**, **-sa-na**$_2$**-**

amgizigax̂ta-lakan A 1973 *vt.neg.* to be uneasy with, afraid of (*cf.* **an'gi-zigax̂ta-lakan**) + **-ziga-** (**-diga-**)**-x̂ta-**

amgit-, **amgisix** A 1840-, Ab 1963, **havicha-** Am 1963 *vt.* to praise (*e.g.* Luke 16:8, E **hiiyu-lix**); **amgiti-x̂** A 1836-40 *vn.* praise (E **amchu-ĝa-x̂**) + **-t-**

amgichaĝi-x̂ Ab 1963 (-chix̂) *vn.* respected + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

amgita-lakan A 1909 *vr.* to disapprove of himself (**inaqaam**, J 78:139) + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

amgitada-lix A 1838 *vt.* to bless (Matthew 5:44, E **blagusluvi-x̂tada-**) + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-da-**

amgitana-x̂ A 1860 *vn.* praiseworthy: **hazaangulax sulaĝaa amgitanax̂ ax̂** to keep back anger is praiseworthy + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-na**$_2$-

aamgi-x̂ *see* **aamax**

amxi-x̂ E 1909-, A 1952-, **amgi-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* fish meat ▫ **qam amxa** E 1909, **qam amxii** E 1909-, A 1952- meat of fish

aamxiida-x̂ E 1909 *n.* plate, slice of dried halibut meat cut from the bone after the fillets (*cf.* **huda-x̂**) are cut off; En 1982 *pl.* thin slices of fish meat + **-aada-**

amgix̂-six E 1834-, A 1840-, **agmix̂-six** A 1840-60 1. *vi.* to watch, keep night watch; **amgix̂**, **amgiĝi-x̂** A 1840, **agmiĝ-** 1860 *vn.* watch, guard ▫ **amgim siichin hiisix̂ amgiĝan hamiĝaan** E 1860-70, **amgim il agmiĝim siching hiisagan a[h]miĝaan** A 1860 about the fourth watch of the night (Mark 6:48)

2. *vt.* to watch, guard ▫ **tanadgusiin amgiĝikux̂** E 1909 he is guarding his village; **amgix̂ akiitax̂ amgix̂sxaqas ax̂takus** A 1952 (the enemies) were watched even at night (N.M. 3:34); **aman Miichim Aliiĝuu umlaax̂tax̂ amgiqalikux̂** Ea 1909 he watched for M. A. to wake up (J 8:28); **hitlagaax̂tax̂ amgiĝii(ngan) ax̂takung** A 1952 I watched it (the child) so it should not go out

amgiĝna-x̂ E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **agmiĝna-x̂** A 1860 *n.* sentry, sentinel; guard; tender, shepherd (*e.g.* Luke 2:8) ▫ **smiiniyan amgiĝnan** E 1860-70, **smiiniyas amgiĝnas** A 1860 the tenders of the swine (Mark 5:14) + **-na**$_1$-

amgiĝnaĝi-lix E 1832-, A 1952 *vi.* to have a guard, be watched + **-na**$_1$**-ĝi-**

amgiĝnax̂ta-l A 1952 *vt.* to have as guard: **amgiĝnax̂tanaan** (he wanted to kill) the one he had as guard, his guard (N.M. 3:90) + **-na**$_1$**-x̂ta-**

amgiĝnaala-lix Eu 1909 *vp.* to be assigned as watchman (**ngaan** to him, J 34:101) + **-na**$_1$**-ula-**

amgix̂ta-lix A 1840 *vt.*, 1909 *vrt.* to watch (J 77:215); A 1973 *vt.* to keep ▫ **aduu amgix̂taamis aqaan amasukux̂** A 1973 maybe you'll keep it (your hair) long (*cf.* **aduta-lix**) + **-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

amgu-lix Eua 1909- *vt.* to dig (ground); to cut out (wood) (*cf.* **ahngux-six**, **asux-six**, A **hilgi-lix**; **kamgu-lix**)
[[*cf.* I **avguq-** to slice up, cut up, *etc.*]]

hamĝa-x̂ E 1834, Ea 1909, A 1791-, Ab 1931–63, **amĝa-x̂** Ea 1952-, **amx̂a-x̂** Epkn 1909-, **havĝa-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.* 1. sleeve (*also* **qamx̂a-x̂** Eup 1805-); **Hamĝakix** A 1791 His Sleeves, *name of tributary man* (at Adak 854)

2. **amĝa-** Eb 1984 arm (= **chuyu-x̂**)

3. Au 1952 pectoral fin (A **cha-x̂**, E **igachuqda-x̂**)
[[AY **amraq** sleeve *probably borrowed from Aleut*]]

amĝi-lix E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1963, **amx̂i-lix** Epun 1909-, **avĝi-l** A 1952 *vi.* to fight, wrestle (*cf.* **saku-lix**, **tayaĝu-lux-six**); **amx̂i-x̂** En 1952 *vn.* contest (*same as* **kayu-la-x̂**); **amĝi-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1963, **avĝi-x̂** Am 1963 fight, war ▫ **Imaan asix amĝiingan** E 1909 I'm going to fight with John; **tiyix as avĝikux** Au 1952 (two birds) are fighting
[[*possibly derived from* **am-** -]]

amĝiilux̂ E 1834, A 1952- *n.* fighting place; A *name of bluff* (Atka 290) + **-aluĝ-**

amĝina-x̂ A 1862, Ab 1963 *vn.* fighter + **-na**$_1$-

amĝiisa-lix E 1805, 1909, A 1952-, **amx̂iisa-lix** En 1978 *vt.* to fight with ▫ **Imaan amĝiisaangan** E 1909 I'm going to fight with John; **txidix amĝiisaqalii(ĝin) ax̂takus** A 1952 they started to fight + **-usa-**

amĝu-x̂ E 1791, Eb 1952- *n.* octopus (Eapun **ilgaaĝu-x̂**, A, Au **aaqana-x̂**); **Amĝux̂ Uĝalunax̂** Ea 1791 (amaxuk ugalyunak) Speared Octopus, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 17)
[[*cf.* AAY, GRI **amikuq** id.]]

amĝu-lix Ea 1982 [*vi.*] to spawn (*cf.* **it-xi-lix**)

ami-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52 *n.* maternal uncle, mother's brother; **Amin** *or* **Amiin** E Unimak 1791 Maternal Uncles *or* His Own Maternal Uncle, *name of old man* (at I 86); **Amitxin Salĝinax̂** Ea 1791 Provided His Maternal Uncles With Ducks, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 23)

ami- -

amiisa-lix A 1840-60 *vt.* to start, commence (**tunux̂** speaking, John 12:30) (*cf.* **angi-isa-lix**) +**-usa-**

amiisi-x̂ A 1840-60 *n.* beginning (Mark 1:1, 10:6, John 1:1-2, 1838 **angiisi-**, E **hiki-dusi-**) + **-usi-**

ahmi-lix En 1978, **ihmi-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be torn off (as of a pocket from the shirt)

hamit- E 1833, **amisix** Ea 1910-, **ahmisix** En 1978, **ihmisix** A 1909- *vt.* to tear, rip off (**tanam qachx̂ii** top layer of ground, J 16:8; **plaastirax̂** a plaster, *etc.*; 1833:66 sin) + **-t-**

ahmi- -

hamiĝ- E 1832-, **ahmiĝ-** En 1952-, A 1838-, Ab 1931 *pos.n.* vicinity, neighborhood (*cf.* **ilaanu-**); A 1838-60 region, country, province (Matthew 4:13, Mark 1:28, 6:55, 8:10, Luke 2:8, E **qugdu-**, **tana-**, **imuunu-**); time up to, about; *loc.* near, around; *abl.* from near, from beside; near (*with* **aĝa-lix** 5.); up to, about (time) ▫

Kiriniiyam hamiĝa tanax̂tanan E 1870 those living in the neighborhood of Cyrene (Acts 2:10); **wayaam sas ahmiĝangis** [= **ahmiĝingis**] **axsxaduukalakaĝis** A 1978 nowadays one can't get near those ducks; **hamakun tanaadaqadamchi hamiĝa akiitalix txidin nanaasanan** E 1861:13 those who suffer until they pass away; **Ahmiĝim Udaa** A 1952 *name of bays* (Atka 628, 629); **hawaan ahmiĝan amasukux̂ hama** A 1952 maybe it is around there someplace; **ahmiĝmis anĝaĝis** A 1860 people in your neighborhood, your neighbors (Luke 14:12, E **ilaanumin ulaĝina**-); **yaagax̂ amix̂kiiming suda** E 1909 take the log from beside me; **amgim sichin hiisix̂ amgiĝan hamiĝaan** E 1860-70 about the fourth watch of the night (Mark 6:48, A **ahmiĝaan**); **Hamaan aĝaaĝan-aqagan amiĝiigusaan** E 1870 just before He was going to appear (Acts 13:24) + **-ĝ-**

Naahmiĝu-s *see under* **na-**

ahmiĝaĝiituna-lakan A 1984, Ab 1963 (-gdu-) *vi.neg.* to be difficult to get at, to be inaccessible + **-ĝ-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)**-aatu-na**$_2$**-**

ahmiĝuunu-t A 1860 *n.pl.* your own people (Mark 5:19, E **ilaanu-**) + **-ĝ-uunu-**

a[h]miĝuuti-x̂ A 1840 *n.* neighbor (**ila-anu-x̂**) + **-ĝ-uut-**

ahmiinu- A 1860 *n.* 1. land, region (Mark 1:5, Luke 3.1, E **tana-**) □ **ahmiinux̂tanagan huzuu** all the land he (the Czar) has (Bukv. 12)

2. *pl.* kinsfolk (Luke 21:16, E **ilaasa-**), (my) own people (Cat. 20) (*cf.* **ila-aza-**); Ab 1931 kinsfolk, parent-in-law (husband's father, mother) + **-uunu-**

amichiila-x̂, **awichiira-x̂** A 1840, **ofichiira-x̂** A 1973 *n.* officer
[[*from Russian* **ofitsér** officer]]

amichuda-x̂ Ea 1952 *n.* leaf stem, 1983 main stalk of "putchki", cow parsnip, *Heracleum lanatum* (A **taaĝan'gix̂**)

ahmida-x̂ A 1840-62 (*unknown* 1984) *vn.* nasty, foul; abomination (Luke 16:15, E **amayakna-x̂**) □ **maqam hutxitangizulax ama a[h]midangis** 1862 evil and nasty deeds (Cat. 16); **a[h]midaĝa[h]lidas iliin timas [h]agyachada** 1860 cleanse us from everything nasty (Bukv. 4; E 1836 **kikagna-**)

a[h]midaĝi-lakan ama hagyalix A 1862 (to live) chaste and clean (Cat. 9); **ahmidaĝiichxuzaĝulax** A 1836 (lamidaĝichxusaĝulux) immaculate (of the Virgin, Bukv. 20, E **kikagnaĝiisaasaadaĝulux**) + **-ĝi-**

a[h]midaala-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be defiled + **-ula-**

a[h]midani-lix A 1860 *vr.* to be defiled (John 18:28, E **amayakna-**) + **-ni-**

a[h]midaasa-na-ning A 1860 my transgressions (Bukv. 5; E 1836 **malgaakanulux mananing** "what I do that should not be done") + **-usa-**

amidgi- 1. E 1791- *n. pl.* calf of leg (A, Au **aaĝi-x̂**) □ **kitagan amidgingin** En 1909 the calf of his leg (J 58:8); **kitagan amidgikix** Ea 1910 the calves of his legs (J 24:6); **amidgin qitikun** En 1982 the calf is cramped

2. E 1834-70, Ea 1952, Ab 1963 shank, lower leg (A **kudu-x̂**, Au **kuyu-x̂**) □ **kitangin amidgigan qagnangin** E 1870 the bones of their legs (John 19:31, A 1860 **kudungis**)

3. **amidgis, cham amidgingis** A 1952- (ms. **-dĝ-**) *pl.* metacarpal bones, metacarpus (E 1952 **cham qudgan saadangin**); **Amidgis** (ms. -dĝ-) *name of rocks* (Tanaga Island 968)
[[*possibly derived from* **am- -**, *cf.* CAY **amelraq**, ulna, GRI **amileraq** radius; fibula]]

hamidux̂ *see under* **ham-six**

amig-: **qaqam amigin** Eu 1909 *n.pl.* food refuse (J 82:15 *for* Au **chugnan**, *see under* **chyu-lix**)

Amix̂ E 1834, 1840 (Zap. 1:269), **Tanax̂-Amix̂** Ea 1909-, *rel.* **Tanax̂-Amiĝim** 1909 (J 9:2), **Tanax̂-Amim** 1983, *precontact name of* the Pribilof Islands (1834), *especially* St. Paul Island; **Akuuĝix̂ Tanax̂-Amix̂** Ea 1983 St. George Island
[[*cf.* **[h]amiĝ-** *under* **ahmi- -**]]

Tanax̂-ngiin Amix̂siisa-ax̂txin Ea 1909 *vt.* take us to Tanax̂ Amix̂, go to T.A. with us (J 9:15) + **-(x̂)si-usa-**

Amilaaya-x̂ E 1903-, A 1973-, **Amilaayu-x̂** A 1948- *n.* American; **Amilaaya-l** A 1973- *vi.* to speak English (*cf.* **Amlikaana-x̂**, **Amirkaanchi-x̂**)
[[*apparently from a shortened form of Russian* **amerikánets** *or* **amerikánskiy** American *with Aleut suffix* **-Vya-**, **-Vyu-**]]

amilg-, **amilgi-x̂** *n.* 1. En 1982, A 1833-, A 1838-, Au 1909 (rare) *n.* voice (*cf.* **tunu-x̂**); **amlix-six** A 1860 *vi.* to cry, wail (E **imachx̂i-lix**); 1909 to shout (J 79:54) □ **amilga** E 1838-70, A 1860-1952, **amilgii** E 1909 his voice; **ukux̂talakaĝing amilga tutaangan ax̂takung** A 1952 I did not see him but heard his voice; **amilgim aĝyaanginaa amligasanax̂** A 1860 he cried out with (**-asa-**) a loud voice (Luke 1:42, E **aĝaanginalix imasix**)
[[*cf.* CAY **aviu-** to scream; SY **avii-**, I **avi(g)u-** to have ringing in one's ears, *etc.*]]

amliga- A 1860 *vp.* to be proclaimed (Luke 12:3, E **tudmali-lga-**) + **-(ĝ)a-**

amilgaĝi-lix A 1791-1860 *vi.* to cry, shout (Luke 8:8, E **imasix**) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

amilĝ-, **amilĝi-x̂** n. 1. En 1982, A 1952- fishing place, place in the ocean where one gets fish □ **chagim amilĝii anasx̂il** A 1952 marking a place for getting halibut; **akayum hatxalan amilĝa** A the fishing place outside the pass (Atka 264, *cf.* 263, 341)

2. Ea 1952- fish as food, boiled fish □ **amilĝix̂ qaatunakux̂** 1983 one is hungry for fish
[[*cf.* **amlu-lix** *and* Esk. **amu-** to pull out, pull up]]

aming En 1935 I wish: **aming Aguuĝum nung ilaaĝuusaakaa anutaasakan** I wish God would help me

Amiiqa-x̂ A 1952 *n.* Saddleridge Point (Seguam Island 13)

ahmiiqa-x̂ En 1982, **aahmiiqa-x̂**, **aaqanam aahmiiqaa** A 1952- *n.* skin of octopus

Amirkaana-x̂ *see* **Amlikaana-x̂**

Amirkaanchi-x̂ Ebn 1978-, **Amrikaanchi-x̂** Eb 1984, A 1952- *n.* American (*cf.* **Amilaaya-x̂**)
||*from Russian pl.* **Amerikántsy**||

Amirkanchix̂si-lix Eb 1984 *vr.* to become American, "turn White" (*using English words in Aleut*) + **-x̂si-**

amitxi-x̂ Ea 1952 (*unknown* Ean 1983-84) *n.* decorated edging of seal skin, dyed throat cut in rings

amitim idgidusii A 1982 = **qamitim idgiducha** 1840

amiyuung E 1825 (amaik), 1834 (amiyung), 1840 (amiyúng), **amiyux̂** Ep 1941 *n.* king (Chinook) salmon, *Oncorhyncus tshawytscha* (*cf.* **chaguchi-x̂**)
||AAY Kod. **aamasuuk** large king salmon *from Aleut*; *cf.* CSY **awisu** king salmon||

amku-x̂ En 1952, **avku-** Au 1952 *n.* inner layer of skin ▫ **qachx̂im amkuu** En subcutaneous tissue; **kamgim amkuu** En, **kavim avkuu** Au head skin (covered by hair)

Amla-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of bight* (Kasatochi Island 670)

ahmla-lix A 1838-60 (*unknown* 1971-) *vt.* to overcome, come over: **angalix̂ qaxchxim ilan angaliĝikux̂; taĝa qaxchxix̂ haman ahmlanaĝulax** 1860 the light shines in darkness, but the darkness did not overcome it (John 1:5, E **imuunuu su-**; *likewise* John 12:55, E **imu-**)
||*possibly* **ahm-la-**, *cf.* SY **ape-**, I **api-** to become covered with snow||

Amlax A 1759-, **Amlagi-x̂** A 1952- *n.* Amlia Island (18); **Amlagi(m) Kangayuu** A 1952 the east end of A., *lit.* the upper part of A. (21); **Amlagi(m) Chmaa** 1840- the west end of A., *lit.* the tail of A. (194); **Amlax** A 1791 (amlyak) *name of old man* (at Amlia 75)
||*possibly derived from* **am-** -||

amli-x̂ E 1791-1910 (*unknown* Ebap 1983-84) *n.* spring (season) (*cf.* **qanikinga**); **Amli(m) tugidaa** En 1791 May, *lit.* spring month (A **Agika(m) tigaluĝa**), E 1871 June

amlix-six *see* **amilg-**

Amlikaana-x̂ E 1909, Au 1909, **Amirkaana-x̂** E 1935- *n.* American ▫ **Amirkaanang aqadalix ingamakux̂** Eb 1984 I'm already becoming an American (speaking English)
||*from Russian* **amerikán-skiy**||

Amlu-x̂ En 1950- *name of beach with camp, ancient village site* (Umnak 44); **Amlu(m)-tanangin** En 1984 the islands outside A. (Umnak 45)

amlu-lix E 1870-1952 *vt.* to draw, bail (water, John 2:8-9) (*cf.* **aglu-lix**)
||*cf. Esk.* **amu-** to pull out, pull up; *cf. also* **amilg-**||

avlulaasi-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* spoon with a handle (Jochelson 1925, plate 26.19) + **-la-usi-**

amluusi-x̂ E 1870- *n.* dipper (made of shell, with a handle, Ea 1983); **taangam qinganagan amluucha** 1870 a cup (*lit.* dipper) of cold water (Matthew 10:42) (*cf.* **agluusi-x̂**) + **-usi-**

amlux-six A 1840, **amlugi-l** A 1973 *vt.* to wrap up, cover (*obsolete*) (*cf.* **imgux̂-six**)

amna- A 1860- *pos.n. abl.* out of the number of ▫ **hamakux amnakiin ataqan** 1860 one of the two (John 1:40, E **ilkiin**); **hamakus amnangiin kiin ayagaa aaĝan aĝnax̂ hama?** 1860 whose wife shall she be of them (Mark 12:23, E **iliin**)
||*cf.* AAY **amler-**, CAY **amller-**, GRI **amerla-** to be many; CI **amisu-t** many, GRI shoal of seals||

amnaĝu-lix E 1780- *vi.* to be numerous, many, much; *neg.* to be few, little (A, Au **alana-lakan, qalaĝi-lix**) (*cf.* **hasina-lix**) ▫ **iikun aslingiin Sanaĝagim kugan angaĝix̂ amnaĝunax̂** Eu 1909 on that occasion the people were numerous at Sanak, there were many people at Sanak (J 40:18); **ulux̂tam amnaĝugan ilaan chaang ulux̂tax̂** five out of the many baidarkas (*ibid.* 48); **angaĝim amnaĝungin** E 1909 many people + **-ĝu-**

amnaĝudim E 1826- many times (A **qalaĝidim**) + **-ĝu-di-**

amnaĝut-, **amnaĝusix** E 1834- *vt.* to increase (*cf.* **angunasix**) ▫ **mangiyux̂ ilangin amnaĝuchaa** 1870 increase the faith in us (Luke 17:5, A **ludaanut-**) + **-ĝu-t-**

amnax̂-six E 1834-, A 1952- *vi.* to run, flow, stream (of river, water, blood); **amnax̂** E 1909 *vn.* stream, current (*cf.* **anu-x̂**); A 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 905)
||*from* ***an(u)-maĝ-**, *see* **anu-lix**||

amnaĝala-lix En, A 1952- *vp.* to be taken by the stream, float downstream ▫ **chiganam alixchan amnaĝalakux̂** A 1952 it is floating down in the middle of the creek + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

amnaĝasa- E 1909 *vt.* to float with ▫ **chiganam/anum amnaĝasaa** what the river/current carries away, carried away by the river/current (Au **anuusaa**) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

Amnaĝdiga-x̂ Ea 1983 Seredka Bay (Krenitzin Islands 27) + **-diga-**

amnax̂t-, **amnax̂six** E 1832- *vt.* to carry away (of current); *vr.* to overflow (of river) ▫ **anum amnax̂tikuu** En 1982 the current carried him away; **amnax̂sxakux̂** Eu 1910 he was carried away by the current (J 35:65); **chiganan txidin amnaĝnan** 1838-70 the rivers overflowed (Matthew 7:25, A **maxsix**) + **-t-**

amni-lix *see* **am-** -

amnix̂-six En 1978, A 1973-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to throw, fling □ **hlax̂ alaĝum achidan amnigikux̂** A 1978 the boy is throwing rocks down by the beach [[*from* ***an(u)-mig-**, *see* **anu-lix**]]

amnigaasa-da-lix A 1860 *vt.* to throw (several times, Mark 9:22), *vr.* to throw themselves (**ngaan** upon him, Mark 3:10) + **-aasa-** (**-usa-**) **-da-**

amnixta-lix E 1834 *vi.* (?) to throw about, *vt.* to throw out; A 1973 *vt.* to throw rocks at (person) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

amnixtaasa-lix E 1832-, A 1791-, Abm 1963 *vt.* to throw (object); Ea 1910 to scatter (**ngaan** on it, J 17:139); E 1860-70, A 1860 *vr.* to throw oneself (*cf.* **anuusa-lix**) □ **quganas amnixtaasaqadada** A 1950 quit throwing rocks; **Ngaan txidin amnixtaasadaqangin** E 1860-70 they threw themselves upon Him, pressed upon Him (Mark 3:10) + -(**x̂**)**ta-usa-**

amqi-x̂ *see* **aq-** -

Amrikaanchi-x̂ *see* **Amirkaanchi-x̂**

hamsat-, hamsas 1. A 1952- *vt.* to turn and finish the weaving of the edge of a grass basket (*object* **isx̂atix̂** basket *or* **isx̂atim hacha** the edge of the basket)

2. **ukuutam havsiting** Au *n.pl.* the holes around the edge of the pack basket (A **dahmiqungis**)

[[*possibly derived from* **ham-six**]]

amsxi-naax̂-six E 1909, En 1982 (*unknown* Ep 1983, Eun 1984) *vi.* to mock, tease (*cf.* **manaax̂ta-lix, qaalaax̂-six, qilu-lix**); 1909 to deceive, cheat (*cf.* **adalu-lix**)

amsxinaax̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* id. + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

amta-x̂ E 1936-, A 1952- *n.* bird's breastbone; A 1840- *name of village site* (Atka 338)

Aamtaagi-s A 1952- *n.pl. name of islets* (Atka 490) + ***-Vg-**

amtatu-x̂ duck of uncertain identification, *lit.* having a big breastbone: E 1834-40, 1909 *Russian* gogol' = goldeneye, *Clangula bucephala* (En **kuchuchuda-x̂, A hanim kamgituu**); (*unknown* Ep 1983); En 1950-52 lesser (or greater) scaup, *Aythya affinis* (*marila*, A **kuchutu-x̂**); En 1984 canvasback, *Aythia valisineria* (1948-52 **umxayu-x̂**); A 1952 pintail, *Anas acuta* (En **tuuklu-x̂**) + **-tu-**

amta-lix E 1826-, A 1838- *vr.* to repent; to regret, be sorry; **amta-x̂** E 1870, A 1840 *vn.* repentance [[*cf.* **amtnisa-**]]

amtaasa-l A 1952 *vrt.* to regret □ **hamaanuusalakan angalining ngus amtaasakuq, aaĝan haakus hlas qam hasinaa waaĝaasakus** I regret that I did not go over there, for those boys came back with lots of fish + **-usa-**

amtaasi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* repentance (Luke 3:3, E **amtax̂**) + **-usi-**

amtat-, amtas A 1952- *vt.* to walk along the side of (**qaya-x̂** hill), the one foot higher than the other, at the same level of height or slantwise up or down □ **qayax̂ amtas hangakux̂** 1952 he is going slantwise up the hill

amti-x̂ E 1909- **avti-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* hill by the shore (P. Merculieff 1978: a low grassed cliff that one can climb without great difficulty); bank (*cf.* **kingti-x̂, kniix̂**); A 1952- steep and even slope of a hill or cliff; Au 1952 steep cliff down to the sea (*cf.* **amax, iga-na-x̂**); Ab 1892 mountain; Abm 1963 cliff; E 1870, A 1838-60 *Bibl.* mountain, hill (*cf.* **kiiĝuusi-x̂, qaya-x̂, amag-da-x̂**); hill-country (Luke 1:39) □ **iqyaĝilix Aglagam sadaan aĝaqlikum, Aglagam amtii adukux̂, kangagan usuu ayagan angamdiin unguchilix amtix̂ akaaĝax̂takun ukux̂talix** En 1909 when, paddling, he got outside A., he saw the long bank of A. and women sitting side by side all along the top of it (J 50:7); **tanadgusiim amtigan kangan ulalĝichx̂inax̂** En 1910 he had a house built (for his daughter) on the highest spot of his village (J 73:6); **hagangudaĝan amtim ilidan hadan** A 1952 up along the slope

amtiqda(m) quchxa Ea 1952- *n.* the part of the back between the shoulders + ***-qda-**

amtnisa-x̂ta-lix A 1840 (**-ĝa-** *vp.*) *vt.* to exhaust, wear out

[[*apparently* **amt-nisa-** to wait for to be exhausted; **amt-** - *possibly the base of* **amta-lix**]]

amu- 1. **amu-x̂** A 1791-, Ab 1909–31, Abm 1963 *n.* piece of clothes; *pl.* clothes, dress (*cf.* **chux̂taqa-x̂**, E **hax̂sa-x̂**); A 1840 goods □ **amut chul** A 1952 putting on his clothes

2. **amu-l** A 1952-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vt. & vr.* to dress (*cf.* **chu-la-lix**); A 1973 *vi.* to molt, shed feathers □ **txin amuda** A 1952, **tin amuya** Au 1909 dress yourself (E **txin chulada**)

[[*cf.* Esk **amiq** skin, peel, rind, *and* ***-u-**]]

amuĝi-lix A 1860, Ab 1931 *vi.* to have clothes on, be clothed (Mark 5:15, E **chux̂taqaĝilix**) + **-ĝi-**

amux̂ta-lix A 1838 *vt.* to have on, be clothed in (Matthew 3:4, E 1838 **hax̂sax̂talix**, 1870 **chux̂ta-**) + **-x̂ta-**

amux̂taasa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to dress himself with (Luke 16:19, E **igiim hax̂sataasa-**) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

amuliga-schaglil A 1952 *n.pl.* cutting out clothes + **-liga-**

amux̂taqagna-s A 1973 *n.pl.* pieces of worn clothes + **-x̂ta-qa-gna-**

amux̂taqagnaĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to have on sackcloth (Luke 10:13) + **-x̂ta-qa-gna-ĝi-**

amu-lix E 1909- *vt.* to tie up, moor (baidarka, skiff) □ **iqyaan saakuutasix amuqadaagiim** En 1910 having turned over and moored his baidarka (J 53:22)

amux̂si-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to fasten: **tutasii alukan amux̂sikan** sewing on his ear (that had been torn off) + **-x̂si-**

amuusi-x̂ En 1982 *n.* mooring rope, painter; **Amuusi-x̂** En 1909- Amos Point (Umnak 39) + **-usi-**

amu-lix E 1791-, A 1791-, Abm 1963 *vi.* to lighten, flash (lightning; A also as from a window); **amu-x̂** *vn.* lightning, with or without thunder, Eap *also* thunder (*cf.* **chiduyax̂, sulux**) □ **amux̂ ay[g]axsi[x]** E 1805 the lightning flashes, *lit.* goes; **amux̂ amulix** E 1838-70 id. (Matthew 24:27); **amum qignaĝii** Ep 1941 lightning, *lit.* thunder with fire; **amu(m) taganingin** Ea 1952- hail, *lit.* lightning snow (A **taganim qaklagingis**) ||*perhaps cf.* Esk. **auma(q)** ember, glowing coal; *possibly* PEA ***awu-**||

Amuda-x̂ A 1791 (ammudax) *name of tributary man* (at Chugul 712) + **da-**

amu- 1. A 1860-, Au 1909 *aux.v. with the intentional expressing* near future: to be ready to, about to (E **maayu-**), A will soon (E **-iiqila-**); Au to start to (A, E **-qali-**) □ **asx̂aaĝan amukux̂** A 1860 who was about to die, at the point of death (John 4:47, E **tanaadaqadam hamiĝan anaa**); **haqaaĝan amukux̂** A 1978 he'll come soon (E **aqaaqlanax̂**); **waaĝaaĝan amuqalikux̂** A 1950 he's about to arrive; **qan'gix̂ amaatxaqadaaĝan amuuĝutakux̂** A 1952 the winter will soon again be close at hand (said in October); **maqat maaĝ-amukux̂** Au 1909 he starts to do what he did before (J 82:21, A, E **maqatxin maqalikux̂**); **saĝaax̂ amukuĝaa** Au 1909 when she began to sleep (ibid. 24, A, E **saĝaqalikuĝaan**)

2. A 1840- *in the past tense* distant past: before, long time ago; A 1909 (J 79:40 *with intentional*; 79:43 *with conjunctive*), Au a while ago □ **haqaaĝan amunax̂** A 1952 he came (here) long time ago (perhaps several years ago); **il aaĝan amuqaam hadan** A 1860 to where he was before (John 6:62, E **kadimadaan ilan aqaam hadan**); **as avaaĝal, as uyaaĝal angaliix̂ amunaan [h]ix̂tal** Au 1952 (Raven) told that he had been falling down with her, lying down with her (J 82:6, E **angalinaan**) ||*possibly the same word as* **amu-x̂**, **amu$_1$-l** dress, *cf.* **hax̂sa-lix** 1. *and* 2.||

amudaaka-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* formerly (*Russian* nekogda) + **-da-iika-**

ahmux-s A 1973- *vt.* to gnaw (like rats)

Amuga-x̂ Eu 1970- Captain's Bay (Unalaska 67); **Amugam aaliisii** Eu 1984 the landing place of A. (Unalaska 71, 1970-75 **Selematov aaliisii**, where S. used to land); **Amug(am) lakaayaa** the son of A., *name of mountain* (Unalaska 72); **Amug(am) tangingin** Eu 1984 islets in Captain's Bay (Unalaska 74)

Amugulix *or* **-li-x̂** E 1840 (Zap. 1:162 -lik) Amugul Bay (Unalaska 25, 1984 **Imlichim udaa**)

amux̂ína-x̂ E 1834, **amuuĝina-x̂** Ep 1941 (*unknown* Ebapn 1982-84) [*vn.*] important, dignified; inaccessible

Amuux̂ta-x̂ E/A 1766- *n.* Amukta Island (westernmost of the Islands of Four Mountains)

amulina-lix A 1860-, Ab 1931–63 *vi.* to make loud noise, to be loud (*cf.* **aĝyaangina-lix**) □ **amulinal tunux̂tazax̂** A 1950 he talks loudly; **tunux̂tal amulinaaĝanax̂t** don't talk too loudly; **amilgim amulinaa** 1860 loud voice (Luke 4:33, E **aĝaangina--**); **sulgim amulinaayulax** A 1952 a slight noise

Amunax̂ax A 1840-, **Amunax̂agi-x̂** A 1952- *n.* *name of deep fiords* (Amlia 170, Atka 476); **Amunax̂agim suluga** A 1952 *name of bight*, *lit.* the noise (echo) of A. (Amlia 171, at the entrance of 170)

aahmuusa-l A 1984 *vt.* to try to beat, overcome (**agitaadaan** his fellow, the other one); **aahmuusa-lakan** A 1973- *vt.neg.* to be penny-pinching, not wasteful (*cf.* **sitx̂isi-lix**) + **-usa-**

amyágis A 1840 *n.pl.* stripe, trimming (*Russian* polosa, podzory) (*same as* **hasa-x̂** 2.)

hamyax̂ A 1840 *n.* hero

hamyúgax̂ E 1834 (*unknown* Eb 1984) *n.* hare (*cf.* **uskaana-x̂**); *perhaps* **Hamyuka-x̂** Ea 1791 (am'yukax) *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 48)

ana-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892- mother □ **anang** my mother; **anamas** A 1840 (our) mother (*Russian* matushka); **anam agiitudaa** A 1840 mother's sister; **anaaguzax̂** A 1840 real mother; **anang qalax̂tax̂** Au 1952 my mother-in-law, *lit.* having the essence of my mother; **maqulax̂ hutxitaasizulax huzungin anaa adax̂** A 1860 idleness is the root, *lit.* mother (*Russian* mat'), of all evil

2. A 1840-1952 maternal aunt, mother's sister; **anang** (*ms.* -k) **agiicha** E 1804 id., *lit.* my other mother

3. E 1909-, Au 1909- *du.*, A 1860- *pl.* parents (*cf.* **agu-na-**) □ **anaking** E, Au, **ananing** A my parents

4. A 1948- outside leaf of grass; sheath, outer layer of stalk of cow parsnip (*cf.* **hla-x̂**)
||*cf.* AY **aana**, CSY **naa**, ECI, GRI **anaana** mother, *etc.*, *apparently children's words*||

anaada-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1909-, Ab 1963 mother □ **anaadang** my mother; mother (term of address); **anaadakix** Ea 1909 his parents (J 1:11)

2. A 1840 stepmother + **-aada-**

anaĝi-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* motherless + **-ĝi-**

anaĝiisi- E 1950- *n.* stepmother □ **anaĝiicha** En 1950 his/her stepmother; **anaĝiising** Ea 1983 my stepmother + **-ĝiisi-**

anax̂ta-lix *vt.* to have as a mother, to have as parents □ **ulax anax̂tal** Au 1909 having two parents (J 82:2); **anax̂tanaan** En 1910 his own foster-mother (alive, J 74:51), **anax̂taqaan** id. (killed, ibid. 52); **anax̂tanang** *lit.* the one I have as a mother = Eun 1982-84, A 1948 stepmother; Eb 1871, Ea 1952-, Eu 1984 mother-in-law; E 1909, En 1952 maternal aunt, mother's sister; E 1909 father's brother's wife + **-x̂ta-**

anaakachiida-x̂ E 1825 *n.* [respected] mother; **anaakchiida-ng** Eb 1952 my mother + **-Vkachiida-**

anaviya-ki Au 1909 *n.du.* my parents (J 82:8, E **anaking**) + ***-viya-**

ana-x̂ something *see* **a-lix**

hana- E 1833:95 (*unknown* Ep 1983) *vt.*: **umakun an'gitanatxin anĝiin hanalakaĝin, tutakux̂txin** you feel that your thoughts are decent and tranquil (*Russian* poryadochny i spokoyny), *lit. perhaps* do not disturb your soul

hana- - [size; hump]
[[*cf.* CAY **maneq**, I **maniq** tussock, GRI **maneq** moss; *cf.* **tumta-x̂**]]

anaata- Ea 1983, **hanaata-** A 1983 *vt.* to have the size of: **yaagax̂ usuun anaatlakax̂** Ea, **hyaagax̂ huzuun hanaatalakax̂** A the beam has not the same size all around, that is, is a 2 x 4 or 2 x 6, *etc.* + **-aat- (x̂)ta-**

hanatu-lix 1. E 1780- (1909- **a-**), A 1973- (*from* E) *vi.* to be thick (as of a log or rope, A **tumtatu-l**, or of a book, A **sxiixtu-l**); **hanatu-lakan** E 1780- *neg.* to be thin (A **igiĝida-l**)
2. **hanatu-x̂** Au 1909 big roundish mountain; **Unmagim Anatuu** En 1952- Okmok Caldera (the volcano of northern Umnak, Umnak 9); **Yaĝim-anatuuyulux** Ep 1903 "Narrow Point", *name of rocky point* (St. George Island) + **-tu-**

aantuuda-lakan E 1805- *vi. neg.* to be thin, slender (A **igiĝida-l**); to be flat (A **ichaaqida-l**) (*cf.* **achiig(u)sa-lix** *under* **ati-**) □ **ayagaadax̂ aantuud(a)lakax̂** En 1978 the girl is slender; **yaagax̂ aantuud(a)lakax̂** En 1978 the stick is thin *or* flat; **aantuud(a)ĝulux** E 1805 (antotgolu) silken shawl, *lit.* something thin; **Yaĝim Aantuudaayulux** Eu 1984 'Slender Point' (Unalaska 32) + **-aada-**

anax E 1805-, A 1840-, **anagi-x̂** E 1834, A 1952-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **ahnax** Eun 1909- *n.* club, stick for clubbing animals and big fish; **anax-six** E 1909, A 1952-, A 1931, Am 1982, **ahnax-six** En 1978- *vt.* to hit, strike, with a club or stick □ **ahnagii** E 1909, **anaga** A 1952 his club; **klisam anaga** A 1840 dented bar of trap; **chagix̂ ahnaxsix asx̂atikux̂** En 1978 he clubbed the halibut to death
[[CSY **anagu-**, CAY, I **anau-** to strike, hit with a stick or the like]]

ahnaxsa-lix En 1978, **anagasa-l** A 1840- *vt.* to hit (**ngaan** it/him) with □ **yaagax̂ isuĝim ngaan ahnaxsakux̂** En he hit the hair seal with a stick; **ayax̂uun sabaakamaan anagasal** A 1952 hit the dog with his walking stick + **-asa-**(**-usa-**)

anagasi-x̂ E 1805 *n.* native axe; **Alitxum Anagacha** Eu 1791 (alitxum anagycha) War Axe, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 52); **anagusi-x̂** Ab 1931 club for killing fur seal + **-asi-**, **-usi-**

anagachaĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to have staves (Mark 14:43, Luke 22:52, E **anagaĝilix**) + **-asi-aĝi-** (**-usi-ĝi-**)

anamix-six A 1840, **anamixta-l** A 1952-, Abm 1963 *vt.* to hit (several or several times) with a stick; **anamig-** Ab 1963 to knock □ **hiikux sabaakax anamixtada** 1952 hit those two dogs + **-mig- (x̂)ta-**

anamixtaasa-lix A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to hit (several or several times) with □ **tmuusix̂ Hamaan kamganaan anamixtaasanas** 1860 they smote Him on the head with a reed (Mark 15:19, E **tugamixtaasa-**) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-usa-**

anaxta- E 1791 *vt.* to club, hit *in* **Algan Anaxtanax̂** Eu Clubbed (*or* Clubbing) Mammals, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 125); **Hlaan Anaxtax̂** Umnak 1791 (lan anaxtax) Hitting (?) His Son, *name of man* (at Umnak 78) + **-(x̂)ta-**

Anagaxsa-x̂ A 1952 Anagagsik Island (716)

Anagax̂xan En 1952 (1984 **Anagax̂sxan**?) Polivnoi Rock (Unalaska 126)

Anagula-x̂ En 1952- Anangula (Ananiuliak) Island (Umnak 149)

Aan(a)gulaada-x̂ En 1976-, **Aanuglaada-x̂** En 1984 *name of islet* (Umnak 153)

anaagul(u)maan E 1909-, **anaagulgaan** Eau 1970- only then; just now; now at last; for the first time (A **-zax̂chi-**) (*cf.* **taaman**) □ **anaagulmaan waya ax̂tikuqing** En 1982 I just now got up; **ting asx̂ayayukunax̂txin anaagul[u]maan asx̂anam matadangin txin masangan aĝikuqing** Eu 1910 for a long time you tried to kill me, but now I am about to make you like dead people are (J 35:61); **anaagulgaan txin ukux̂takuqing** Eu 1984 this is the first time I see you; **ayagax̂ anaagulmaan ayayaaĝan ayayaguun** Ea 1910 when a woman menstruates for the first time (J 11:3)
[[*apparently* **anaag-ulug** not, **-(ng)aan** to, for]]

hanax̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, **hanĝi-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* breaking sea, surf (*cf.* **taaga-x̂**); **anax̂-six** En 1978, **hanax̂-s** A 1952-, Ab 1931–63 *vi.* to be breaking (sea); **hanĝi-n** E 1805-, Au 1952, Am 1982, **-s** A 1952-, Ab 1963 *n.pl.* breakers, surf □ **hanax̂ malgal** A 1952 there is breaking; **alaĝum achidaa hanax̂s** A 1952 the sea is breaking against the beach; **hanĝii uĝlal** A 1952 the breaking sea is calming down; **alaĝum anĝingin** En 1978, **achiyam hanĝingi** Au 1952 breakers (Au *also* swell, A **kamla-l**)

hanaĝala-l A 1971 *vp.* to be taken by the breakers (of people in a boat) + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

anĝida-n Ea 1952 *vn. pl.* breakers; **anĝidaqdakux̂** it ceases to break + **-da-**

haanĝimiida-l A 1952- *vi.* the sea is breaking moderately, not too rough + **-mi-aada-**

haanĝiyuuda-l A 1952- *vi.* there are small breakers along the beach, **haanĝiyuuda-s** *vn.pl.* + **-yu-aada-**

anaĝi-x̂ *see* **a-lix**

Anax̂tusi-x̂ Eb 1871 (Annaĝxtusik) Buktinskoye Seleniye (in Pavlof Bay)
[[*perhaps* **hanax̂-t-usi**]]

Anaĝulax̂ag-is A 1952 *n.pl.* Middle Rock (Adak Island 850)

analux̂ E 1778-, A 1840-, Au 1952 *n.* hatchway, doorway (*e.g.* J 67:39); ladder, ladder-pole (to the exit hole in the roof of the ancient sod house); **analuĝin** E 1870 *pl.* stairs (Acts 21:35) (*cf.* **traapa-x̂**)
||Y **ane-**, I, **ani-** to go out, *with the suffix* **-alux̂** place for -||

anamanaĝi-x̂ E 1832-34 (*unknown* Ep 1941) *vn.* business, use, trade (Matthew 25:16); **anamnaĝlakan** Eakn 1982- *vi. neg.* to be weak, powerless, ineffective ○ **anamnaĝiidalilakax̂** Ek he can't even do it (is sick, not strong enough) + **-na**$_2$- (*or* **-na**$_1$-) **-ĝi-**

anamasx̂i-lix E 1834 (-sxi-) *vt.* to notice, observe, appoint somebody (**ngaan**) (*unknown* Eapu 1983-84); Ep 1941, **anamisx̂i-lix** En 1984 to mark (En fishing place) with (En landmark) (*cf.* **anasx̂i-lix** *under* **anat-**) + **-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi-**)
anamisx̂ita-lix En 1982 *vt.* to imitate, try to do what one has seen other people do (**malganan ukux̂tanatxin qidulix**) + **-sx̂i-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

anamchu-x̂ E 1840- (Zap. 1:65 anamuq), Ep 1941 (animchux̂), Ekn 1948- *n.* kind of mouse (Zap. "without tail"), *possibly* lemming, *Dicrostonyx groenlandicus* (*cf.* **asx̂ukida-x̂**, **chixchimaqu-x̂**, **simsila-x̂**)

Anamxi-x̂ A 1952 *name of rock* (Kanaga Island 915) *and islet* (Amchitka Island 1026, is situated at 1028)

Anan (*perhaps* **Ana-n** *pl.*) Ea 1983 *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 53)

Anaankuch(am)-chamluu Ea 1975 (-chmaluu), 1983 "Anaankuchax̂'s (woman's name) chin", *name of rock on beach* (Krenitzin Islands 69)

anangaa! E 1909- *interjection of fright* (*e.g.* J 60:2) (A **ayayaa**)

Anangusi-x̂ A 1952 Gareloi Island (973)

anaaqida-x̂ E 1909, Eu 1984, **anaaqisa-x̂** Eu 1984, En 1948- *n.* counterpart in an affectionate relation between an older and younger person (En 1949 the older one is a patron of the younger, *cf.* Jochelson 1933:70); En 1982 person named after someone; Eu 1984 = **aacha-x̂**; **anaaqiza-** A 1840 pattern, original; 1860 image, picture (Mark 12:16, Luke 20:24; of the icons)
||*possibly derived from* **a-na-** being||
Anaaqisaĝi-x̂ E Umnak 1791 (anakisaix) *vn.* Has A Counterpart, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 4) + **-ĝi-**

anaqla-x̂ Ab 1982 *n.* Koryak person
||**a-na**$_1$**-qla-**||

aanaqliita-x̂ *see* **aanghliqiita-x̂**

aanasnaada-x̂ Eakn 1909-, A 1978 (*from* E), **aanisnaada-x̂** Epukn 1941- *n.* bumblebee (*doubtful identifications*: 1909 bee; Epu(?)k butterfly, *cf.* **saquchikda-x̂**) ○ **tayaĝum aanasnaadax̂ ugdux̂taa** En 1909 a man with a [bumble]bee as a magic guise (J 48:33, *cf.* J 9:6); **aanasnaadam/aanisnaadam ulaa** Eapn 1941- monkshood, *Aconitum maximum* (*doubtful identifications*: 1941 lupine, *Lupinus nootkatensis*, *cf.* **ahni-x̂**; Ea 1983 cranesbill, *Geranium erianthum*, A **chuhnusi-x̂**), *lit.* bumblebee's house (A **maamanuuĝida-x̂**); **aanisnaadam saaxarangin** *or* **qaatungin** En 1936-52 yellow Indian paintbrush, *Castilleja unalaschkensis*, *lit.* bumblebee's sugar *or* favorite food
||*by syncope from* ***aanasinaada-x̂**, *diminutive of* ***ana-si-na-x̂** which gathers something, **a-na-** *under* **a-lix**||

anat-, **anati-x̂** E 1834-, A 1952-, **ahnati-x̂** En 1952- *n.* mark, property mark (on weapons, implements, driftwood); A *pl.* landmarks (*e.g.* cliffs, hills, gorges, creeks) for memorizing the location of fish in the sea (**amilĝix̂**) *etc.*; E 1834-70, A 1840 seal (cachet) (Matthew 27:66, John 6:27); **tunum qusan anatingin** E 1870 accents, *lit.* marks above the word; **aniqdum anatii** Ea 1983 birth marks (*cf.* **ahngu-x̂**)
||*possibly* **ana-t-** *vn.* procuring something||
aanchaada-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* hole (there are four) in the play board **qaga-tukda-x̂** into which the dart is flipped + **-aada-**
anachaĝana-a E 1839 serving as a mark, sign of (**qaĝam** benevolence, Hist. 11, A **[h]aqataasaqulii**) + -‡-**ĝa-na**$_1$-
aanachx̂uuda-x̂ E 1978-, A 1952-, Ab 1931–63 *n.* sight (of gun, rear and front) | AY **anacruq** front component of gunsight *from Aleut* | + ***-chx̂uuda-**
anasx̂i-lix E 1791-, A 1860-, Ab 1963, **ahnasx̂i-lix** En 1952-, **ahnatilĝi-lix** En 1978, **anatilĝi-l** A 1978 *vt.* to mark, put a property mark on (*e.g.* **ikla-x̂** driftwood); A to mark (*e.g.* **chagim amilĝii** place where one catches halibut) with a landmark (something put on the beach, *etc.*); **anasx̂i-x̂** A 1860, Ab 1931–63 *vn.* mark, sign, token (Mark 14:44); **Algax̂ Anasx̂inax̂** Eu 1791 (algax anisxinax) Marked The Mammal, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 4) + **-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi-**)
anasx̂ala- A 1840 *vp.*: **aluĝ-ngaan anasx̂alaax̂ta** may it be inscribed, *lit.* for it (**ngaan**) to be marked with writing; **aluĝim anasx̂alaa** (-naa) *vn.* inscription + **-sx̂-ala-** (**-lĝ-ula-**)
anasx̂iisa-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to mark (**ngaan** it) with (her digging stick, J 15:3) + **-sx̂i-usa-**
anasx̂isxa-lix E 1870, A 1840, Ab 1963 *vp.* to be marked, A 1840 to be sealed ○ **angalim anasx̂isxaqagan ilan** E upon a set day (Acts 12:21) + **-sx̂i-(t)-sxa-** (**-lĝi-t-lga-**)
anasx̂ita-lix E 1860-70 *vt.* to take notice of (Mark 4:24, *calque from Russian* zamechat'; A **haqaya-**) + **-sx̂i-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**
anasx̂usi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* seal, cachet (John 6:27, E **anatix̂**) + **-sx̂-usi-**
anata-lix E 1834 *vt.* to make his own, to keep; 1839 to have as a mark: **waan saviitam anataqaa** the token of this covenant (Hist. 18) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

anata-x̂ Ab 1982 *n.* Japanese person

hanatu-lix *see* **hana-** -

anbuuna-x̂ Ea 1982, **anmuuna-x̂** A 1840 *n.* amvon (the half-circle before the royal door where the lection and the Gospel are read)
[[*from Russian* **amvón** amvon]]

aanchaada-x̂ *see* **anat-**, **anati-x̂**

aanchuya-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to be constipated, have stringy stool from eating berries

an'g-, **an'gi-x̂** *n.* 1. E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *sg.* intestines, guts (all together) of one animal, *pl.* of several animals; gut skin □ **an'ga** E 1878, **an'gii** E 1909 its guts; **an'gim chigdaĝanangis** A 1952 gut parkas; **An'gix̂** A 1791 (angix) *name of boy* (at Amlia 202)
2. E 1826- *du.*, A 1840 *sg.* mind; E 1834 *du.* opinion, idea; A 1840 thoughts; E 1833-, A 1840- *pl.* thoughts □ **tunux̂taaĝuĝinulux an'gingin** E 1870 the thoughts, the way of thinking of the just (*lit.* sinless, Luke 1:17, *likewise* A 1860); **an'gichxidanulux** E 1833-34, **an'gichxizazulax** Ab 1963 evil thoughts; **an'gikin ikisix** En 1952 dying from sorrow, *lit.* losing his mind (*same as* **sinikin itxilix**); **an'git ichalĝinax̂** A 1860 was exceedingly sorry, *lit.* loaded his mind (Mark 6:26, 1838 Matthew 14:9 **an'gikin i.**, E **txin quliilaninax̂**); **an'gim** A 1860 *see* **haangu-lix**
[[*by syncope from* **anug-**, *cf.* **anug-** -]]

an'gaag-lakan, **an'gaagi-lakan** A 1973- *vi.neg.* to be free from worry; **an'gaagna-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* no matter, never mind □ **angaĝinas uyutil iĝamanax̂ tutaqadakuziin Diniisax̂ as kaartal an'gaaginaĝulas** 1973 the other people (on board) vomited and got sick but Denis and I played cards without worry + *-**aag-**

an'gaagala-lakan A 1860 *vp.neg.* to be excused (Luke 14:18) + **-aag-ala-** (**-ula-**)

an'gaagasa-lakan A 1860- *vt.neg.* to excuse, do not mind, forgive □ **ting an'gaagasalagada** 1860 excuse me (Luke 14:18, E **nung igniiqatxin**); **atxaĝizulax maasaqang ax̂tagalikum ting an'gaagasanaĝulax** 1952 I did wrong to him but he forgave me + **-aag-asa-** (**-usa-**)

aan'gi[i]chikaada-lix A 1860, Ab 1963, **aan'gi[i]chakaada-l** A 1950-, **an'gichka-** Am 1963 *vi.* to think, ponder (*e.g.* Luke 1:29, E **aan'gilakaada-**); **an'gis ama aan'gi[i]chikaadas ilan** 1860 in mind and thoughts + **-Vchikaada-**

aan'gichikaadaasa-lix A 1860, Ab 1963, **aan'gichakaadaasa-l** A 1952- *vt.* to think over (*e.g.* Luke 3:15, E **aan'gilakaadaasa-**) + **-Vchikaada-usa-**

an'giida-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* kind of guts, frozen in the winter, turn white + **-aada-**

an'giĝa-lix E 1834- *vp.* to be thought of, kept in mind □ **an'giĝanan** 1834 what we think of, thoughts; **an'giĝalakuqing** 1834 (-ga-) I am being thought of, remembered (1834 *translated as active*) + **-ĝa-**

an'giĝi-lakan Ea 1981 *vi.neg.* to have no sense; **an'giĝi-ĝ-ulax** A 1934, Ab 1963 *vn.neg.* fool + **-ĝi-**

an'giĝiqadat- E 1870 *vt.* to make lose the mind: **hachigasim angunangin txin an'giĝiqadatikun** much learning is driving you mad (Acts 26:24) + **-ĝi-qada-t-**

an'gix̂ta-lix E 1870 *vt.* to have (**ataqakun** one) mind, with (one) accord (Acts 1:14) + **-x̂ta-**

An'gikucha-n (*for* **-s**) A 1791 *n.pl.* Small Guts, *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 75) + **-kucha-**

an'giladgu- A 1860: **an'giladgum ilan akus** were in bewilderment (Luke 3:15); **alqus qulingiin ... án'giladguĝulaxtxichi** why don't you judge (Luke 12:57); **an'giladgunix̂tam il anax̂** was in bewilderment (Luke 9:7); **quchigmax an'giladgunix̂takin aslikiin** when the two reasoned between themselves (Luke 24:15) + **-la-dgu-**

an'gilax E 1840 *vn.* boredom (thinking, worry, V A 7:6); **an'gilag-** A 1840: **an'gilakalinaqing** I started to think (V B 1:3) + **-lag-**

aan'gilakaada-lix E 1826-, A 1840-, **a[a]n'giluka[a]t^{r}a-** Au 1909 *vi.* to think, wonder, reason; En 1982 *vr.* to worry; **aan'gilakaada-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* reflection; □ **hamayangin inaqamchi ilamang aan'gilakaadanan** E 1870 they reasoned with themselves (Luke 20:5, A **quchigmax an'giladgunas**); **quchigmax aan'gilakaadalix** A 1860 id. (Mark 11:31) + **-lag-ka-**(**-qa-**)**-aada-**

aan'gilakaadaĝi-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* senseless, foolish + **-lag-ka-**(**-qa-**)**-aada-ĝi-**

aan'gilakaadani-lix E 1839 *vr.* to disbelieve, not believe (Hist. 58, *cf.* Luke 1:20; A **inaagni-**) + **-lag-ka-**(**-qa-**)**-aada-ni-**

aan'gilakaadaasa-lix E 1832-, A 1860- *vt.* to think about, remember; A 1860 to discuss (Mark 9:33, E **tunuĝyax-**) □ **laan aan'gilakaadaasaliiĝlikum asx̂anax̂ ax̂takux̂** En 1910 he thought about his (killed) son until he died (J 73:55); **aan'gilkaadaasakung** En 1982 I am thinking about it, remember it + **-lag-ka-**(**-qa-**)**-aada-usa-**

aan'gilkaadaasi-txin E 1878 *n.pl.* your thoughts, judgment + **-lag-ka-**(**-qa-**)**-aada-usi-**

an'gilugi-l A 1984 *vi.* to worry + **-lug-**

an'gilugni-lix A 1840- *vt.* to insult (1840); *vr.* to be troubled (1860 John 7:21); to become worried (*e.g.* when the boys are out hunting and have not come back) + **-lug-ni-**

an'gimaĝu-lix E 1812- *vt.* to be worried, anxious about (*e.g.* about somebody who has gone out and is not back); 1826 to care for; 1833:110 *vr.* to take care of oneself + **-ma$_3$-ĝu-**

an'gimaayux̂ta-lakan A 1860- *vi.neg.* to not mind, do not care (Luke 11:42 **Aguuĝum qumyugan kugaan** about the love of God) + **-ma$_3$-Vyu-x̂ta-**

an'gimigasa-lix A 1840 *vt.* to consider + **-mig-asa-**(**-usa-**)

an'giisa-lix E 1834- *vt.* to think, remember □ **qakun liidakux̂ ilan asx̂aaqalaqaan ax̂talix an'giisaagiim** 1909 thinking that he could die for one like the (woman) in there (J 17:85) + **-usa-**

an'gisx̂iisa-lakan E 1868 *vrt.* to do not heed + **-(t)-sx̂i- (-lĝi-)-usa-**

an'gisi-lix E 1832-1952, A 1860 *vt.* to give an idea, to convince, to entice (E 1839, Hist. 8); *vr.* to make up one's mind; E 1838 to change one's mind, repent (Matthew 21:29, A **ix̂sa-lix**) (*cf.* **amta-lix**) ▫ **kiin akilim malgaaĝan aqagan ilaan iqiix̂txichi txichi an'gisinax̂** E 1838 who has convinced you to flee from the wrath to come? (Matthew 3:7, *likewise* A Luke 3:7) + **-si-**

an'gisiisa-lix E 1832-70 *vt.* to make (**imchi** you) understand (Luke 3:7); 1838 *vrt.* to repent (Matthew 21:32, 1870 **amta-**) + **-si-usa-**

an'gisiisi-s A 1840 *n.pl.* opinion + **-si-usi-**

an'giziga-x̂ A 1840 (-s-) *vn.* sensible; **an'giziga-lakan** A 1860- *vi.neg.* to be uneasy, frightened (as in the dark); to be troubled ▫ **an'gizigaqadanax̂** 1860 was troubled, deeply moved (John 11:33, E **Txin qidayuĝninax̂**); **alquusalka an'giziganaax̂chx̂ichigulax hinga?** 1860 why do you trouble her, *lit.* let her (try to) be troubled (Mark 14:6, E **an'gikix ungatakuchi**); **an'gizigaqadahlikux̂taan** A 1909 he became so worried that … (J 76:146) + **-ziga-**

an'gizigax̂ta-lakan A 1973- *vt.neg.* to be uneasy with, frightened of (as of strange, unappetizing food) + **-ziga-x̂ta-**

an'gizigana-lakan A 1937- *vi.neg.* to cause uneasiness or fear, to be scary, vicious, to be mysterious; **an'gizigana-z-ulax** A 1840 *vn.pl. neg.* unpleasantness, annoyance ▫ **an'giziganahliĝulax maqax̂takux̂** 1937 he's always vicious + **-ziga-na$_2$-**

an'gizigani-lakan A 1860- *vr.* to be nervous, frightened (*e.g.* Luke 1:12, E **txin hamani-**); 1860 to be embarrassed, sad, grieved (Mark 10:12, John 21:17, E **txin ituĝni-**) + **-ziga-ni-**

an'gita-lix E 1832-, A 1838- *vt.* to keep in mind, remember; to have in mind, think of ▫ **an'gitanangin** E 1832-, **an'gitanangis** A 1860 what they had in mind, their thoughts (Luke 5:22); **iĝamanamulax aan'gi[i]chikaadaĝanangin ama an'gitalganangin hadangiin** A 1862 from bad thoughts and wishes + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

an'gitani-lix A 1838- *vrt.* to put in mind, resolve ▫ **… aluĝasamaangan ngus kayix an'gitanimakuq** 1860 I too have resolved to write … (Luke 1:3, E **an'gisiisa-**); **an'gichxizas an'gitanichx̂isxangis** 1862 to give good advice, *lit.* to be made to put good thoughts in mind; **imis an'gitaniisanatxin hadaakuluglagada** 1860 do not rush on your intentions + **-t-(x̂)ta-ni-**

an'gitaasa-l A 1973 *vt.* to be vexed at (E **kaadaxta-lix**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

an'gitu-lakan E 1870, A 1838- *vi.neg.* to be modest, meek (Matthew 21:5, A *also* 5:5, E **amqitunanulux**; 10:16, 11:29, E 1870 **angunata-lakan** *vr.*) + **-tu-**

an'gituusa-lakan E 1870 *vt. neg.* to be modest, generous toward (**ting** me, Acts 26:3) + **-tu-usa-**

an'ga-n E 1778-, **an'ga-s** A 1791, 1840 *pl.*, **an'ga-x̂** E 1791, A 1791, 1950-, **agna-** Au 1952 *sg. n.* line, rope, E *especially* sinew rope for big harpoons (*Jochelson*); A *also* bowstring ▫ **igichim an'gaĝanangin** En 1909 sinew rope (J 49:14); **uĝalum an'gaa** A 1950 harpoon line; **qayum an'gaa** A 1950 line of retrieving hook; **chavlaqut^{r}am agnaa** Au 1952 line of bola (made of sea lion gut or skin); **Tayaĝum An'gaa** Eu 1791 Man's Line, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 125); **An'gatxin Sayunax̂** E Tigalda 1791 Pulled His Lines, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 4); **An'gat** A 1791 His Own (*or* Your) Lines, *name of tributary man* (at Atka 634); **An'gat Tix̂migasanax̂** A 1791 Jerked With His Lines, *name of tributary man* (at Adak 854); **An'gaa Ilaaĝunax̂** A 1791 His Line Helped, *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 202)

an'gax̂si-lix A 1840- *vi.* to plait a rope or line + **-x̂si-**

An'gaaklukda-x̂ E Unimak 1791 *n.* Little Darned Line, *name of boy* + **-Vklu-kda-**

aan'gaya-, tudungam aan'gayangin En 1950- *n.pl.* strawberry runners (*cf.* **tana-si-**) + °**-ya$_2$-**

an'gaxtax̂ E 1909 (*unknown* Eakn 1982-83) *n.* young girl (*counterpart of* **suganĝi-x̂** young man) (*cf.* **ayaga-ada-x̂**)
[[AAY Ch **angyartaq** id. *perhaps from Aleut*]]

an'gan Ea 1983 (*unknown* Eun 1984) "as best I can" ▫ **tayaĝum an'gan tanaam matanagan usuu ngaan ix̂takan** the man told him about the nature of his land as best he could …

anxi- A 1909 *vt.* to urge, push forward (J 79:307, 316, *uncertain translation*)

Aan'gila-x̂ E 1833-, A 1840- *n.* angel; **Aan'gilam ludaaĝij** archangel
[[*from Russian* **ángel** angel]]

an'gu-x̂ E 1834- *n.* stake (for fastening fox trap), peg (for stretching hide on ground) (*cf.* **asxu-x̂**); pole (for tying boat) (*cf.* **kadxi-x̂, asxu-ti-x̂**); **qusam an'gungi** Au 1950-52 the stars of the firmament, *lit.* the stakes of the above (*cf. Russian* kol 'stake, North Star'); **an'gu-lix** E 1834, A 1840- *vt.* drive in, thrust into, nail (*cf.* **asxu-lix**); A 1840 to hollow out, gouge out

aan'gulagaada-x̂ E 1832- *n.* small stake, splinter (1838 Matthew 7:3, *Russian* spitsa, 1870 **an'gux̂**, A **chunkuusix̂**) + **-lag-aada-**

an'guqa-x̂ E 1909-52 *n.* wedge (of bone, Jochelson 1925:90, Fig 1) (*cf.* **quxsu-x̂**); En 1950 stake (for fox trap); **an'guqa-lix** En 1910 *vt.* to drive a wedge into (J 35:16) + **-qa-**

an'gu[u]quda-x̂ En 1948 *n.* small stake + **-Vquda-**

anĝ-, anĝi-lix 1. E 1791-, A 1838-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 *vi.* to breathe; to sigh (A 1860 Mark 7:34); to blow (of whale); **anĝi-x̂** *vn.* breath; sigh (*e.g.* E 1860 Mark 7:34); E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909 (whale's) blowhole ▫ **anĝilix chlaĝnax̂** En 1909, **anĝil takanax̂** Au 1909 breathed and dived (J 58:18; 86:18); **tataam anĝingin aqalix** En 1910 their breath came to them again (J 73:13); **anĝing inax̂tal** A 1952 I am out of breath, *lit.* my breath has ended; **Qatxayax̂ alam anĝigan**

ilan qanguqadaagiim amaligan qaqalinax̂ En 1910 Wren having entered into the whale's blowing hole began to eat there (J 61:3)

2. E 1909-, A 1952-, Au 1952 to emit smoke or fire (of volcano) □ **kiiĝuusix̂ anĝikux̂** E 1909 the mountain is smoking; **Akutanam anĝii** Ea 1952 the smoking of Akutan volcano; **qiiĝuusim anĝigan qignaa** Au 1952 fire from volcano, **q.a. uyĝii** steam from volcano

3. A 1838-, Au 1952 to blow, breeze (Au *same as* **hiiyu-l**, *see* **hiidu-l**) (*cf.* **hmaadu-lix, miidu-x̂**); **anĝi-x̂** A *vn.* air □ **sadaan anĝigan hagyagan ilan** A 1973 in the clean air outside; **Anĝix** *du. name of double point* (Atka 515)

4. A 1860- to take a breath, break, to rest (E **anĝisi-lix**) □ **txin ungus anĝinax̂** 1973 he sat down and rested (from walking); **anĝiyuĝaaĝiix̂txichi** 1860 rest a while (Mark 6:31, E **txichi sakaaĝatayugaachi**)

5. E 1791-, A 1860-, Abm 1963 *vn.* voice, call (*cf.* **amilg-**) □ **anĝiin aguda** E 1805- raise your voice, speak out; **waan anĝa tutadakus** A 1860 (the sheep) hear his voice, call (John 10:3, E **amilga**); **anĝiin igiim agukux̂** A 1952 (he heard that his partner) made his call for him (N.M. 3:90), **angaĝin txichin ugutalix agitaasamchiniin anĝichin aĝdakun** Ep 1983 the people feel happy and say hello to each other, *lit.* give their call (greeting)

6. E 1838-, A 1860- *vn.* life, ghost □ **anĝix̂ hagisxaa** E 1870 to save life (Mark 3:4, *likewise* A 1860); **anĝiin hitachx̂inax̂** E 1838-70 gave up the ghost, *lit.* let his breath go out (Matthew 27:49), **anĝa ikuuĝanax̂** A 1860 id., *lit.* his breath went away (John 19:30)

7. E 1826-, A 1838-, Abm 1963 *n.* spirit, soul □ **an'ĝim huzuu ama an'ĝim huzuu** A 1860 all the understanding and all the soul (Mark 12:33, *likewise* E); **anĝigan akii** E 1834 (an'gígam) sacrifice, gift to the church, *lit.* pay for his soul; **ataqan anĝix̂talix** A 1838 having one spirit, with one accord (Acts 1:4, E 1870 **ataqakun an'ĝix̂talix** *from* **an'g-**)

8. E 1826-, A 1836- *n.* spirit, spiritual being □ **Anĝim Angaliĝadigaasaadaa** E 1836-, **Anĝim Snganaadaa** A 1836- The Holy Spirit; **anĝim machxidaayulux** E 1860-1909, **anĝim magaakaaulax** A 1838 (-ulux), **anĝim hagyaaulax** A 1860, **anĝichixt^{r}aĝul** Au 1909 unclean spirit (*e.g.* Matthew 12:43, Mark 3:30) ||Esk. **aner-neq** breath, CAY **anerteqe-**, CSY **anerte-**, I **aniqsaaq-** to breathe, *etc.*||

anĝaag-asa- A 1838 *vr.* to rush (of wind): **slaĝuuchxuzam anĝan txin anĝaagasanaa** a rushing mighty wind (Acts 2:2, E 1870 **kachigaasaadam husmilix txin iĝananix̂tanaa**) + *-**aag-asa-** (-**usa-**)

angaĝi-lix 1. E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1963, Am 1963- *vi.* to live, be alive; to live one's life; **angaĝi-x̂** *vn.* life, *pl.* way of life; living, alive; En 1952 running (of water) □ **isux̂ angaĝlikux̂** En 1978 the seal is still alive; **hamaax naanul, udakus tanas ilingin chisal, txidix angaĝiqalinas ax̂takus** A 1952 from there they went west and parting company on these islands began to live normally (N.M. 3:98); **sichiing tugidax̂ angaĝikux̂** A 1950 he is nine months old, *lit.* has been alive for nine months; **Imaan angaĝingin iĝamanakux̂** E 1909 John's way of life, character, is good; **wayaam angaĝim quhmangin angaĝingis agatingis angaĝix̂taqalikus** A 1937 now they (the Aleuts) have begun to live the White Men's life only; **angaĝii aqalix** E 1834 come alive, rise from the dead; **taching angaĝingin aqalkaĝin** Ea 1983 (the flowers) are in bud, *lit.* have not yet come alive; **taangam angaĝii** En 1952 running water, Ea 1983 living water, water of life (in fairy tale); **kanuux̂ angaĝilix** Ea 1983 the heart is beating (*cf.* **tumtux-six, anx̂ax-six**)

2. E 1950-, A 1950- *n.* somebody, someone; E 1780- (A *from* E) human being, person, *pl.* people (A **angaĝina-**) (*cf.* **tayaĝu-x̂**); A 1780-1860 woman (E **angaĝina-x̂**) (*cf.* **ayaga-x̂**); **angaĝim angaĝii** E 1826-, A 1838- (*probably from* E) human being, person (E 1870 *mostly replaced by* **angaĝi-x̂**) □ **hamaax angaĝix̂ ilaming akux̂** A 1950 somebody lives with me; **angaĝinax̂ ... angaĝin ngiin tunux̂tanax̂** E 1870, **angaĝix̂ ... angaĝinaziin tunux̂tanax̂** A 1860 a woman ... talked to the people (John 4:28); **angaĝim angaĝigan Hlaa** E 1838-70, A 1838-60 (*from* E) the Son of man (Matthew 8:20, Luke 5:24, *etc.*); **Angaĝix̂ Ayugasanax̂** E Morzhovoi 1791 Went Out (in boat) With A Person, *name of tributary man* (at I 64b); **Angaĝix̂ Haqaasax̂** Ea 1791 (angagik gakkasok) Brought A Person, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 23); **Angaĝin Haqaasanax̂** E Umnak 1791 Brought People, *name of boy* (at Umnak 74 or 82) + -**aĝi-** (-**ĝi-**)

angaĝida-x̂ E 1909 *n.* person; 1833 *pl.* animals + -**aĝi-da-**

angaĝiidgu-lix E 1826 *vt.* to revive (dead ones) + -**aĝi-dgu-**

angaĝiigamagi-x̂ En 1978 *n.* grown-up person, adult + -**aĝi-iigamag-**

angaĝiĝu-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* which has many people on or in it □ **tanadgusim angaĝiĝuu** a populous village + -**aĝi-ĝu-**

angaĝiika-lix A 1791-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to be healthy, able-bodied (E **kaangu-lix**) (*cf.* **uymina-l**); 1780 *neg.* to be sick (*cf.* **asx̂aaĝi-l**) □ **tayaĝum angaĝiikangis** 1952 able-bodied men; **hlamis/hlaan angaĝiikaa haqakux̂** 1860 your son is healthy, healed (John 4:50/51); **angaĝiikax̂** 1862 *vn.* recovery; **angaĝiikaasanat** 1862 your health + -**aĝi-iika-**

angaĝiikani-lix A 1860 *vt.* to heal, cure + -**aĝi-iika-ni-**

angaĝiikat-, angaĝiikasix A 1860 *vt.* to heal (Mark 1:34); 1973 *vr.* to save oneself + -**aĝi-iika-t-**

angaĝiikata-lix A 1862 *vt.* to keep healthy + -**aĝi-iika-t-(x̂)ta-**

angaĝilgu-x̂ En 1978 *n.* big person, giant + -**aĝi-lgu-**

angaĝilina-s A 1840 *n.pl.* animals + -**aĝi-li-na**$_1$-

angaĝiila-na-n E 1826 *vpn.pl.* benefit, *lit.* things to live of + -**aĝi-ula-**

angaĝina-x̂ E 1778- *n.* woman (A 1780-1860 **angaĝi-x̂**) (*cf.* **ayaga-x̂**); A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892-, Am 1982 somebody, person, *pl.* people

(E **angaĝi-x̂**) □ **Angaĝinax̂ Takayax̂** E Morzhovoi 1791 (angagynax takkayax) Trying To Take A Woman Loose, *name of boy* (at I 64b); **hamaax angaĝinam haxsiqaa ax̂tal amaxsix̂** A 1952 somebody must have opened it (the door) last night; **Atx̂am angaĝinangis** A the people of Atka; **Atan angaĝinangin** Au 1948 the people of Attu; **angaĝinaagamagis** A 1952- grown-up people; **angaĝinalĝu-x̂** A 1978 big person, giant + **-aĝi-na**$_1$-

angaĝinaada-x̂ E 1832-1952, A 1838-60 (*probably from* E) *n.* girl, virgin (*e.g.* Luke 1:27-28) (*cf.* **ayagaada-x̂, asx̂udgi-x̂, asxinu-x̂**) + **-aĝi-na**$_1$**-aada**-

angaĝinaaĝ-lakan A 1984 *vi.neg.* to have passed away; Ab 1963 to be unhealthy, sickly + **-aĝi-naaĝ**-

Angaĝiqada-x̂ Ea 1791 (angagixadak) *vn.* Stopping Breathing, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 33) + **-aĝi-qada**-

angaĝiisa-lix E 1826-, A 1952- *vt.* to live by, subsist on, live with □ **laan angaĝiisakux̂** E 1909 he is living by his son (his son feeds him); **mayaax̂tal tayasal angaĝiisaqamas** A 1937 we lived by trapping and selling them (foxes); **ugunux̂talkakan angaĝiisqalqaa ax̂takux̂** Ea 1983 he lived on without forgetting it + **-aĝi-usa**-

angaĝiisi-x̂ E 1826, A 1840- *n.* subsistence, means to live (food, ammunition, *etc.*, N.M. 2:43, 3:58); life (1860 Luke 6:9, E **angi**-); Ea 1791 *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 31), Eu 1791 (angagisik; annagisik, angagisin) *name of tributary men* (at Unalaska 125, 130); A 1840 disposition, temper; **angaĝiisingis** 1840 *pl.* his life + **-aĝi-usi**-

angaĝiisichxiza-x̂ A 1840 *n.* good behavior + **-aĝi -usi-chxiza**-

an'gaĝisiga-lix E 1780-1804 *vi.* to be healthy; **angaĝisiga-x̂** E 1832-34 *vn.* living well and honestly, worthily +**-aĝi-siga**- (**-diga**-)

angaĝisina-x̂ E 1834 (-n'g-) *n.* woman (En 1982: **angaĝix̂sinax̂** who produces people) + **-aĝi-si-na**$_1$-

angaĝizu-lix A 1840 *vi.* to get on + **-aĝi-zu**-

angaĝit-, **angaĝisix** E 1834-, A 1860- *vt.* to save (his life, Luke 17:33), to save from death; to revive; En 1982 *vr.* to be saved (from ship wreck); A 1973 to become alive + **-aĝi-t**-

angaĝita-lix E 1834-, A 1838- *vt.* to keep alive (not kill, *e.g.* J 17:122); *vr.* to be alive (Acts 1:3); **Angaĝita-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* Saviour, saviour from death (*cf.* **Haĝita-x̂** *under* **haĝ- -**); **aluĝis angaĝita-x̂** A 1840 painter, *lit.* who makes living writings; **Alix̂ Angaĝitaĝin** Ea 1909 *name of person* (J 3, note b) + **-aĝi-t-(x̂)ta**-

angaĝiitu-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* vital, tenacious of life + **-aĝi-aatu**-

angaĝiya-lix E 1909, A 1860- *vt.* to try to keep alive, to feed; to try to revive □ **aman ulam tukuu aman tayaĝuun qugaĝiisalix angaĝiyaaglikux̂** En 1910 the chief of the house tried in vain to revive his man by shamanism (J 48:46); **ugiin ... angaĝiyachx̂ilix** Eu 1910 letting her husband eat (*from vr.*, J 35:32), **igiim angaĝiyaasanatxin akaaĝasaĝan maayuungan** when he was about to finish what he was feeding on (*vrt. ibid.*); **maqdas angaĝiyaqaĝinangizulax** A 1860 the paps which never gave suck (Luke 23:29, E **achxu- -**) + **-aĝi-ya**-

angaĝiyax̂ta-lix E 1909, A 1860- *vt.* to feed, provide food for (**anaan** his mother, J 74:53; **txin** you A Luke 11:27, E **achxux̂ta**-) (*cf.* **qachx̂i-lix**); A 1909 *vr.* try to stay alive (J 77:115) + **-aĝi-ya-x̂ta**-

angaĝiyax̂taasa-lix E 1832-34 *vrt.* to feed on , live on + **-aĝi-ya-x̂ta-usa**-

angaĝiyax̂taasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* subsistence + **-aĝi-ya-x̂ta-usi**-

aanĝaaza-x̂ A *vn.* 1. 1838-40 calm, lack of wind (Matthew 8:26, E **kachigulugaasaadax̂**)

2. 1860 peace, peaceful (E **sakaagata-x̂**) (*cf.* **aĝaaza-x̂**); humble □ **aanĝaazam akaluĝan kuĝan** into the way of peace (Luke 1:79); **saĝam aanĝaazaa** peaceful sleep; **aanĝaazas qusaagitnax̂** exalted the humble (Luke 1:52) + **-aaza**- (**-aada**-)

aanĝaazat-ikux̂ A 1840 *vi.* (the wind) abated + **-aaza-t**-

Angayana-x̂ E Morzhovoi 1791 *vn.* Tried To Make Breathe (*or* blow, as of whale), *name of man* (at I 64b) + **-aya**- (**-ya**-) **-na**$_1$-

anĝida-lix E 1838 (-n'g-), 1870, **anĝiza-lix** A 1840, Abm 1963 *vi.* to breathe; **anĝida-x** Ea 1909 *vn.du.* nose and mouth (J 4:25); **anĝida-s** A 1860 *vn.pl.* creatures (Mark 16:15, E **agasxaqa-**, **aĝatxa**-) + **-da-**, **-za**-

anĝidachalux̂: **kiiĝuusim anĝidachaluĝii** A 1973 *n.* volcano, *lit.* mountain with a place for emitting breath, smoke + **-da-t-aluĝ**-

Anĝidaang En 1976- *name of hill* (Umnak 53) + **-da-*Vng**

anĝidgi- E 1868 *vn.* breath (of dragon) + **-dgi**- (**-dag**-)

anĝidgaĝi-lix A 1840- *vi.* to cry aloud, shout (E **imachx̂i-lix**); **anĝidgaĝi-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* cry, shout □ **tanadguchaĝimulax ilan anĝidgaĝinam amilga** 1860 the voice of one crying in the wilderness (Mark 1:3, E 1860 **imachx̂inam tunuu**) + **-dg-aĝi**- (**-ĝi**-)

anĝiidlux̂si-x̂ En 1949- *n.* fontanelle (boneless area in the skull of a baby) + **-aada-lu-x̂si**-(?)

anĝiduxtaasa-lix E 1870 (-n'g-) *vt.* to breathe out (threatenings, Acts 9:1) + **-duĝ-(x̂)ta-usa**-

anĝiĝi-, **kiiĝuusim anĝiĝii** En 1978 (P. Merculieff) *vn.* volcano, *lit.* mountain with breath + **-ĝi**-

anĝilax̂si-lix En 1952-, A 1973- *vi.* to be short of breath + **-lax̂si**-

anĝilax̂six̂tanix̂ta-lix A 1860- *vr.* to suffocate, be suffocated (Luke 21:26, E **a[n]ĝiqada**-) + **-lax̂si-x̂ta-ni-x̂ta**-

anĝilax̂sina-lix A 1840 *vi.* to be suffocating, stuffy + **-lax̂si-na**$_2$-

anĝilax̂sit-, **anĝilax̂sisix** A 1840- *vt.* to strangle, choke (Luke 8:7, E **kuu chachi**-), 1973 *vr.* to suffocate + **-lax̂si-t**-

anĝilax̂sita-lix E 1838-70 *vt.* to strangle (Matthew 18:28) + **-lax̂si-t-(x̂)ta**-

anĝilĝina-x̂ E 1878 *vn.* (sense of) smelling + **-lĝi-na**$_1$-

anĝiqula-l A 1973- *vi.* to have difficulty breathing, gasp for air + **-qula-**

anĝiisa-lix Ea 1910 *vrt.* to whistle (**anĝitadaqadix** their usual signal) to each other (J 17:144) + **-usa-**

anĝisi-lix E 1805-, A 1978- *vi.*, *vr.* to take a rest (*cf.* **anĝ-**, **anĝi-lix** 4.) □ **txichin dax̂six anĝisiichin** Eu 1984 stop and take a rest + **-si-**

anĝit-, **anĝisix** A 1860 *vi.* to breathe (**kungin** on them, John 20:22, E **husmi-lix**) + **-t-**

anĝita-lix E 1870-, A 1860- *vi.* to become better; to abate □ **anĝitaa haqalaaĝanax̂** E 1870, **anĝitax̂ ngaan haqaqaa** A 1860 became better (began to amend, John 4:52); **slax̂ anĝitaa haqanax̂** E 1860, A 1952 the wind abated, "became better" + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

anĝitaada-x̂ E 1878, 1909 *vn.* calm; Eu 1909 becoming a little better (J 34:42) + **-t-(x̂)ta-aada-**

anĝitana-x̂ E 1838-70 *vn.* more tolerable; A 1840 joy, comfort; A 1840 *vi.* to be gratifying, comforting; 1860- to be more tolerable (Matthew 10:15, 11:22; Luke 10:12, 14) + **-t-(x̂)ta-na$_2$-**

anĝitu-lix E 1805 *vi.* to be loud + **-tu-**

anĝu- A 1838 (*unknown* 1973) *vi.* to cry, shout (Matthew 3:3, 12:19, E **imachx̂i-**) (*cf.* **anĝidĝaĝi-lix**); **ayngam anĝulanaĝan [h]asinaa** much howling sob, weeping and great mourning (Matthew 2:18) + ***-u-**

anĝuĝa-kux̂ A 1840 *vi.* is howling + ***-uĝa-**

anĝuux̂-six En 1952- *vi.* to growl (of hunger, of stomach) + ***-uuĝ-**

anĝuuĝduxta-lix En 1952 (-duta-), 1982 *vt.* to growl at (of dog) + ***-uuĝ-duĝ- (x̂)ta-**

anĝusa-lix E 1805 (angošikok), A 1836- *vt.* to call out with (high voice, 1838 Luke 1:42); to sigh with (A 1973 **qidax̂** weeping; A 1860 **anĝiin** his spirit, Mark 8:12); to sing aloud (thy righteousness, A 1836 Psalm 50:16, E **imadusa-**); **kiiĝuusim qignax̂ anĝusaa** A 1840 volcano, *lit.* mountain breathing fire (*calque from Russian*); **Anĝusa-x̂** A 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Atka 634) + **-usa-**

anĝusi-n E 1778-1878, Ea 1983, **-s** A 1780-1952 *n.pl.*, E 1909-1936, Ab 1892 *du.*, **-x̂** E 1834-, A 1840, Ab 1963 *sg.*, **anux̂si-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1963 *sg.* nose (*cf.* **gu-x̂, igu-x̂**) □ **anĝusiking** E 1909 *du.* my nose; **anĝusining yukun** Eu 1984 my nose is running; **anĝusi(m) chutxa** A 1952 nose tip; **anĝusi(m) naĝa** Au 1952 one nostril, **a. naĝik** *du.* nostrils; **Anĝusi-x̂** (*or* **-x**) A 1791 *name of man* (at Kanaga 905) + **-usi-**

Anĝuchx̂i-n Ep 1941 *pl. name of hill south of Village Bay, lit.* having nose; **Anĝuchaĝimulux awadaa** Ea 1910 the servant of Noseless (personal name, J 32:9) + **-uch-aĝi-** (**-usi-ĝi-**)

anĝut-, **anĝusix** A 1838 (*unknown* 1973) *vi.* to cry out (John 1:15, 1860 **amilg aĝi-lix**, E **imachx̂i-lix**) + ***-u-t-**

anx̂ax-six En 1982, A 1977: **kanuuĝing anx̂agikux̂** En, **anx̂axsxakux̂** (*vp.*) A my heart is beating hard (*cf.* **anĝ-aĝi-lix**); **anx̂axsxakuq** A 1984 I am beat up inside

Anĝaaxchalux̂ Ea 1910 (-ax-), En 1949 (-aax̂-) (*unknown* Ekn 1982) St. George Island (J 18:2) (*cf.* **Amix̂**)
[[*perhaps* **anĝ-aaĝ-t-aluĝ-** place of rushing wind]]

Hanĝaxtaĝasi-x̂, **Haĝnaxtaĝasi-x̂** Au 1909 *name of person* (J 81:2)

anĝaygi-x̂ E 1791-1886 (-n'g-), A 1840 *n.* kind of porpoise (Merck 1791, Turner 1886), middle-sized dolphin (Netsvetov 1840)
[[*probably derived from* **anĝ-**]]

hanĝi-x̂, anĝida-n, haanĝimiida-l, haanĝiyuuda-l *see* **hanax̂-six**

haanĝu-x̂ Eaup 1791- (1941- **aa-**) *n.* hot spring, *mostly pl.* **haanĝun** 1834- (En **ux̂saaĝu-n**, A **qalu-s**)

ani-lix *see* **a-** -

hani-x̂ E 1791- (1909- **a-**), A 1791-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892-, Abm 1963 *n.* lake; E 1909 a figure of cat's cradle (Jochelson 1933:63) □ **hani(m) saa** freshwater duck, A 1950-, Ab 1931, Eu 1984 *in general*, E 1868- *especially* mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos* (A, Au **aaĝi-x̂**); **anim qiigax̂chiidangin** Ep 1941, Ek 1982 horsetail, *Equisetum* (*see under* **qiiga-x̂**)
[[*perhaps cf.* Esk. **manik-** smooth, level]]

aniida-x̂ En 1948 *n.* pond (A **tatu-x̂**); **Haniida-x̂** A 1952 "Like a Lake", *name of bay* (Amlia 34) + **-aada-**

[H]anidag-is A 1840 *pl. name of cape* (Atka 364) + **-dag-**

hanidaaĝu-s A 1952- *n.pl.* small rocks damming the sea water like lakes; *name of points* (Atka 362, 656) + **-da-aaĝu-**

Haniigamax A 1952- *n.* "Main Lake" (Atka 330) + **-iigamag-**

Haniĝaax A 1952 *n.* Chugul Pass (Chugul Island 715, is deep and clear, "like a lake"); **aniĝa[a]gim naĝaan** En 1952 from within the surrounding (of sea otter surrounded by men in baidarkas) + ***-ĝaag-**

anix̂aaxsisxa-lix En 1952- *vp.* to be surrounded (by men in baidarkas, of sea otter) (*cf.* **imusxa-lix**); **txin aniĝa[a]xsitachx̂ikux̂** *vr.* let itself be surrounded (by men in baidarkas) + ***ĝaag-(x̂)si-(t)-sxa-**

Aniĝaax̂six Ea 1975 (Aniĝasix̂), 1983 *name of bay* (Krenitzin Islands 77) + -‡-

haniĝi-l A 1952- *vi.* to have a lake: **chiĝanam haniĝii** creek coming from a lake + **-ĝi-**

Hanix̂sxa-x̂ A 1952 (1973 **Hanisxu-x̂**): **Qudga H.** "Has a Lake on Top of it", *name of islet* (Atka 523) + -‡-

hanix̂sizaaĝu-x̂ A 1952 *n.* recently formed lake + **-x̂si-zaaĝu-**

hanika-lix *see separate entry*

hanikda-x̂ A 1840- (*obsol.*) *n.* small lake + **-kda-**

Hanila-x̂ E 1840 (Zap. 1:255, 256), Eb 1871 *name of island* (east of Nagai, perhaps Turner Island) + **-la-**

haniilgida-s A 1952- *n.pl.* lots of small lakes scattered over a place + **-Vlgi-da-**

Anilgu-x̂ Ep 1983 *n.* Big Lake (St. Paul I. 3); En 1982-84 Umnak Lake (Umnak 126); **hanilĝu-x̂** A 1950- big lake + **-lgu-**, **-lĝu-**

aanmiklaada-lix En 1952- *vi.* to play or float around in water, go swimming in a lake + ***-miklaada-**

haanimiklaadaalux̂ E 1870 *n.* pool, bath house (John 5:2, A **uqlaĝalux̂**) + ***-miklaada-aluĝ-**

Hanimisa-x̂ A 1952 *name of bight* (Kagalaska Island 801, receives water from three small lakes) + ***-misa-**

Aniing En 1984 *name of cove* (with a big lake inside it, Umnak 50) + *-V**ng**

Hanisxa A 1952- *n.* "Provided with a Lake", *name of bays* (Amlia 140, Umak Island 772) + **-sx-a**

Hanisidaaĝu-x̂ A 1952- *name of lake* (Atka 329) + **-si-da-aaĝu-**

Hanitxu-x̂ A 1952 Cyril Cove (Amchitka 1024, with a village site) + ***-txu-**

Hanituna-x̂ A 1952 "Having a Big Lake (inside it)", *name of bay* (Amlia 112) + **-tu-na**$_1$-

hani-x̂ E 1791- (1909- **a-**), Au 1952, **ahni-x̂** A 1840- *n.* the edible root of lupine, *Lupinus nootkatensis* □ **tanam asxuu** ("land's nail"): **anix̂** Ep 1941 (riddle); **ani(m) kangaa** Ea 1983, **ahnim kangaa** A 1952- the overground part of lupine; **isuĝim aningin** En 1950- seabeach sandwort, *Honckenya peploides*, *lit.* hair seal's lupine root; **tangaaĝim anii** Ep 1941 trailing willow, *Salix reticulata* (*cf.* **usxi-x̂**), En 1952 blue geranium, cranesbill, *Geranium erianthum* (A **chunusi-x̂**), Ea 1983 burnet, *Sanguisorba stipulata*, *lit.* bear's lupine root
[[*probably from* ***at-ni-**, *cf.* **at**$_1$**-**]]

anichaqa-x A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *n.du. Russian* nadgrebeny (*perhaps* oarlocks or thongs for holding paddle oars in baidar; *but cf.* **guuda-s** *under* **gu-x̂**)

aniida-x̂ A 1950- *n.* pup, young of sea mammal (*cf.* **chiida-x̂**) □ **qawam aniidangis** sea lion pups; **isuĝim aniidangis** hair seal pups (*cf.* **chaĝalix**); **Aniida(m) tugidaa** 1840, 1952 the month when the sea mammal pups are born, July
[[*derived from cognate of* Y **ane-**, I **ani-** to go out, come out; I *also* to be born. *Cf.* **aniqdu-x̂**, **anqa-lix**]]

Aniidaliiluĝ-is A 1952- *n.pl.* "Places for Killing Pups", *name of islet* (Amlia 127) + **-li-aluĝ-**

aniix-six E 1791-, A 1840, 1909, **anix-s** Au 1909-52 *vt.* to chop with an axe, hack (wood; J 85:28 a man's face) (*cf.* **quxsu-lix**); E 1834 to gouge, whittle, shave off (*cf.* **cham-six**, **qitx̂u-lix**); **Qugax̂ Aniignax̂** Eu 1791 (Kougax annignax) Chopped (?) The Spirit, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 120)
[[AAY K **aniig-** to chop, hack, carve with hatchet *probably from Aleut*]]

ani[i]ga-lix E 1834 [*vp.* to be] scrape[d] + **-(ĝ)a-**

aniigasi-x̂ E 1791-1878, A 1791, 1840 *n.* iron hatchet, adze; Eu 1791 *name of man* (at Unalaska 85), *tributary man* (at Unalaska 120); **Aniigan** E Umnak 1791 (anygan) *name of man* (at Umnak 121, moved from 218). *Unclear data:* E 1805 *angushig* chisel, *anugushak* hammer, *anagashek* native axe (*possibly from* **anax-six**); 1834, 1941 **anixsix̂** axe, instrument for chopping; Au 1952 **aniĝasix** club + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)
[[AAY K **annii'an** hatchet, axe *from Aleut*]]

ani[i]gna-x̂ E 1833-34 *n.* carpenter, woodworker (*cf.* **tukuuluda-x̂**, **suĝanana-x̂**) + **-na**$_1$**-**

hanika-lix E 1812-, A 1840- *vi.* to float (as of a piece of wood, a seal at the water's edge, *etc.*); to lie still (of boat); **anika-x̂** E 1978-, **hanika-x̂** A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vn.* float, buoy (as of halibut line), E *also* life jacket; **Hanika-x̂** Au 1909 *name of a shaman* (Jochelson 1925:122) □ **aalax ayx̂aasix hanim ilan hanikakix** E 1870 two ships standing by the lake (Luke 5:2, *likewise* A 1860); **kudmachim anikangin** Eu 1984 cork line of net
[[*perhaps derived from* **hani**$_1$**-x̂** lake]]

anikaasi-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* buoy; En 1952 *pl.* life preservers + **-usi-**

anikat-, **anikasix** E 1909-, **hanikasix** A 1840-, Am 1982 *vt.* to float; to anchor; *vr.* to begin to float; to lie still, stop paddling, *etc.* + **-t-**

anikata-lix E 1909-, **hanikata-l** A 1952- *vt.* to anchor (for a while); to keep anchored **-t-(x̂)ta-**

anikatu-lix E 1909 *vi.* to sit high in the water (as of a baidarka) □ **Nawan-Alaxsxan udaa anikatudaĝulux isix** making the bay of Unalaska appear not high over the water line (being so far from the island that it appeared to be very low, J 9:36) + **-tu-**

aaniktuuda-ĝ-ulux Ep 1941 *vn.neg.* heavily loaded, *lit.* barely floating + **-tu-aada-**

Hanilix Au 1952 *name of village* (1959:123, 33 (45))
[[**hani-** *or* **hani-lig-**]]

Aniilux̂ Eu 1984 (*other informant* **Anuuluĝi-x̂**) *name of gravel beach* (with a small creek, Unalaska 101)

Animan E 1778 (Aneman), **Animin** Eb 1984 Deer Island (Belkofski 55)

aniqdu-x̂ E 1804-, A 1780-, Ab 1892-, **aniqyu-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* child (Au **iqiyu-x̂**)
[[*cf.* **aniida-x̂**, **anqa-lix**]]

Aniqduchxizaada-x̂ Ea 1791 (anikdu chxszhadax, anikdu chiszhadax) *n.* Nice Child, *name of boy* (at Krentizin I. 43) + **-chxizaada-** (later **-chxisaada-**)

aniqduuda-x̂ E 1805- *n.* infant, baby (A **chiidĝu-x̂**) + **-aada-**

aniqduĝaada-x̂ Ea 1952 *n.* birthday; **aniqduĝaada-lix** En 1984 *vi.* to have birthday (*cf.* **aĝa-lix** 2.) + **-ĝa-aada-**

aniqduĝaasa-qa-ning En 1982 *pp.* my childhood (1834 **aniqtugasánan**) + **-ĝa-usa-**

aniqduĝi-lix Eu 1910 *vi.* to be pregnant (J 38:1); E 1978, A 1952- to have a child; to give birth to a child; **aniqduĝidaĝ-ulux** E 1870, **-ulax** A 1838-60 *vn.neg.* barren (Luke 1:7) + **-ĝi-**

aniqduĝiilux̂ En 1952 *n.* womb (**aniqdum uga**) + **-ĝi-aluĝ-**

Aniqdux̂si-x̂ E Morzhovoi 1791 (á́nekdoksex) *vn.* Childish, *name of tributary man* (at I 64b) + **-x̂si-**

aniqdux̂six̂ta-lix Eun 1982-84 *vt.* to spoil (**aniqduun** his/her child); A 1971 *vi.* to be childish + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**

aniqduulguta-lakan A 1860 *vr.neg.* to be not childish + *-Vl(**u**)**g**-‡-

aniqduulux-s A 1971- *vi.* to be childish □ **aniqduuluglagaax̂t** don't be childish + ***-Vlug-**

†**aniqsu-lga-** E 1834 [*vp.*] to [be] cherish[ed], pamper[ed] (child); †**úlluq aniqsuĝásatalgalagáĝta** 1833:94 that the body should not be pampered [*perhaps* = **aniqduĝaasa-ta-lga-** be kept in childhood, *cf. above*]

aanisnaada-x̂ *see* **aanasnaada-x̂**

Anitxaluulux̂ En 1976-82 *name of bight* (Umnak 65)
[[**hani-** *or* **hani-t-xa-** (**-qa-**)**-lu-aluĝ-**]]

hankata-l A 1973 *vr.* to be haughty, arrogant, talk or order in an unfriendly way, *etc.* (E **txin angunta-lix**); **hankata-x̂** *vn.* haughty

anki-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* stone or iron knife with handle (E **igaada-x̂**, Jochelson ms.), [knife made of] hard schist (hornstone and quartz schist, Jochelson 1925:57) (*cf.* **kamli-x̂**)

anku-x̂ En 1952 *n.* Port Oxford cedar (*uncertain identification*); En 1984 almost like yellow cedar, not really hard

hanku-lix A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to move (A 1840, Ab 1931 **isxaa** its place; A 1973 object), push, shove (E **hingu-lix**) (*cf.* **aglux̂t-**); Ab 1963 to mix, intermingle

ankulax̂-six En 1952- *vi.* to teeter, seesaw + **-laĝ-**

Aankuuĝ-a A 1952 *name of bay* (Umak Island 769)

anmat-, **anmasix** Ea 1952- *vr.* to get ready to go; E 1839 to get agitated, frenzied: **taĝa hamakun txidin anmasix imachx̂inan: asxuda Hingan** but they cried in frenzy: crucify Him (Hist. 86) + **-t-**

anmata-lix Ea 1983 (*unknown* Eun 1984) *vr.* to be ready to go; E 1839 to be vigilant (A **maakata-lix**), courageous (A **uymina-ta-lix**) (Cat. 47-48); E 1868 *vrt.* to be ready with (*cf.* **atxax̂ta-lix**, A, Au **aaga-ta-l**) □ **amgiqumin saagalakan txin anmatada** E 1839 when you keep watch (in war) be alert and vigilant (Cat. 47); **kumyuun igiim anmataa** E 1868 (añ-) (St. George) ready with his lance + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

aanmiklaada-lix *see under* **hani-x̂**

anqa-lix E 1778-, A 1838-, Ab 1892, **aqa-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to stand up (from sitting position); to stand, take his stand; to set out, depart, leave □ **iskamax ilagaa aqaqayaamax** Au 1909 having stood up from their place, **tiyix aygaxs kayayix axtal aqaax̂ amunayix hix̂tal** said that they had walked off and set out passing ahead of each other (J 82:11); **hingaligaagan aalax tayaĝux chux̂taqam qumangin chux̂takix hamakun kadangin anqanax** E 1870 at once two men in white clothes stood before them (Acts 1:10, *likewise* A 1838); **Anqanax̂** E Morzhovoi 1791 (ankynak) Stood Up, *name of man* (at I 64b)
[[*cf.* CAY **anqerte-** to dash out, CSY **aanqaghte-** to jump out, outside, *derived from* Y **ane-**, I **ani-** to go out, *etc. cf.* **aniida-x̂**, **aniqdu-x̂**]]

anqax̂ta-lix E 1791-, A 1838-, Abm 1963, **aqax̂ta-l** Au 1909-52 *vi.* to stand, be in upright position; to go out, away for a while □ **qayam kangan hakang anqax̂takux̂** A 1952 he is standing on top of the hill; **Siimon tumhdakix ayax̂talix anqax̂takuqing** En 1935 I borrowed Simon's gun and went out (from camp) + **-x̂ta-**

aqax̂tayuuchi-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* mast (A, E **ayangchi-x̂**) + **-x̂ta-*yuuchi-**

anqani-lix A 1838 *vr.* to be moved, agitated (the city, Matthew 21:10, E **txin suqutuugnix̂tanax̂**); **anqani-x̂** *vn.* uproar, tumult (Matthew 26:5, 27:24, E **suqutuugnix̂tax̂**; A 1860 **haĝ-dug-ni-x̂**) + **-ni-**

anqaasa-lix E 1978-, A 1860- *vt.* to stand up with □ **ikuunam snganaadagan angadan iĝayux̂ hakang anqaasada** A 1860 stand up with awe before the holy icon + **-usa-**

anqat-, **anqasix** E 1870-, A 1860- *vt.* to place upright, lift up; A 1860 to erect (tent, Mark 9:5); **Anqacha** A 1791 (ankacha) His Putting Upright (*or* Putting Him Upright), *name of boy* (at Amlia 75) □ **lakaayax̂ sistraan anqatikux̂** En 1978 the boy lifted up his sister; **Kadaam hamaya anqatxaa** E 1870 He placed it (child) before Him (Luke 9:47, *similarly* A 1860) + **-t-**

anqayaasa-na-x̂ E Morzhovoi 1791 (an kayashanak) *vt. in* **Chaan A.** Tried (*or* Trying) To Lift Up With His Hand, *name of boy* + **-ya-usa-**

aanqiita-x̂ *see* **aanghliqiita-x̂**

aantuuda-lakan *see* **hana-** -

anu- A 1780-, Au 1952 *n.* bone of wrist and ankle □ **cham ixchxan anungis** A 1952, **cham anung** Au carpal bones; **kitam ixchxan anungis** A 1959, **kitam anung** Au tarsal bones; † *annog* (*sg. or du.*) 1780 knuckle-bones, ankle-bones

anu-lix E 1834-, A 1780- 1. *vi.* to flow, stream (*cf.* **amnax̂-six**) □ **taangax̂ anulix** E 1834 the water is running out (A **hyu-l**); **aguĝadgix̂ anukux̂** A 1952- the tide is falling, *lit.* the falling tide is flowing, **hyaligax̂ anukux̂** the tide is rising

2. **anu-x̂** E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vn.* current, tide; Au stream (*cf.* **amnax̂**); Ea strait, pass (*cf.* **akayu-x̂**) □ **anu(m) taagangin** E

1805, **anu(m) taagangis, anum hitx̂angis** A 1952 tiderips; **anux̂ ikul** A 1952 the tide is turning; **anu(m) tagadaa** A 1952 new tide (at new moon), **anu(m) kayutuu** strong tide (at full moon); **anux̂ kayuĝiqdakux̂** Ea 1983 the tide is slack; **akayum anuu** E 1909, A, Au 1909, **anum amnaĝa** Ea 1909 the current of the strait; **chiĝanam anuu** Au 1909 the flow of the river, flowing river (E **amnaĝa**)

anuchx̂i-, anuchx̂isix E 1832-38 *vt.* to let flow (blood, Matthew 9:20, 1870 **yu-chx̂isix**) + **-chx̂i-t-**

Anuda-x̂ A 1952 *n.* "Usually Current", Rip Point (Great Sitkin Island 741) + **-da-**

Aanudaax A 1952 *name of bight* (Kagalaska Island 802) + ***-daag-**

anudiga-lix E 1780-1834, A 1780 *vi.* to run fast (of current, water in creek) (*cf.* **axchiga-lix**) + **-liga-**

Anuqi-x̂ A 1840- *n.* Banner Bay (Atka 460) + ***-qi-**

Anuqichxalux̂ A 1952 *name of bight* (Atka 462) + ***-qi-‡-aluĝ-**

anuusa-x̂ Au 1909 *vn.*: **chiĝanam anuusaa** what the river carries with it (E **amnaĝasaa**) + **-usa-**

anut-, anusix E 1839, A 1860- *vr.* to start to flow □ **alaĝun, chiĝanan tanam kugan txidin anusix** E 1839 the seas and rivers started to flow over the land (Hist. 13); **txin anutiqalikux̂** A 1971 the tide starts going + **-t-**

Aanuutx̂u-x̂ A 1952 *name of corner of bay* (Amlia 204) + ***-Vtx̂u-**

Aanutuuda-s A 1952 *n.pl.* "Strong Currents off Them", *name of rocks* (Igitkin Island 735) + **-tu-aada-**

anu-lix E 1791-, A 1840- *vt.* to throw at, hit (*cf.* **amnix-six**); A 1840 to forge; E 1834 to forgive □ **awan sax̂ anuda** E 1909 throw at that bird; **quganax̂ hizax ting anukux̂** A 1979 the rock almost hit me; **Algax̂ Anuqax̂** Ea 1791 The Mammal Was Hit, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 19)

anuĝda-x̂ En 1952 *n.* kind of bola: a rock, sometimes a piece of wood, about 2 1/2 lbs. with 15-20 fathoms of line, the old-timers used to throw it at each other, tried to catch the legs of the rival; **anuĝdam kayuxtaa** bola's weight + ***-ĝda-**

anux̂ta-lix E 1834, 1909 *vt.* to throw (a person, as in fighting, A **anuusa-l**); 1834 to forgive (**imin** you) (*cf.* **igni-lix**) □ **isxagan ilan anux̂taqadaagiim** E 1909 having thrown her on her bed (J 10:82) + **-x̂ta-**

anuula-lix E 1838-, A 1840- *vp.* to be thrown away (*e.g.* into the fire, Matthew 3:10, Luke 3:9) □ **asx̂asxaqadaam alaĝum achidan anuulaqax̂ ax̂takux̂** A 1952 having been killed, he had been thrown onto the beach (N.M. 3:47) + **-ula-**

anuusa-lix E 1804-, A 1840-, Abm 1963 *vt.* to throw (object, weapon); to throw away; E 1838 to forgive (Matthew 18:21, 35) (*cf.* **igni-lix**); *vr.* to cast himself (down, Luke 4:9); E 1833-70, A 1860 to deny himself (Matthew 16:24; Mark 8:34; E Luke 9:23, A **txin inaayux̂taax̂ta**) □ **awan sax̂ nux̂ ngaan anuusada, awaan sam ngaan nux̂ anuusada** E 1909 throw a rock at that bird; **quganax̂ ngaan anuusakuun aaĝaasal ukuusxihlix̂ anunax̂** A 1973 he threw a rock at it but missed and hit just the window + **-usa-**

anuzaasa-l A 1950-, **anuusaza-l** Ab 1892 *vt.* to throw (**imyaĝdix alaĝum ilan** their fishlines into the sea) several times + **-za-usa-, -usa-za-**

anuusi-x̂ Ea 1791 (anusik, unasik) *n.* in **Tukumngaan A.** Means For Hitting A Chief, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 31) + **-usi-**

haanu-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* sockeye, red salmon, *Oncorhyncus nerka* □ **Aanum tugidaa** E 1909 July (Jochelson 1933:85 áñam misprint) (*cf.* **Sadignam tugidaa**); **Haanum Udaa** A 1952 "Red Salmon Bay" (Atka 469)
[[*perhaps* **ha+uunu-** moving upward, *cf.* **haga, haka, haku**; the fish spawns in tributaries to cold lakes, often well inland, and the young may stay in lakes for a year or more]]

Haanuĝi-x̂ A 1840 (-gix), 1952- *n.* "Has Red Salmon", *name of bays* (Amlia 165; Atka 469, 509; Kagalaska Island 808) + **-ĝi-**

Haanuĝiida-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (Amlia 63) + **-ĝi-aada-**

haanux̂si-l A 1971, Au 1909 *vi.* to store up red salmon (J 82:37, E **aanun qasilix**) + **-x̂si-**

haanuulux̂ A 1952 *n.* red salmon fishing place; **Chimildiiyam Haanuuluĝa** *name of bay* (Amlia 469; Ch. was a chief of Amlia) + **-aluĝ-**

haanu- Au *see* **ha- -**

anug- - [*cf.* **an'g-, an'gi-x̂**]

anuga-lix E 1826-, A 1836- *vp.* to be wanted, needed □ **anug(a)kux̂txin** En 1982 you are wanted, they want you; **Txin ahmasxaaĝan anuganaan idax̂talagaam** A 1860 knowing that they wanted to ask Him (John 16:19); **qalgadam anuganaa** A 1836-60 the daily bread, *lit.* the needed food (Luke 11:3; E **anuxtanaa**); **anuga-z-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.pl.neg.* unwanted (*Russian* bez voli) + **-(ĝ)a-**

anugnaasa-x̂ E 1832- *vn.* beauty; beautiful, pleasant (*cf.* **amgi-x̂si-lix**); **anugnaasa-lix** E 1909- *vt.* to make beautiful; Eu (Ep) *vi.* to be good + **-na$_2$-aasa-(-aaza-)**

anugnaasaya-lix E 1832- *vt.* to try to make beautiful, to decorate; **anugnaasaya-x̂** E 1834-1941 *vn.* adornment □ **quganam akituusaadangin igiim anugnaasayax̂talix** E 1870 decorating itself, being adorned with precious stones (Luke 21:5, A **amgix̂siisa-lix**); **anugnaasayax̂ txin itikux̂** Ep 1941 he made himself pretty + **-na$_2$-aasa-ya-**

anugnaasayaasi-, tanam anugnaasayaasingin E 1840 *n.pl.* all the beauties of the earth (Zap. 2:284) + **-na$_2$-aasa-ya-usi-**

anugnaasi-n E 1909- *n.pl.* decorations, ornamental figures, *etc.* (*cf.* Jochelson 1925:83, 93) + **-na$_2$-usi-**

anugnayaasi-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* ornament + **-na$_2$-ya-usi-**

anuxta-lix E 1826-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1963, **anuta-lix** En 1952, Ea 1983 *vt.* 1.a. to have in mind, think of; to care for ▫ **alqus anuxtal hingamatat** A 1950 what are you thinking of? **qidayuĝnax̂ anuxtal** A 1952 having anxiety in mind, feeling worried (N.M. 3:92); **angaĝing anuxtalakaqing** E 1870 I don't care for my life (Acts 20:24)

1.b. to think, suppose (to be the case) *with a clause in the conjunctive* (different subject) *or the* **-na-** *participle* (same subject) ▫ **maqaĝilakating anuxtakux̂** A 1977 he thinks that I'm all right (have no trouble), **maqaĝinangulax anuxtakuq** I think that I'm all right; **alqux̂ ngus ax̂s anuxta(l)kat** A 1971 what do you think she just gave me? **ayagagan alqukum uqitlakan hamamatal anuxtaqaa** A 1952 his wife wondered (*lit.* thought) why he did not return; **ukuĝanadix anuxtalakaĝis** A 1952 they did not think they were seen, **ukuĝanadigulax anuxtakus** they thought they were not seen; **chiidaan hikitiiĝan amasunaan anuxtal txin iĝatanax̂** A 1971 he was afraid of losing his pet, *lit.* thinking that he could perhaps lose his pet, he was afraid; **tin itkiix̂ tin in'gil anuxtaka tin iĝatikuun ...** Au 1909 he got scared thinking that she released him in order to drop him (J 81:11, *likewise* E); **anaam tunux̂taqaa tunux̂taasanaaĝnaan anuxtakuun, axtax̂tal tunux̂taasalak** Au 1952 he wanted (*lit.* thought he tried) to speak the language his mother had had, but did not speak it right (1959:126, 33(58-59)); **ulax̂ kum maayux̂tanang anuxtakuqing** E 1909 I would like to have a house (**ulaĝiitukuqing**), *lit.* I think I might possess a house

2.a. to want, desire, wish (something) (*cf.* **ala-lix**); **anuxta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* will, wish ▫ **angunax̂ anutalkaqing, ataqan qichitix̂** Ea 1983 I do not want much, just 50 cents; **agitaadamis ayagaa anuxtalagada** A 1862 do not desire your neighbor's wife; **malix kayux imin uyqiĝiin asix ikuugusan anuxtakuqing** Eu 1910 and I wish the same (good health) to you and your wife (J 38:5)

2.b. to want (something to happen), to intend, decide, *with a clause in the optative* (different subject) *or the intentional* (same subject) ▫ **txin achixaaq anuxtat** A 1950 do you want me to teach you? **hamaax txin haqatax̂ aax̂ta anuxtanaĝulax** A 1860 he did not want anybody to know him, **haqatalgalagaaĝan anuxtalix** E 1870 wanting not to be known (Mark 7:24); **maamin anutxumin** [= **anuxtagumin**] Ea 1983 if you want to do so; **huzugaan tingin kiduuĝan anuxtazax̂** A 1952 he is always willing to help us; **txin kidulgalagaaĝan anuxtazax̂** A 1977 he does not want anybody to help him, *lit.* he wants himself not to be helped; **txin suchx̂iiĝan anuxtanax̂ ax̂takux̂** A 1952 he decided to surrender (*lit.* let himself be taken, N.M. 3:76); **ilangin agiikigin anuxtaqangin** E 1870 he intended to pass by them (Mark 6:48, 1860 *and* A *with* **agiiĝan**)

3. E 1838-70, A 1838-60 to need (*cf.* **ala-lix**) ▫ **kaangunan uĝayanax̂ anuxtanulux** E 1838 the healthy do not need a doctor (Matthew 9:12, *likewise* 1870 Luke 5:31, A **alazulax**); **uĝayalgax̂ anuxtanas** A 1860 those in need of healing (of being healed, Luke 9:11, E **kaangusxaaĝin hayanan**) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

anuxtaala-lix E 1834, A 1976- *passive of* **anuxtaasa-lix** (1834: beg pardon) + -(**x̂**)**ta-ula-**

anuxtana-lix E 1826-, A 1838-62, **anutna-lix** En 1952- *vi.* to be needed, necessary; **anuxtana-x̂** E 1826-34 *vn.* necessary, **anuxtanaagusa-x̂** indispensable; A 1860 to be pleasing, 1862 to be acceptable (to God); **anuxtana-z-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* unwanted (*Russian* bez voli) ▫ **inaqamchi qulamchiix itxaan aĝadgum agulgaa anuxtanalakax̂** A 1838 it is not necessary to make a separate translation for you (Matthew, preface VIII); **angaĝinaziin anuxtanaaĝan anuxtalix** A 1860 wanting to be pleasing to the people (Mark 15:15) + -(**x̂**)**ta-na**$_2$**-**

anuxtani-lix A 1860- *vr., vrt.* to decide, *with the intentional; vrt.* to realize, *with the* **-na-** *participle* ▫ **ayuxtaangan ting anuxtaninaq** 1973 I decided to go out (in boat); **hamaaga maamis imis anuxtaninaan aguu** 1860 whatever you decide to do; **hamaan tuhlutulum ilan hikiiamasux̂tanang ngus anuxtanil** 1973 realizing that I might get lost in that swamp; **gumal ax̂tanaan igim anuxtanil** A 1909 she came to think of her present condition (J 78:58) + -(**x̂**)**ta-ni-**

anuxtaasa-lix E 1860-, A 1838-, **anutaasa-lix** E 1952-, Au 1909 *vt.* 1. to think about, think to be; to think, suppose (to have happened or going to happen), *with a clause in a past or future tense or in the general*, E *also in the present or participle* (V A 5); *or in the negative contemporative*, E, Au *also in the positive* ▫ **alqutax̂ anutaaskatxin e?** Ep 1983 what do you think it is? **Ting tanam kugan sakaaĝatax̂ waaĝaasaangan waaĝanaqing, anuxtaasalagaax̂txichi** E 1870 do not think that I have come to bring peace on earth (Matthew 10:34, *likewise* A *and* Luke 12:51; E 1838 **aan'gilakaadaasalagaachi**); **sunax̂ kidugnax̂ anuxtaasakuq** A 1977 I think that the ship sank (in the past), *cf.* **sunax kiduxs anuxtakuq** I think that the ship is sinking (now); **manaaĝnaning mahliidaqing anuxtaasalix** A 1840 thinking that I still could carry out my plan (V B 1:5); **hingaya uukuqunaadax̂ ax̂takux̂ anuxtaasanan** E 1870 they thought it was a specter (Mark 6:49, A **Hingan ukuqachaadax̂ alix anuxtaamax**); **ugiim uglagaan txin qachx̂ilix ama chux̂taqalĝitalakax̂ anuxtaasakum** Eu 1909 thinking that there was nobody but her husband to feed and dress her (J 85:11); **adux̂ ulax̂taangan anutaasaqaliiqaltakuqing** En 1936 I began to think that I would (have to) stay in the cave; **agitaadangin anaĝiisix̂ alakan anuxtaasazangis** A 1952 the other ones think he is good for nothing; **aquung haqating anutaasal ting hingamaasanat** Au 1909 why do you think I am coming, doing that to me (J 82:36, *likewise* E)

2. to want, hope, *with* **-aka-** *in the general, or with the intentional* ▫ **tumaniin hayalganan**

maakax̂txin anuxtaasakun E 1860, **kugaan mangiqaĝiiĝan aqamas, timas maasaakax̂t Txin anuxtaasakus** A 1860 we want (would like) you to do to us what we (are going to) ask about (Mark 10:35); **imyax̂chx̂iikax̂ anuxtaasakuq** A 1952 I hope it is possible to fish; **slachxizax̂ haqaaĝan anuxtaasakuq** A 1952 I hope it will be good weather (tomorrow) + -(**x̂**)**ta-usa-**

Aanuglaada-x̂ *see under* **Anagula-x̂**

anúla-n E 1834 "older word" *n.pl.* matches, pegs; **anúla-x̂** A 1840 bedstead (*cf.* **hayu-x**)

anulgi-x̂ E 1834 (-lĝ-) (*unknown* E 1941-) *n.* cormorant (*cf.* **aagayuux̂**); Eu 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 89)
Anulgila-x̂ E 1791, 1871 *n.* January; E 1840 (Zap. 2:258), A 1840, 1952 February + **-la-**
Anulgili-x̂ E 1834 (-lĝ-), *n.* January; E 1909 yearling of cormorant, **Anulgilim tugidaa** E 1871, 1909 (1933:86 -lum misprint) January

ang E 1909 (*unknown* Ebu 1983-84) *n.* harpoon line (of braided sinew or thong, Jochelson 1925:53); **iglagim anga** (*or* **angii**) A 1952 id. (tied to the head, **sax̂siidax̂**)
angtu-x̂, iglagim angtuu En 1909 *n.* line attached to the head of the spear (J 56:4); En 1950 the yoke of the spear; **angtum taxuĝdagngin** En 1950 wraps of the yoke + **-tu-**

aang E 1778-, A 1791-, Abm 1963 1. yes, you are right (*also* confirmation of a question in the negative, in English 'no', *cf.* **kuguu, nangaa**) □ **sukat ii? - aang** A 1952 did you take it? - yes; **qilagan ayuxtalakan saganax̂t ii? - aang** A 1952 didn't you go out yesterday? - no (I didn't); **hamaax txin agamtikux̂ alakan ii? - aang - alakax̂** A 1860 has nobody condemned you? - no, nobody (John 8:10-11); ... **tataam maduukalakatxin hi? - aang, tataam maduukalakaĝning** Ea 1910 you won't do it again? - no, I won't do it again (J 16:12-13)
2. hello, hi, hail (in polite greetings followed by a term of address); **aang hi?** E 1832-, **aang ii** A 1860 (Mark 15:18, John 19:3, followed by title) id. □ **aang [h]ingan** E 1804 hi there; **aang asagang** A 1952 hi cousin, **aang agitaadang** hi friend (*e.g.* to the husband), **aang alix̂** hi old man (*e.g.* to the father-in-law)
[[*cf.* AAY **aa'a**, CAY **aang**, CSY, I **aa**, **aha**, GRI **aap** yes]]
anga-lix E 1838-, **ahnga-lix** En 1952-, A 1952 *vi.* to say yes, assent, agree; E 1838-70 to salute (Matthew 10:12) (*cf.* **umchu-lax̂-six**, A **ukuzuusa-lix**) □ **lul ahngazanas** A 1952 they trustingly agreed (every one of them, N.M. 2:35)
[[AY **anger-**, CSY **aangegh-**, I **aŋiq-**, Grl. **anger-** id.]]
ahngada-lix Eu 1909 (-ng-), En 1950, **hangata-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to say yes yes (J 81:26) + **-da-**; **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-** (*perhaps for* **-x̂ta-**)
angax̂ta-lix E 1834-, **ahngax̂ta-lix** En 1978-, A 1909-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to say "yes", agree
angax̂taasa-lix A 1838 *vr.*, *vrt.* to agree (Matthew 18:19, 12:33) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

haang *see* **hawa**

anga- 1. E 1805-, A 1860- *n.* longitudinal half; half of a number or of time □ **qam angaa** E 1978, A 1977- the half of a fish split lengthwise; **angakix** A 1950 the two halves of it; **tugidam angaa** E 1878-, A 1950- half moon; **ataqan angax̂** En 1950, **ataqan angax̂ agiitaa** A 1840 one and a half; **angagan angaa** E 1834 a quarter (of it); **maayuning angangin** E 1870, **suun'gining angangis** A 1860 the half of my goods (Luke 19:8); **chasam angaa** E 1978-, **chasim angaa** A 1952- half an hour
2. E 1834-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 side, lateral part (*cf.* **alu-m angaa, itx̂a-**) □ **qayam angangis** A 1950 hillsides; **iyĝam angaa** Au 1952 the side of the baidarka; **angaa aĝichaa** Ea 1983 tilt it, *lit.* lift the side of it; **Yax̂agim Angaa** A 1952- The Side of Yax̂ax (headlands, Atka 334, 439); **Akayum Angaa** A 1950- The Side of the Pass, *name of shore* (Atka 254); **slam angaa axs** A 1952 having the wind abeam, *lit.* passing the side of the wind
3. E 1780-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 *pos.n.* side, space beside, alongside; **angamadaa** E 1826-, **angam-hadaa** A 1952- aside, a different direction or place; *loc.* beside, alongside, next to, close to; together with; *abl.* from beside; along □ **angamdaa ukux̂takux̂** Eu 1984 he is looking to the side; **Amlagi(m) kugan iĝilax̂ angam-hadan ayx̂al** A 1952 at Amlia the baidar traveled in a different direction (from that of Atka, N.M. 1:36); **angamadaatxan aĝagung** Eu 1909 when I got too far aside (from the other paddlers, J 40:33); **angamadan inaqan imguĝaĝilix angamix̂taa** E 1870 lying wrapped together in a place by itself (John 20:7, A **itxan**); **angamadan tayaĝuu** E 1826 sorcerer, *lit.* man of different place; **angaming unguchikux̂** A 1952 he is sitting beside me; **angamdix al** A 1952 lying side by side (two logs); **adan aĝakan angan aĝaqaa** En 1910 going toward him, he got up alongside him, **kamga angaam suqadaagiim** having taken his head against his side (J 59:10-11); **ayangix̂ alaĝum angan ayangil** A 1950 the fog is along the sea, low down on the sea; **angan imgux̂sxa** A 1952 rolling it (a piece of skin) up, together; **ingay angan chaayudakung** Ea 1983 I drink tea together with it (fish); **qumnaasis angangin aayulax** A 1860 not being with the shrouds (John 20:7, E **ilin**); **angamiing agakux̂** A 1952 he went away from beside me; **analuĝim angaan txin qaxsasix** Ea 1910 slipping down the ladder (J 32:5); **ixchxingin angangiin ngaan uĝaluun tataam tugaassaĝutal** A 1952 hitting him again with his spear down along his neck (N.M. 3:74); **angan-akang** E 1909 (ms. añán) my brother, my sister (thus brothers and sisters call each other), *lit.* along with whom I grew up; **angiigusaming** E 1870, Eu 1984 quite (**-iigusa-**) close to me

4. En 1909-, A 1836-, An 1909 match, the one of a pair (*cf.* **agitaasa-**, **agitaada-**) □ **aygax̂sii ngaan suchx̂ikan chagan angagan ilan ayaaĝuu ngaan suchx̂ikan** Ea 1952 had her take her basket and in her other hand her stick; **kayux angaa** A 1838 also the other (cheek, Matthew 5:39, E **agitaasaa**); **kitamis angaa** A 1952 the one of your feet, *lit.* the match of your foot; **dagan angaa ukuqulakux̂** A 1952 he is blind in one eye; **igasiim angaa naa qiigaasaka, angaa naa chachiisaka** Au 1909 using the one of his wings as a grass couch for her and the other as a cover (J 82:30)

5. A 1838-60 adversary, enemy (Matthew 5:25 *etc.*, Mark 12:36, E **angaaqusa-**) (*cf.* **angaduuti-x̂**); A 1840 villain, scoundrel

angada- E 1826-, A 1838-60, **angad(i)-** A 1950-, Ab 1963, **angaya-** Au 1909 *pos.n.* side, broadside, opposite side; Au riverside (E **snanga-**); *loc.* over against, opposite, facing; in front of, before, toward, against (*cf.* **kad(a)-**); on a level with, beside (*cf.* **chidag-**); *abl.* forth before, from before; facing, against □ **ingaagan ayuxsix akayum angadaa nunan** E 1909 setting out from there we reached the side of the pass, came facing the pass (from where the crossing begins, J 40:57); **ulangin angada ilaa agikux̂** A 1952 he passed beside our house; **ulaam angayaa agikux̂** Au 1909 he passed beside his house (E **ulaam snangaa**); **chiĝanam angayakix** Au 1909 both riversides (E **snangakix**); **hingaan ulam angadan ulaĝikux̂** A 1952 he lives over against, across from that house; **Aguuĝum angadan** E 1826, A 1860 before God (Luke 1:6, E 1870 **kadan**); **angadan ting hanikasix** A 1840 stopping, lying still in front of him (the sea lion, V B 1:3); **ugigan angadan aalulka** A 1840 her husband smiling to her (V B 3:9); **angadiming agdukux̂** A 1952 he shook his head toward me; **[h]amaagan Ting asix anagulux, hamaya Angadaming akux̂** E 1838 whoever is not with Me is against Me (Matthew 12:30, 1870 **Kadaming**); **hix̂tanagan angadan ngaan tunuqaa** E 1838 (Jesus) said to her in reply, *lit.* talked to her against what she said (Matthew 15:28, 1870 **angdax̂sx̂ikan ngaan hiisaqaa**); **qayakum kamgiim angadan aĝatikungin** Ea 1909 he was tall but put them (ropes, to jump over) on a level with his head (J 3:66); **aaliisiim sadan angadangin aĝachx̂iqadaagiim iqyaĝitachx̂iqangin** En 1910 having had them get on a level with each other, lined up outside his harbor he let them start paddling (racing, J 73:11); **sunam angadiig(u)saan** En 1983 (we got) right (**-iigusa-**) off the ship; **angadimdix hakang anqax̂tal** A 1952 standing side by side (as in church); **angadilamdix al** A 1952 being in a row; **huzum angadagaan slaaĝanax̂** A 1860, **husungin angadangiin hinax̂** E 1860 went forth before them all (Mark 2:12, E 1870 **kadangin**); **angadingiin ax̂tal** A 1950 the wind is blowing against us; **angalim angadaan saĝakun** En 1936 we slept in the daytime, *lit.* against the daylight; **angalim angadaan kayux amgim ilan** E 1870 by day and night (Mark 5:5, A **angalim ama amgim ilan**); **angalim angadaan** Ab 1963, **angalim angayaa** Am 1963 in the middle of the day + **-d(a)-**

angada[-]x̂ A 1840 *n.* example + **-da$_2$-**

angadaĝa-lix E 1833, A 1837-62 *vp.* to serve as an example *or* model □ **angadaĝamaan** A 1837 for example (preface p. XXI); **anĝaĝiisaqangis angadaĝalix anĝaĝiilaaĝin ingaaĝis hawa** A 1862 their (the saints') lives shall serve as a model in life + **-da$_2$-ĝa-**

angadax̂si-naan achuuĝi-l A 1973 to answer his reply, retort + **-da$_2$-x̂si-**

angadax̂ta-lix E 1833-70, A 1860 *vt.* to use as an example, have as a model; **angayax̂ta-** Au 1952 *vr.* to be uniform □ **smukuuvnicax̂ angadax̂taachi** E 1838 take the fig tree as an example (Matthew 24:32); **smukuuvnicam ilaan angadax̂taax̂chi suuchi** E 1870 id., *lit.* take what to use as an example from the fig tree (ibid., Mark 13:28, *likewise* A 1860); **Ting kayix angadax̂taax̂ta** A 1860 let him follow Me, *lit.* let him also have Me as a model (John 12:26); **tanam tin angayax̂taa** Au 1952 uniform, flat country, *lit.* having itself as a model + **-da$_2$-x̂ta-**

angadax̂tága-s A 1860-62 *n.pl.* example (John 13:15, E **angadax̂taax̂-chi**) + **-da$_2$-x̂ta-ga-**

angadax̂taquli-x̂ Eu 1903- *n.* example □ **ilingiin waya ataqan angadax̂taqulix̂** En 1910 here is one of them as an example (J 39:13) + **-da$_2$-x̂ta-quli-**

angadax̂taqulichx̂i-lix A 1860 *vt.* to let be taken as an example (Luke 1:17) + **-da$_2$-x̂ta-quli-chx̂i-**

angadalimaĝalana-s, **angadalimaĝasi-s** A 1860 *n.pl.* parables (Mark 4:33, 3:23 & passim, E **imasuĝaadaasi-**) + **-da$_2$-limag-ala-** (**-ula-**), **-asi-**(**-usi-**)

angadat-, **angadasix** A 1840, Ab 1931 *vt.* to defend, protect; A 1973 to miss from the side, shoot beside + **-da$_2$-t-**

angaduuti-x̂ E 1834, 1840, A 1860- *n.* enemy (E 1838- **angaaqusa-x̂**), opponent (A John 19:12, E **kadiigu-x̂**); A 1952 war (= **alitxu-x̂**); E 1840 Koniag (Zap. 2:98); Ab 1963 American + **-d(a)-uut-**

angaduuchaĝi-x̂ E 1805, 1834, A 1840, **angayuuchaĝi-x̂** Au 1948-52 *vn.* war; A 1840 battle; E 1834 *pl.* hostile army; Au 1952 *vi.* to make war (*cf.* **alitxu-x̂**) + **-d(a)-uut-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

angaduusimax̂-six A 1860-1952 *vi.* to make war; **angaduusimaĝim alitxungis** 1860 soldiers, **a. alitxuu** band of soldiers (Luke 3:14, John 18:3, E **alitxuĝi-n**) + **-d(a)-uu(t)-simaĝ-** (**-limaĝ-**)

angaduuta-lix E 1833-1949 *vt.* to have as an enemy, to oppose; En 1948 to be on the same level as; En 1949 **txidix angaduutalix** *vr.* the two are enemies + **-d(a)-uut-(x̂)ta-**

angaada-x̂ A 1840- *n.* thwart, rower's seat (1840 in baidar) (E **inqi-ilux̂**, **ungu-chiilux̂**) + **-aada-**

angaĝa-l A 1949- *vp.* to be added □ **aaqanax̂ suulix̂ ngaan angaĝal unalgadaĝulax** the octopus is never cooked with addition of salt + **-ĝa-**

angaĝi-lix E 1909-, A 1971- *vi.* to have a match;

angaĝi-x̂ A 1971 *vn.* pair ▫ **daa angaĝix̂talakax̂** Ea 1910 she is one-eyed, *lit.* her eye apparently (**-x̂ta-**) hasn't got a match (J 20:11) + **-ĝi-**

Angaĝinaĝiilux̂ A 1840 Old Harbor, perhaps *lit.* place where (ships) lie pair wise (*probably* Atka 381) + **-ĝi-na$_1$-ĝi-aluĝ-**

angax̂sx̂i-lix En 1948- *vt.* to mix, mix in with (*e.g.* condiment); to make thinner (*e.g.* paint) ▫ **kraaskaan angax̂sx̂ida** En 1982 mix your paint + **x̂(t)-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi-**)

angax̂si-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to make a noose on (rope, J 17:141, 30:13); Ea 1983 to add to + **-x̂si-**

angax̂ta-lix *vt.* 1. E 1791-, A 1952-, Au 1952 to have added, be mixed with, contain; A 1952- *vn.* together with ▫ **alaĝux̂ taangax̂ angax̂takux̂** E 1909 the salt is mixed with water, dissolved in water; **Atan angaĝinangi iqiyu(m) tunuu angax̂tax̂ tunux̂taasal** Au 1952 the Attu people speak with baby-talk mixed in (1959:126, 33 (63)); **skiifaan angax̂taa tanasxan hitxisxal angalix̂** A 1952 he was taken out with his skiff to camp today; **alugax̂ unal qas ngaan angax̂tal chadulĝital qaa-aĝnas** A 1973 they were going to cook the black lily roots, add fish to them and eat them dipped in oil

2. E 1791-1909, A 1860 to have as an adversary; to be angry at (*cf.* **kaadaxta-lix**) ▫ **ting angax̂takux̂** E 1909 he is angry at me; **ting angax̂tanam ilugaan ting sismida** A 1860 protect me from my adversary (Luke 18:3, E **angaaqusang ilaan**) + **-x̂ta-**

angax̂ti-i Eau 1910, En 1948-, **aniqdum angax̂tii** En 1952 *n.* afterbirth (what comes together with the baby, *cf.* J 12:3, 9; 36:11) + ***-x̂t(i)-**

angaaĝu-x̂ 1. E 1805, 1909, Au 1909 *n.* single-bladed paddle for baidar (1909 used by Koniags) (A **iĝiluusi-x̂** *under* **nix̂**); **ahngaaĝu-x̂** En 1948 oar for dory (*cf.* **nux̂aasi-x̂**); 1909 *vi.* to paddle on one side (*cf.* **niĝ-lu-lix**)

2. A 1952 pole along the left side of the baidarka deck (from the bow to behind the hatch) to prevent the fishline from cutting the baidarka skin + **-aaĝu-**

[[*cf.* AY **anguarun** single-bladed paddle; Y **anguar-**, I **aŋuaq-** to paddle, row]]

angaala-lix *vp.* 1. A 1948 to be added (**ngaan** to it)

2. **uĝaĝúsim angáalanangis** A 1838-40 songs of mourning (Matthew 11:17 **uĝaĝísam a.**), *lit. apparently* lamentations that are sung + **-ula-**

angalax̂-six A 1973- *vt.* to help each other carrying ▫ **qawax̂ angalax̂sxal sigulakux̂** 1984 we helped each other carrying the sea lion up on the beach + **-laĝ-**

angalaqda-lix Eau 1983-84 *vt.* to hold between themselves (*e.g.* carrying a baidarka or a heavy sack) ▫ **angalaqdakan sux̂takix** they hold it between themselves + **-laĝ-*qda-**

angalĝi-lix 1. Ea 1983, A 1973- *vt.* to provide with a match, add another one to ▫ **sux̂tanaan angalĝiix̂tax̂ iistakuu** Ea he told him to give him another one in addition to the one he had; **as chixtikung ting angalĝiqang** A I married her and we became a couple, *lit.* I provided myself with a match

2. **angaĝli-l** Au 1909 to answer (E **angdax̂sx̂i-lix**) (*cf.* **achuuĝi-lix**); **Tunux̂ Angaĝlinax̂** "Word Answerer", *name of a man in an ancient story* (J 85:30) + **-lĝi-**

angaĝliisi-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* answer (E **angdax̂sx̂iisi-x̂**) + **-lĝi-usi-**

angalĝita-lix Ea 1910 *vr.* to have got a match ▫ **daa txin angalĝitakux̂** she had gotten two eyes, *lit.* her eye had gotten a match (J 20:13) + **-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

angaaki-lix *see separate entry*

angaluqiti-l A 1984, Ab 1963 *vt.* to turn over (*e.g.* boat) + ***-luqit-**

angami-lix 1. E 1778- *vi.* to lie down (Ean 1983-84 for a long time); be in lying position (1909 on the side, or in general, A **quyuĝi-lix**) ▫ **ilaasatxin aan'gilakaadaasalix angamilix angalinax̂** En 1910 she was lying down all day thinking of her (killed) relatives (J 74:12)

2. En 1948 to be slanting; E 1860 to be declining (of day, *Russian* klonit'sya): **angalix̂ angamtuuqikuĝaan** when the day was now far spent, *lit.* had been slanting for a long time (Mark 6:35)

3. A 1840 *vt.* to enclose, bar + **-mi-**

angamikuxtax̂ [*perhaps* **-x̂ta-**] E 1834 *vn.* lying; ignorant, pagan (*cf.* **agna-mixta-x̂**) + **-mi-*kuxtax̂**

angamiilux̂ E 1860 *n.* place to lie down, pillow (Mark 4:38) (*cf.* **kangiiti-x̂**) + **-mi-aluĝ-**

angamit-, **angamisix** E 1832-, **amangis** Au 1909 1. *vr.* to lie down ▫ **ting angamtaangan** Ek 1982 I'll lie down (**-(x̂)ta-** for a moment); **qilaax̂ txin angamchaa** Eb 1984 go early to bed

2. *vt.* to turn on the side or edge, to slant, lean ▫ **adamin angamchaa** En 1948 lean it to you + **-mi-t-**

Angamitqux̂ [*possibly misprint*] E "The One Who is Always Lying", *name of person in story* (Jochelson 1933:74) + **-mi-**†**-**

angamudax̂-six E 1805-, A 1860- *vi.* to move aside, withdraw (*e.g.* A 1860 Luke 22:41, E **amaanu-**); **angamudaĝan** A 1952-, **angamuyaĝa** Au 1909 (move, turn, jump) aside, (tilt) to one side + **-mudaĝ-**

angamudaĝasa-lix A 1860- *vt.* to take aside (*e.g.* Mark 7:33, E **angamadan aĝaasa-**) + **-mudaĝ-asa-**(**-usa-**)

angamuunu-lix E 1909- *vi.* to move aside + ***-muunu-**

angaanu-lix A 1838- *vi.* to go aside, depart, deviate (E **amaanu-lix**, *e.g.* Matthew 8:34, Mark 5:17) + **-uunu-**

angaanuchx̂i-l A 1987 *vt.* to part with + **-uunu-chx̂i-**

angaanu(u)sa-l A 1909 *vt.* to take aside (J 77:238) + **-uunu-usa-**

angaanut-, **angaanusix** A 1840-, Ab 1931–63 *vt.* to take aside, remove; A 1984 to move from one place to another (E **aglux̂t-**); A 1860 *vr.* to come off (Mark 7:19) + **-uunu-t-**

angaanudusa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to go aside for (**hasinaĝulax** some distance, Mark 14:35); *vrt.* to come off in some way (Mark 7:19) + **-uunu-t-usa-**

angaanuta-lix A 1840 *vt.* to take aside + **-uunu-t-(x̂)ta-**

angaqasi-s Ab 1963 *n.pl.* spouses + **-qasi-**

angaaqusa-x̂ E 1826-1948 *n.* enemy (A **anga-x̂**, **angaaza-x̂**, **angaasi-x̂**, **angaduuti-x̂**) + *-**Vqusa-**

angaza- *see separate entry*

angaasa-lix E-Au 1909 *vt.* to add to, mix with ◦ **taangax̂ alaĝux̂ ngaan angaasakux̂** E he added salt to the water, mixed the water with salt; **qax̂ ulux̂ ngaan angaasalix sukux̂** E he took meat together with fish; **aman ayagaan lagan angunaayulux ngaan angaasachx̂ilix, kayux maayungin ... ngaan angaasachx̂ilix ayugasachx̂inax̂** En 1909 letting his wife take with her her little son and her belongings he sent her out, *lit.* having her little son added to his wife, *etc.* (J 49:28) + **-usa-**

angaaza-x̂ A 1836-38 *n.* enemy (Matthew 13:25, E **angaaqusa-**) (*cf.* **anga-** 5.) + **-aaza-** (**-aada-**)

angaasi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909, A 1931, Abm 1963 song

2. A 1838-40 enemy (Matthew 5:44, E **angaaqusa-**) + **-usi-**

angaachaĝi-lix E 1780, A 1780-, Au 1909, Ab 1963-, Am 1963 *vi.* to sing (E **unuux-six**); **angaachaĝi-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* song ◦ **angaachaĝil talix̂s** A 1952 to sing and dance (with drums, in old time); **qidam angaasingis imchi angaachaĝiisanas** A 1860 we have sung to you songs of crying (Luke 7:32) + **-usi-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

angaachaĝix̂ta-x̂ A 1987, Ab 1931 *vn.* (professional) singer + **-usi-aĝi-x̂ta**$_3$-

angaasix̂si-lix En 1948 *vi.* to record songs + **-usi-x̂si-**

angat-, **angasix** En 1984 *vt.* to hit beside (seal) + **-t-**

Angatu-x̂ Au, A 1754- "Having Big Sides", Agattu Island (1078) + **-tu-**

angayaĝaĝi-x̂ E 1870, **angayĝaĝi-x̂** E 1909-, **angayuĝaĝi-x** En 1982 (*unknown* Eun 1984), **angayĝi-x̂** A 1860 *n.* twin, **-x** *du.* twins (1860, 1870 explanation of Didymos John 11:16, 20:24) + ***yaĝ-aĝi-**(**-ĝi-**)

angayqu-x̂ E 1909, A 1952, **ahngayqu-x̂** En 1982 *n.* wife's sister's husband; husband's brother's wife (Jochelson *also ms.* svoyachenitsa, 1933:71 wife's sister, *but cf.* **ayagax̂tana-x̂**); A 1948 sister-in-law, 1950-52 (man's) sister's husband (*probably for* husband's brother's wife *and* wife's sister's husband) (cf. **sviyaaka-x̂**)

angaayu-x̂ Epun 1941- *n.* partner, pal; Epu 1941- kind of baseball game (played by ten or more; one is batter, the others are runners) (*cf.* **aga-anuuda-x̂**) + **-Vyu-**

angaayuĝi-lix Ep 1941 *vi.* to have a partner (*e.g.* for a dance *or* for playing a game) + **-Vyu-ĝi-**

angaayux̂ta-lix En 1984 *vt.* to have as a partner (*e.g.* fishing); En 1949- *vr.* to pair off, work together + **Vyu-x̂ta-**

angdaxti-, **kalikam angdaxtii** En 1903 *n.* issue of journal + -†- (**-dax̂t-**?)

angdax̂sx̂i-lix E 1832-, *vi.*, *vt.* to answer (A **achuuĝi-lix**, Au **angaĝli-l**) ◦ **ting angdax̂sx̂ikux̂** 1909 he answered me, **tunung a.** he answered my word; **Hamaan tunuun ngaan angdax̂sx̂iisaliqaayulux** E 1870 He did not answer her a word, *lit.* did not even answer her with (**-usa-**) his word (Matthew 15:23, *likewise* 1838) + *-**dax̂sxi-**

angdax̂sx̂iisi-x̂ E 1909 *n.* answer (A **achuuĝiisi-x̂**, Au **angaĝliisi-x̂**) + *-**dax̂sx̂i-usa-**

angta-x̂ 1. E 1870-, A 1950-, Abm 1963 *n.* transversal half; half of a quantity ◦ **qam angtaa** A 1977 the half of a fish cut across; **hingaax aqakum sagan axtaki iqinax̂ uuyax̂takux̂** Au 1909 when he stood up half of his bird skin parka fell off (J 84:8); **yaasikax̂ angtaan akiitax̂ imdaĝil** A 1952 the box is half full; **chasam angagan angtaa** E 1870 quarter of an hour

2. E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *n.* end ◦ **yaagam angtaa** E 1909, **hyaagam axtaa** Au 1909 the end of a log; **angtakix** A 1952 both ends (*or* halves) of it; **tanadgusim angtaa** E 1909 the end of the village; **dam angtakix** En 1952 the ends, outside corners of the eyes; **Amlagim Qigaaĝix̂ Angtaa** A 1950- East End of Amlia (Amlia 22), **Atx̂am Angtaa** End of Atka (Atka 638); **Angtangin** (*3d pl.*) Ea 1983 Hot Springs Bay (Krenitzin Islands 83); **angalim angtagan aygaga** E 1909 a whole day's walk, *lit.* day's end's walk; **angtaan ngiin akiitaasalix itux̂talix** E 1870 loving them unto the end, *lit.* his end (John 13:1)

3. E 1909-, A 1860- *pos.n.* end, far-off; **angtamdaa [angtam (h)adaa]** E 1909 the end, the far-off; *loc.* at *or* on the end of; *pl.* behind each other, in a row; *abl.* by the end; **angtangiin** 3.*p.pl.* A gradually (J 79:216; N.M. 3:21); E 1909 finally ◦ **angtamdaan aqakux̂** E 1909 he comes here from far-off; **angtamdaagusan aaykaaĝum chiidaa ax̂takux̂** Ea 1909 at the very end (in the row of snares) there was a fox pup (J 10:9); **tanadgusim angtan** E 1909 at the end of the village; **angtamax kaalaadalix txidix unguudgunas** A 1860 they sat down in a row behind each other (Mark 6:40, E 1860 **angadalamang**); **iqyax̂ angtagaan kumsida** E 1909 lift the baidarka by the end + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

angtaĝi-x̂ E 1826-34 *vn.* having an end; A 1909- *vi.* to have the end, to end ◦ **hakaax itx̂aĝil kimtal alaĝum ilan angtaĝil** A 1952 (a chasm) with the side going down ending in the sea, abruptly down into the sea (N.M., 3:57); **hakang angtaĝil, sakang angtaĝil, kimikus** A 1909 coming down one after another up there and down there (J 77:96-98) + -(**x̂**)**ta-ĝi-**

angtalĝi-lix E 1838-70 *vr.* to lean, beat (upon the house, of winds, Matthew 7:25); **Alitxux̂ Angtalĝinax̂** Eu 1791 Beat (?) The Army, *name of man* (at Unalaska 130) + -(**x̂**)**ta-lĝi-**

angtalĝita-lix E 1870, A 1862 *vt.* to apply, raise (the mind, heart, hope toward God) + -(**x̂**)**ta-lĝi-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

Angtaliisi-x̂ Ea 1791 (anktalizik) *n.* Means For Removing The Half (?), *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 31) + -(**x̂**) **ta-li-usi-**

angtamiku-x̂ E 1909, Ep 1941 (*unknown* En 1982) *n.* the root of avens (**amidux̂**, *see* **hamsix**) wrapped in birch-bark and tied to the fishhook as a lure (Jochelson 1925:89) + -(**x̂**)**ta-miku-**

angtam(u)daĝan En 1948 *adv.* sidewise + -(**x̂**)**ta-mudaĝ-**

angtaasa-x̂ E 1909- *n.* partner (J 40:44 in baidarka) + -(**x̂**)**ta-aasa-** (**-aada-**)

angtuuĝi-x̂ E 1834, 1909, Ab 1963, **angtaaĝi-x̂** E 1909 *rel.n.* the last (A, Au **inaaĝuliiti-x̂**) ◻ **angtaaĝix̂ ulax̂, ulam angtuuĝii** 1909 the last house; **angtuuĝim kadaan** Ab 1963 next to last + -(**x̂**)**t**(**a**)**-uuĝi-**

anga-lix, ahnga-lix *see* **aang**

hanga- *doubtful demonstrative:* **h. gan** A 1860 (John 9:8) *probably for* **hingan**; **angaya** Eu 1909 (J 81:7) *probably for* **awaya** (Au **taga-ya**)

hanga-lix E 1826-, A 1838-, Ab 1931, Au 1909-, Abm 1963 *vi.* to ascend, climb (*also with a local object*); to rise (to heaven, Acts 1:11; A, Ab *also* of the sun, E **hakaaĝa-lix**; Au of smoke); to go on board ◻ **qayax̂ hangakux̂** A 1950 he's ascending, climbing the hill; **ayx̂aasim nagan hanganax̂** he went aboard the boat (*e.g.* E Luke 5:3); he entered the baidarka (*e.g.* A N.M. 3:90)

hangada- 1. E 1826-, A 1840-, **hangad(i)-** E 1870, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **hangay(i)-** Au 1952 *pos.n.* top, upper side; surface, outside (*cf.* **ku-**); space above (*cf.* **qusa-**); *loc.* on top of, along the top of; E 1948 on board (*cf.* **ku-**); *abl.* from the top or surface of; Ab 1963 through (the ice) ◻ **iqam angadaa** Ea 1952, **iqyam hangada** A 1950 the top, upper side of the baidarka; **ulam hangadaa** A 1952 the roof of the house (*cf.* **kamu-x̂**); **yas hangadingis txidix alaĝulĝil** A 1950 the top of the reefs are getting under the water; **alaĝum angadaa** E 1834, **alaĝum hangada** A 1950 the surface of the sea; **qaniigim hangadan tungaĝii** A 1952 snow crust, *lit.* hard surface of snow; **chiĝanam hangada higis** A 1950 jumping over the creek; **tanadgusim hangadan ulangin huzuugizanginiin** A 1952 for all the houses in (all over) the village (N.M. 2:7); **angadam adaan** E 1834, A 1840, **angadimadaan** E 1870, **hangadam iluun** A 1860 from without (Mark 7:15); **hangayim hayaa** Au 1952 the outside; **tanam hangadan kdax̂ kdaĝikux̂** A 1950 there is freezing ice on the ground; **hangadiim hyudgukuu** A 1952 he spilled it all over him; **qachx̂iim hangadan alix** E 1860-1909 to be naked, *lit.* on his skin; **iqyang ukangan hangadagaan uĝalux̂ idgisix** A 1840 pulling out a spear from the top of the stern of my baidarka (V B 1:5); **tanam hangadagaan hulmakux̂** A 1952 (the ice) is melting from the ground; **hyaagax̂ hangayagaa qaxtax̂tal anixs** Au 1952 chipping a log sitting astride over it (1959:125, 33 (45))

2. A 1860-62 *n.* earth, world, universe (*cf.* **slu-x̂**); *pl.* outsiders (Mark 4:11, E **saduuĝin**) ◻ **hangadam huzugan kugan** on the whole earth, in the whole world (Luke 21:26, E **slum husugan sitxan hadan**); **waan hangadamulax hadaan** not of this world (John 18:36, E **waaganulux**) + **-d**(**a**)-

aangaada-x̂ En 1978 (P. Merculieff) *vn.* part of cliff that one can ascend and descend + **-aada-**

hangadĝi- A 1838 *n.* the outside; A 1840-60 the appearance ◻ **[h]angadĝim ilan** 1838 without (Luke 1:10, 1860 **sadang**, E **sadamadan**); **hangadĝim kugaan** 1860 according to the appearance (John 7:24, E **hangadim hadaan**) + **-d**(**i**)**-ĝi-**

hangaduuĝi-x̂ E 1834-70, A 1840-, **hangayuuĝi-** Au 1952, Am 1931–63 *rel.n.* upper, outer; top, outside; **[h]angadu[u]ĝi-** A 1840 *vi.* to climb ◻ **chagim hangaduuĝii** A 1973 the top, upper side of the halibut (*vs.* **sitxuuĝii** underside); **kalukam hangaduuĝingin** E 1838-70 the outside of the cup (Matthew 23:25, *vs.* **iluuĝimang nagan**); **amuum hangaduuĝii** A 1860 his outer garment (Mark 10:50, E 1870 **kuuĝix̂ chux̂taqatxin**); **[h]angaduuĝix̂ chux̂taqax̂** A 1840 outer garment + **-d**(**i**)**-uuĝi-**

angax̂ta-lix En 1909-, **hangax̂ta-l** A 1950- *vi.* to ascend for a while (*e.g.* seal on a rock); **isuĝim angax̂tangin** En 1909-10 seal rookery (J 43:20; 70:7; *cf.* 70:4 **isuĝim gisxi-i**) + **-x̂ta-**

angax̂taaluĝ-in, isuĝim angax̂taal(u)ĝingin Eu 1984 *n.pl.* seal rookery + **-x̂ta-aluĝ-**

angali- En 1948-, **hangali-** A 1983, Au 1952 *n.* upper *or* outer layer: **cham angalii** En 1948- muscle across forearm, *brachioradialis*; **qawam lastagan hangalii** A 1983 forward part of sea lion's front flipper; **tutusim hangalii** Au 1952 top of the cartilage of the ear + **-l**(**i**)-

angaalux̂: **qam angaaluĝa** Ea 1983 *n.* "throat", chute in dam (**kuchi-n**), *lit.* place where the fish goes up + **-aluĝ-**

hangani-lix A 1909 *vt.* to try to take up (higher up on the beach, J 77:178) + **-ni-**

angaasa-lix E 1909-, **hangaasa-l** A 1977-, Au 1909 *vt.* to ascend with; to rise with ◻ **tayaĝux̂ aniqdux̂ qayax̂ hangaasakux̂** A 1977 the man is ascending the hill with the child; **tin chis tin igaasal, tin igax̂taasal tin hangaasal angaliku** Au 1909 when she (Raven) had grabbed him, flown off with him and flying with him had risen with him (J 81:10-11) + **-usa-**

hangat-, hangasix E 1870-, A 1977-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to hoist, lift up, pull up (wrecked ship, Acts 27:17; clothes, to ascertain sex, J 43:5; Ek 1982 boots for wading); En 1950 to head for (place) (*cf.* **kumsi-lix, haku-uĝasix**) + **-t-**

angata-lix E 1952- *vt.* to keep lifted: **ulugaan achaan angatalix** to rest one's cheek on one's hand; **ulugang achaan angatkuqing** Ek 1982 I'm resting my cheek on my hand **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

Hangatu-s A 1950 *pl. name of promontory* (Atka 57, 1952- **Hadatxus**) + **-tu-**

angachu-x̂ E 1791, *pl.* **-n** Au 1909 *n.* tattooing (Merck 1791 of woman) (*cf.* **sasngu-n**)

angada-lix E 1805 *vt.* to wash (*cf.* **chx̂ux̂-six**); A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 to wipe (table, dishes, *etc.*) (E **kidgu-lix**)

angadaasa-lix A 1860- *vt.* to wipe with ◻ **Hamaan kitakin ikin imlitxin angadaasanax̂** she wiped His feet with her hair (John 11:2, E **kidguusa-**) + **-usa-**

angadaasi-x̂ A 1840-, Ab 1963 *n.* towel (John

13:4, E **kidguusi-x̂**); **sagimaĝim angadaacha** A 1840 towel (for face); **cham angadaacha** A 1840 napkin (for hand) + **-usi-**

angadaĝi-x̂ E 1878, 1909, **angidax̂** En 1948- (1956 **-x**), **angidaĝi-x** (*du.*) A 1840, **angidax** A 1952 *n.* canine tooth (Au **aasaĝaaya-x̂**) □ **angadaĝikix** Ea 1909-10 (J 10:40; 17:112), **angidax̂kix** En 1982 her or his both canine teeth [[*possibly derived from* **anga-**]]

angadĝi-x̂, *pl.* **angiĝda-n** Ea 1983, **ahngadgi-x̂** Eu 1984 (*unknown* En 1984) *n.* white sea egg

angax A 1838-62 *n.* power (E **asliitaqaĝiisi-x̂**); steward (Luke 8:3, E **atxax̂tana-**), *pl.* powers (Luke 12:11, E **asliitaqaĝin**), captains (Luke 22:4, E **tukun**); *vi.* to reign □ **aĝiingankangaan angax maĝing** 1860 I have power to lay it down (John 10:18); **tunux̂taaĝux̂ ilmas angaglagaax̂ta** 1862 that the sin shall not reign in us [[*cf.* Y, I **angayuqaq** parent; AY chief, boss; GRI **angayoq** elder brother, *etc.*]]

angaga-lix A 1860 *vp.* to be had as, to be a governor (Luke 3:1, E **tukuĝa-**); **angaga[h]linam huzuu** 1838 all power (Matthew 28:18, E **maqaagusam husuu**) + **-(ĝ)a-**

angagáĝiisa-x̂ A 1860 *vt.* has power to (forgive, *intentional*, Luke 5:24) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) **-usa-**

angagala-lix A 1840-60 *vp.* to be under authority (Luke 7:8, E **aĝnakaĝi-**); **angagalakus asix** (his word was) with power (Luke 4:32) + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

angagasa-lix A 1838-60 *vt.* to have power over, to rule, govern (*e.g.* Mark 1:27, 10:42; Luke 2:2, E **atxax̂ta-**; Acts 1:7); **ulax̂ angagasa-x̂** *vn.* steward (Luke 16:1, E **ulaan atxax̂tanasikax̂**) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

angagasi-x̂ A 1840-60 *n.* power, government □ **hingakus tanam-aguuĝuĝaasis huzungis angagasii** 1860 the power over all these kingdoms (Luke 4:6, E **asliitaqaĝiisix̂**) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

angagachaĝi-x̂ A 1840-60 *vi.* has power (Luke 12:5 to cast, *intentional*, E **asliitaqaĝiisix̂ matanax̂**) **-asi-aĝi-** (**-usi-**, **-ĝi-**)

angagna-x̂ A 1860 *vn.* steward (Luke 16:2, E **atxax̂taqaĝinax̂**) + **-na**$_1$**-**

hangagli-kuqing E 1834 (*unknown* Ep 1941, Ekn 1982) I diminish, reduce; **hangagli[i]sakuqing** I spend, squander

Haangaĝalug-is A 1952 *n.pl. name of rocks* (Igitkin Island 734)
[[*perhaps from* ***hangaaĝalug-** hard to get up upon]]

hangaĝi-kuqing E 1834 I wait; **angaĝínas** A 1838 (the people) waited for (Zacharias, Luke 1:21, E **achiĝinan**)
[[*possibly* = **hachaĝi-** (**hachiĝi-**): *Cyrillic* **ch** *misread as Cyrillic* **ng**; *in* A 1840 *only* **[h]achiĝi-**]]

angaaĝina- *see* **aĝyaangina-lix**

angaax̂ti-x̂ E 1909 (-ax-), En 1982 *n.* dancing place

angaaki-lix E 1805 *vi.* to be steep; **angaaki-lakan** *vi.neg.* to be gently sloping; **angaaki-** E 1870 *vn.* steep; **Angaaki-x̂** Ea 1983 *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 15) □ **samaax qayam ilidan angaakigan kugaan alaĝum ilan txin anuusanax̂** E 1870 the herd (of swine) threw itself down from a steep hillside into the sea (Mark 5:13, 1860 **inganam kangaan**, A **inganam ilagaan**); **angaakigan kugaan** down from a steep place (Luke 8:33, A **chuchagim ilugaan**)
[[*possibly derived from* **anga-** 2.]]

angala-kuqing E 1834 I enter; I sink into, penetrate
[[*perhaps* = **angaala-lix** *vp.* to be added, mixed in]]

angalaax̂ *see* **alngaax̂, alhngaax̂**

angali-x̂ E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 1. *n.* daylight; light; *vi.* to be daylight □ **angalix̂ haqakuĝaan** A 1952 when the daylight came, at daybreak (*likewise* E); **angalix̂ ikukux̂** E 1909- the daylight is turning, it is getting dark; **qakaax angali(m) silagaan qangux̂tagalikux̂** A 1952 when he entered (into the cave) from the daylight out there (N.M. 3:74); **tugidax̂ angaliin aĝduukalakax̂** E 1860-70 the moon shall not give her light (Mark 13:24, *likewise* A); **angaliqalinax̂ aguu** A 1973 when it has begun to be daylight, right after daybreak; **angalim aqaa** (*or* **aqaasnangin**) Eu 1984 the coming of daylight, daybreak; **Angal(i)mulux Sitxa** En 1976- *name of cliff, lit.* under the lack of daylight (Umnak 202)

2. *n.* day; *vi.* to be today; to pass the day (doing so and so), to be (so and so) during the day □ **wan angalix̂** E 1804-, A 1860-, **maangalix̂** Au 1952 this day, today; **wan angalimaan** A 1952 for today (**angali-** *as vn.*); **qilagan angalii** E 1838-, A 1840- tomorrow; **Vaskrisiiniyax̂ angalikux̂** E, A 1973- Sunday is today, it is Sunday today; **chix̂tal angalikux̂** A 1950- it is raining today; **aygaxsix angalkuqing** En 1984 I walked all day; **tumaniin angalim husuu awalix chinglix̂ kayuĝiqadaasalix angalikuniin** E 1870 whereas we have worked the whole day and got tired by the heat all day (Matthew 20:12); **hingamatal angalinax̂ aguun amgim ilan uĝlaangil tanax̂ chiĝnix̂tadax̂** A 1952 when it has been like that (bright sun) during the day, dew falls in the night and makes the ground wet

3. *aux.v.* to have done earlier the same day □ **Piitrax̂ waaĝalix angalix̂** E 1978, A 1950- Peter came back today (earlier today); **ma qilax̂ his angalix̂** Au 1952 he went out this morning; **maangan hix̂tal angalining maangan aĝikuq** A 1950 I'll do what I have said I'll do; **hiing angalil angaliku, angalix̂ inas angalix̂ uuyax̂takux̂** Au 1909 when he had passed the day there, had finished the day (J 81:7)

4. E 1833, A 1840 *n.* world (*calque from Russian* **svet** light; world) (*cf.* **slu-x̂**); **waan**

angalim ilin E 1833:4 in this world; **angalim huzuu** A 1840 (usuu) the whole world (*also* the whole day); **Aguuĝum angalii** E 1832-, A 1838- the kingdom of God, the kingdom of heaven (*e.g.* Matthew 11:12, Luke 17:20)

angalichxisa-x̂ E 1834- *n.* big light, radiance, brilliance; good day + **-chxisa-**

angalidiga-lix E 1832-, A 1780-, Ab 1963, **angaliziga-l** A 1973-, **angaliyiga-** Au 1909, Am 1963 *vi.* to be bright, light ▫ **kalikam angaliyigaa** Au 1909 shining white paper (E **angaligan adigaa**); **uluudam angalidigaa** A 1952 light red; **chidĝim angalizigaa** A 1973 light green; **aĝadĝix̂ angalidigaqadaaĝan aĝnax̂** A 1860 the sun shall be darkened, *lit.* stop being bright (Mark 13:24, E **asx̂aduukakux̂**) + **-diga-**

angalidigat-, **angalidigasix** A 1860- *vr.* to become shining (Mark 13:24); **angalidigatikux̂** 1937- it's getting light + **-diga-t-**

angaliĝadiga-lix E 1805- *vi.* to be bright, light; **angaliĝasiga-n** E 1826 (-ika-) *vn.pl.* holy, sacred; **angaliĝadiga-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* bright; colored; **angaliĝadigam haqaa** E 1840 the coming of a bright light (Zap. 2:124) + **-ĝa-diga-siga-**

angaliĝadigaasaada-x̂ E 1833- *vn.* holy (A **snganaada-x̂**) ▫ **Anĝim Angaliĝadigaasaadan** the Holy Ghost + **-ĝa-diga-aasaada-**

angaliĝadigat-, **angaliĝadigasix** E 1834 (angaligadit-), En 1982 *vt.* to light up, make light + **-ĝa-diga-t-**

angaliĝi-lix A 1860- *vi.* to be bright, shine ▫ **angalix̂ qaxchxim ilan angaliĝikux̂** 1860 the light shines in darkness (John 1:5, E **tanix̂taqaĝidax̂**); **tiĝyum angaliĝii** 1952 bright green (like wild rye) + **-ĝi-**

angaliĝiqada-lix A 1840 *vi.* to grow dark **-ĝi-qada-**

angalix̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vt.* to have the color of ▫ **aaykaaĝux̂ alqutax̂ angalix̂talix** E 1909 what color has the fox? **tiĝyux̂ angalix̂tax̂** A 1950 having the color of wild rye, green + **-x̂ta-**

angaliking-a [angali(m) king-a] E 1780-, A 1780-, Ab 1931, **angaliking** Au 1948-, **angalkinga-x̂** Eb 1984 *temp.n.* evening ▫ **ma angaliking maaĝaax̂ ux̂s** Au 1952 he'll be back this evening; **angalikingan sdaa**, En 1948, A 1952 the evening star (**angalim ikuu awaasax̂**, Venus); **angalikingan kamgaa** A 1840 vespers; **angalikingimin lunaasaa** E 1870 your secret evening (Holy Communion); **angalikingan** E 1791-, Au 1949, Ab 1963 **angalkingan** E 1950- *loc.*, **angalkingaan** Eu 1984, **angalikingaan** A 1952 *abl.* in the evening; **qilagan angalikingaan muuvinaq** A 1952 yesterday evening I went to the movies; **angilkingaatxan** E 1906, **angalikingaatxan** A 1983 late in the night

angalikingsi-x̂ A 1950- *aux.v.* to have done in the evening ▫ **ukux̂tal angalikingsing** I saw him this evening + **-(x̂)si-**

angaliila-l A 1952 *vp.* to be done (so and so) to during the day ▫ **akayux̂ imax agulal angaliilaa-amuqax̂txidix hiisax̂tanas** they said they were taken across the strait the whole day (N.M. 3:77) + **-ula**

angalilĝi-lix A 1840 *vt.* to enlighten, educate + **-lĝi-**

angalilĝiisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* education + **-lĝi-usi-**

angalilĝita-lix E 1870 *vt.* to keep holy: **Asaan angalilĝitalgaax̂ta** Hallowed be thy name (Matthew 6:9, Luke 11:2, A **snganaadatalgax̂ aax̂ta**) + **-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

angalitu-lix E 1982 *vi.* to be light; A 1950- *neg.* to be dark ▫ **qachx̂ii angalitulakan** A 1950 his skin is dark; **angalituqadakuĝaan** A 1977 when it was getting dark (in the evening) + **-tu-**

Anganax̂si-x̂ E 1840 (-xs-) Dolgoi Island (northeast of Belkofski, Zap. 1:252; V A 6:4)

angaqiiĝi-x̂ *see* **angiqi-iĝi-x̂**

angaza- A 1840 (-s-); **angazaam-ax̂** being level, even [[*perhaps derived from* **anga-**]]

angazax̂si-lix A 1840 *vt.* to make even + **-x̂si-**

angazata-l A 1952- *vt.* to be even with ▫ **ayangix̂ qayas angazatanax̂** the fog was even with (on the level of) the hills + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

angasa-lix E 1832-39, A 1838, **angaza-l** A 1840- *vt.* to profit by, get aid from (E 1834 reach, succeed); **angaza-x̂** A 1952 *vn.* useful, something of help ▫ **alqutam angasalgaa** E 1839 *vp.n.* what profit? (Cat. 16); **hamakun angasaax̂txichi** A 1838 that you profit by them (Preface XI); **haman ilamiing angazal kum-aan** A 1860 by whatsoever you might be profited by me (Mark 7:11, E 1860 **angaĝiisa-**, 1870 **maayux̂ta-**)

angazaĝi-l A 1952- *vi.* to be useful, give assistance + **-ĝi-**

angazax̂ta-l A 1973- *vt.* to profit by, be fortunate to have ▫ **saygix̂ suqang angazax̂tal isux̂ qaaĝing asx̂atnaq** being fortunate to have the gun I had taken along I killed a seal to eat + **-x̂ta-**

angazax̂tana-lix A 1838 (-s-) *vi.* to be useful (Preface XIII) + **-x̂ta-na**$_2$**-**

angasana-lix E 1838-, **angazana-lix** A 1840- *vi.* to be useful, helpful, subsidiary, necessary ▫ **alqutan ngaan angasanakuu?** E 1838-60 what is useful for him (Matthew 16:26, Mark 8:36, *likewise* A); **hingaya kaanguusanamchi ngaan angasanax̂ aduukakun** E 1870 this will be useful for your health (Acts 27:34); **kagnakum kay angazanaaĝutakux̂** A 1952 he was cross but still was helpful (as an informant) again; **qalgadam angazanaa** A 1952 subsidiary food; **tunum angasananginulux** E 1870, Ep 1983 unnecessary words; **ingiyux̂ anaĝikuchahlix̂ angazanaasaĝulax** A 1860 the flesh profits nothing (John 6:63) + **-na**$_2$**-**

angazanax̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* use, benefit + **-na**$_2$**-x̂ta-**

angazanix̂ta-lix A 1838 (-s-) *vt.* to make use of (**imchi** for yourselves, Preface XI) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

angazaniisa-lix A 1840 *vrt.* to utilize, profit by + **-ni-usa-**

aangata-, **aangta-lix** E 1982- *vr.* to be worried (*cf.* **hangita-lix**) ▫ **ting aangtakuqing** Epn 1982-83 I am worried

aang(a)tana-x̂ E 1861- *vn.* worry, causing worry; danger, dangerous ▫ **aangtanax̂ nung tutachx̂ikux̂txin** Ea 1983 you make me worry (feel worry); **tumaniin aangatanam ilan akun** E 1870 we are in danger (Acts 19:40); **hayx̂aalanan aangatanangin haqakuniin malix** E 1870 when sailing was now dangerous (Acts 27:9) + **-na**$_2$-

aang(a)taasa-lix E 1870- *vrt.* to be worried about (*cf.* **angitaasa-lix**); to fear ▫ **nung aangtaasakung** Ea 1983 I'm worried about him; **hasan kungin aĝaaladin imang aangataasanamang hadagaan** E 1870 fearing lest they should have fallen upon rocks (Acts 27:29); **imang aangtaasanangin** E 1868 their worries + **-usa-**

angayax̂ E 1791-, A 1791, Ab 1892, 1931 *adv.* hurriedly, quickly (A **aadi-l**, Au **suga-l**); straightway, at once (A **-hlug-**) (*cf.* **hingaligaagan**) ▫ **angayax̂ haqada** E 1791, 1909 come quickly; **angayax̂ iqyaam adan txin aygaxnax̂** En 1910 he went hurriedly toward his baidarka (J 70:29); **Hamaya kayux angayax̂ alĝinaduukakuu** 1870 and He shall straightway glorify him (John 13:32); **aĝnakang angayax̂ waaĝaduukalakax̂** 1870 my lord will not come back at once (Luke 12:45); **angayax̂ itikux̂** En 1984 he went out all of a sudden

angayax̂ta-lix E 1812- *vi.* to hurry, do in a hurry (A **aadi-l**, **xadax-s**, **txin susi-l**, Au **atata-l**) (*cf.* **txin aasanata-lix**) ▫ **angayax̂tada** 1909- hurry up; **angayax̂talix isix** En 1910 going out in a hurry (J 48:69) + **-(x̂)ta-**

angayax̂taasa-lix E 1791- *vt.* to hurry with, do quickly (A **aadiisa-lix**) ▫ **hamakun manatxin, angayax̂taasalix mada** 1870 that you do, do quickly (John 13:27) + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

angayqu-x̂ *see* **anga-**

angayux̂-six E 1832-70, A 1840-1973 *vt.* to misappropriate, steal (*cf.* **chxa-lix**); to rob, plunder, spoil (E Matthew 12:29, Mark 3:27, A **maĝiqadat-**); **angayux̂** A 1840 *vn.* robbery [[*cf.* CAY **ang'aqe-** to take along; CSY **angaghqe-** to convey, take along]]

angayuĝaĝi-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* thief, one who misappropriates the property of another, usurer, *etc.* + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

angdax̂sx̂i-lix *see under* **anga-**

angi-lix E 1834-38, 1909, A 1838-, Au 1948 *vi.* to start out, begin (*cf.* **txin hikisix**) ▫ **agaluuĝin ilangiin angilix itaangin nuda** E 1838 (call them) beginning from the last unto the first (Matthew 20:8; 1870 **txin hikisix**); **Uladagim ilagaan angil ting waaĝatikuq** A 1952 I came here (starting) from Salt Island [[Y **angi-** to come loose, **angite-**, I **aŋit-** to loosen, untie, *etc.*]]

angix̂ta-lix A 1860- *vi.* to have started (from), originate (from); **kungiin angix̂ta-s** A 1840 *vn. pl.* relation (*Russian* otnosheniye) ▫ **Atxalam ilagaan angix̂tal waaĝax̂takuq** 1952 I came in here from A.; **Atx̂a(m) kugaan angix̂taq** 1950 I am from Atka; **Aguuĝum hadagaan angix̂tam qaatagaan** 1860 save he which is of God (John 6:46, E **anam**) + **-x̂ta-**

angiila-l A 1984, **angiilu-l** Au 1948 *vp.* to be started out with ▫ **hamaax angiilul ulax̂ hnuulul ulam il aqax̂** Au being started out with from there they were brought to a house and put in it (1959: 127, 35 (14)); **ilagaan angiilaqas haqatalakaĝning** A 1984 I don't know from where they (the foxes) were first brought here + **-ula-/-ulu-**

Angiilux̂ *see separate entry*

angiisa-lix 1. E 1833-34, A 1838- *vt.* to start out with, begin with (E **hikidusa-lix**)
2. A 1860 to meet (*cf.* **aslixsix**) ▫ **hatix̂ anĝaĝinas qachx̂iluxtangis Haman kadim hadagaan angiisanas** there met him ten men that were lepers (Luke 17:12, E **nuqangin**); **anĝaĝinax̂ asix kadamdiix txidix angiisaduukakux̂txidix** there shall a man meet you (Luke 22:10, E **tayaĝux̂ txidix kadgamaduukakux̂**) + **-usa-**

angiisi-x̂ A 1837-38 *n.* beginning (1860 **amiisi-x̂**, E **hikidusi-x̂**) + **-usi-**

haangi-lix E 1909 *vi.* to be stupid; E 1791-1909 *neg.* to be intelligent, wise (*cf.* **haakula-lix**) ▫ **tayaĝum aangii** 1909 a stupid man, **tayaĝum aangiiyulux** an intelligent man; **haanginulux daquulgiisaadanulux txidix hinan** 1833:71 they became wise and clever

haangix̂ta-lix E 1834 (angixta-) *vt.* to have trouble with, be unable to manage + **-x̂ta-**

haangina-lix E 1834-, A 1950- *vi.* to be difficult, impossible; *neg.* to be easy ▫ **isuĝis kalulgangis haanginazas** A 1950 seals are difficult to shoot; **halulgaa haanginalakan** sewing is easy + **-na**$_2$-

haanginata-lakan E 1833-70 *vt. neg.* to have made easy (to understand), clear ▫ **Guuspudam akaluĝa ngaan haanginatalakakan kangchimatxakix** 1870 they expounded unto him the way of God more perfectly, *lit.* making it clear (Acts 18:26) + **-na**$_2$**-t-(x̂)ta-**

[h]aang(i)saagaan E 1839- *adv. abl.* hardly, with effort or difficulty, barely (*cf.* **hisax**) ▫ **tutusidin [h]aangisaagaan tutaqaĝiisakun** 1870 they hear with difficulty with their ears, are hard of hearing (Matthew 13:15); **aangsaagaan imgaĝing sayukuqing** En 1983 I pulled up my fishline with effort (*cf.* J 31:26); **aangsaagaadaan aygagikux̂** En 1982 he walks with great effort, real slowly + ***-saag-**

aangsaagni-lix E 1948- *vt.* to make difficult; *vr.* to have a hard time ▫ **asix ting aangsaagnikung** Ea 1983 I have a hard time with him + ***-saag-ni-**

aangsaaxta-lix En 1982 *vt.* to have difficulty with + ***-saag-(x̂)ta-**

angidax, angidax̂ *see* **angadaĝi-x̂**

Angiidida-x Ea 1975 (-dix̂), 1983 *du.* (1983 *also pl.* **-n**) *name of camp* (Krenitzin Islands 106 *or* 94)

angiix-six En 1982, **angix̂-s** A 1984 *vt.* to rub (*cf.* **ulix-six**)

[[*perhaps cf.* CSY **angighhe-** to smear, rub in, spread, paint]]

angiikuli-x̂ En 1948- *n.* buffer (like tire on side of boat); mat worn on the back to protect it from the burden + **-kuli-** (**-quli-**)

Angigada-x̂ Ea 1952 *name of bay* (Krenitzin Islands 98)

angiĝ- 1. **angíx̂** E 1834 (*unknown* Ea 1983, Ep 1941) *vn.* menace of danger

2. A 1860 *vt.* to condemn: **angiqaĝiiĝanax̂txichi, malix angix̂sxazuukaĝulaxtxichi** condemn not, and you shall not be condemned (Luke 6:37, E **agamta-**) (*cf.* **agamt-**)

3. **angiĝlakan** A 1860 *vt.neg.* leaving alone: rather than (**hiikus** that, Luke 17:8), beside (**wakus huzungis** all this, Luke 16:26), not only ▫ **Haman subbootax̂ ungatanaan angiĝlakan, Aguuĝux̂ Adaan hiisax̂tanaan masix** because he not only had broken the sabbath, but said also that God was his Father (John 5:18)

angiĝa- 1. **angiĝa-lakan** E 1870- *vp. neg.* to be left alone, not done harm to (*e.g.* 1870 John 12:7, A **aĝiisa-**; J 44:19; 45:20; 46:29) (*cf.* **aqayaĝalakan**); **amayaknam angiĝaqadax̂taa** E 1870 the abomination of desolation, *lit.* the defiled being left alone (Matthew 24:15)

2. **angiĝa-lix** A 1860 *vp.* to be abused, defamed (Luke 6:22, E **tunuugaala-**) + -(**ĝ**)**a-**

angix̂ta-lix 1. E 1826-70 *vrt.*, 1804, 1868, 1910- *vt.* to trouble, bother; *neg.* to give up, leave alone (*e.g.* J 81:12) ▫ **alqulix Imin tuman angix̂takux̂txin?** E 1838-70 why do you trouble us? (Matthew 8:29, Mark 1:24); **angix̂taaĝnaan** Ea 1983 don't bother him (= **aqayax̂taaĝnaan**)

2. E 1838 (+ **-qaĝi-**) to despise (Matthew 18:10, 1870 **igali-isa-**); A 1862 *vrt.* to condemn (Cat. 20) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

angiqaĝi-lix A 1838-40 *vi.* to be evil, wicked (Matthew 7:11, 12:34, 18:32, E **amqitu-**), envious (Cat. 36, E **sugda-x̂**); A 1952- to be slanderous; **angiqaĝi-x̂** Ab 1931 *vn.* misanthrope + **-qaĝi-**

angiqaĝix̂taasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to speak evil of (Mark 9:39, E **tunuugaasa-**) + **-qaĝi-x̂ta-usa-**

angiqalĝita-lix Ea 1983 *vr.* to have something on his mind all the time; *neg.* to do not care about anything; E 1833 to be firm; **angiqalĝíta-x̂** 1834 *vn.* vacillating, not firm ▫ **txidin isxanax̂tadalakan kayux angiqalĝitalakan angaĝiiĝin aĝnan** 1833:18 we shall live without change and steadfast (in eternity) + **-qa-lĝi-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

angiqalĝitaasa-lix A 1839 *vrt.* to get angry at (Hist. 80, E **hatyugnix̂taasa-**) **-qa-lĝi-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-usa-**

Angiilux̂ A 1952 Oglola Point (*precipitous promontory*, Kagalaska Island 797)

[[*possibly* **angi-aluĝ-**]]

angiqi-m adan E 1805, En 1982, **angaqim-adan** E 1909 to the left; **angaqimin adan** E 1909 to your left; **angaqim-adaan, -adagaan** E 1909 from the left; **angiqi-x̂** Ab 1931 left hand

[[AAY P, K **angiqiq** left hand *from Aleut*]]

angiqiiĝi-x̂ E 1780-1870, Ekn 1982, A 1780-, Abm 1963, **angaqiiĝi-x̂** E 1878, 1909, Eau 1981- *rel.n.* left, left side (*opposite of* **chaagamaguuĝi-x̂**); E 1878 left arm; Eu 1984 left hand; A 1840 left-hander ▫ **angaqiiĝix̂ chax̂, cham angaqiiĝii** E 1909 the left hand; **angiqiiĝix̂ chuyux̂** A 1950 the left arm; **sunax̂ angiqiiĝim hadan taqikux̂** A 1952 the ship makes a turn to the left; **angiqiiĝiĝan hadan** E 1870, A 1860- to the left of him (Luke 23:33); **angaqiiĝing ad(aa) ukux̂talix saĝalaaĝnaqing** Eu 1984 I slept turned to my left-hand side + **-uuĝi-**

hangita-lix E 1833-, **ahngita-lix** Eun 1984 *vr.* to fear, be worried (*cf.* **aangata-**); **angita-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* harm, calamity, trouble; **ahngita-x̂** Eun 1984 worry; **hangita-ĝ-ulux** E 1839 *vn.neg.* peace, tranquility (A **igim saka-aĝataasingin**) ▫ **ting ahngit(a)kuqing** Eun 1984 I'm worried; **txichi hangitam ilaan txichi sismiduukakun** 1870 we shall save you from trouble (Matthew 28:14, 1838 **iĝanam ilaan**); **txin angitamulux ilaan** E 1861:9 from carelessness

angitana-lix E 1870- *vi.* to be in danger (Acts 19:27); to cause worry; **ahngitana-x̂** En 1984 *vn.* worry + **-na**$_2$**-**

angitaasa-lix Ea 1983 *vrt.* to be worried about ▫ **nung angitaasakung** I'm worried about him (= **nung aangtaasakung**) + **-usa-**

anghlax-six En 1982 *vi.* to vibrate (*cf.* **adĝiyaax-six**)

ang[h]lagni-lix En 1948 *vt.* to vibrate + **-ni-**

ang[h]laxtu-lix En 1948 *vi.* to have much vibration + **-tu-**

aanglaax̂ *see* **aalngaax̂**

anglaaĝi-s *see* **aalhngaaĝi-n**

Anglamax A 1952 *name of small island* (Adak Island 828)

angli-lix 1. E 1909-, A 1860- *vi.* to be hard, solid (*cf.* **tungax̂-six**); E 1909 *neg.* soft; A 1952- *vr.* to strain oneself ▫ **umakux sinikin anglinax̂ liidaa aqalix** Eu 1910 his inside becoming as if hard (strong, of boy with feet and hands in cold water, J 36:28); **yaagam anghlii** Ea 1982 hard wood; **qaniigim anglii** En 1936 hard snow (hail); **kumsil ting angliqang** A 1971 I strained myself lifting it

2. **angli-x̂** E 1909 hard swelling of glands; Ea 1983, A 1952 kind of boil (Ea "on the face, purple, full of water, leaves a scar"; A "blood poisoning inside"); **chuqam anglingis** A 1952 inflamed tonsils, *lit.* boils of the throat; **saamhlam sitxuuĝix̂ anglii** En 1956 lower lump of the testicle, one testis; **cham anglii** Ea 1983 muscle across forearm (En **angalii**, *see*

hanga-lix); **kayugan anglingis** A 1860 the muscles of his arm (*or* his strong muscles, *note to* John 12:38)
[[*perhaps cognate of* Y **angli-**, I **agli-** to grow, become bigger, *cf.* **anguna-lix**]]

anglimix-s A 1952- *vr.* to harden (of octopus when touched) + **-mig-**

anglita-lix E 1909, A 1952- *vr.* to strain, make an effort (as when lifting something heavy, or for stool, *e.g.* J 7:15) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

anglituka-lix A 1840- *vi.* to be hard, solid □ **hyaagam anglitukaa** 1952 hard, solid wood (as of a table) + ***-tuka-**

aanghliqiita-x̂ E 1909 (**-tix̂**), En 1978-, **aanqiita-x̂** E 1909 (-tix̂), Ep 1941, Eu 1984, **aanaqliita-x̂** A 1948-, Ab 1931 *n.* sea cucumber, *perhaps* brown scaled sea cucumber, *Psolus fabricii*
[[AAY Ch **anaqiitak** sea cucumber *from Aleut*]]

anglux̂ E 1909 (-x), En 1948 (*unknown* Eukn 1982-84) *n.* gaff (for catching fish in a creek) (*cf.* **qigda-x̂**)

aangsu-x̂ A 1791-, Ab 1892–1963, **ha[a]ngsu-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* berry, especially crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum* (E **qaayu-x̂**); Eu 1778 †*ashnock* id. (Ellis 1782/1969 II:52 f.) = ***aasngu-x̂** (*cf.* **kidnga-x̂**)

aangsut-, **aangsus**, **aangsuti-l** A 1952- *vi.* to pick berries

angt- (***hangt-**), **angsix** E 1903- *vr.* to care, feel concern; to be busy, work all the time; to go about □ **usugaan txin angtikux̂** En 1950 he's working all the time; **ting ungasaĝin txidin angtinan** Ep 1983 they went about to tear me to pieces (explanation of Acts 26:21 **txidin lumax̂tanan**)

hangtusa-lix 1. E 1832-, *vrt.* to take care of, try his best to help; to care for; to take thought, be concerned about; (1834 to make the last) □ **nung angtuskuning** Ep 1983 I'm taking care of them, helping them; **kadimadan hix̂taax̂chi imchi angtusalagaax̂txichi** 1870 take no thought beforehand what you shall speak (Mark 13:11, 1860, A **sususa-**); **tumaniin hikiiĝin aĝikuniin alqulix ngiin Txin hangtusalakax̂txin?** 1860-70 don't you care that we perish? (Mark 4:38, A **Txin susitaĝulaxt**)

2. 1832-38 *vt.*, 1860 *vrt.* to hate (you for my name's sake, Matthew 24:9, *vp.* 10:22, 1870 **kaadaga-**, **igaliĝa-**; Mark 13:13, 1870 **kaadaxta-**, A **inaayux̂ta-**); 1838 to condemn (Matthew 12:7, 1870, A **agamta-**) + **-usa-**

angta-, angtuuĝi-x̂ *see* **anga-**

angtu-x̂ *see* **ang**

angtux E 1834 *n.* beaver (Eb 1984 *name and animal unknown*)

angu-x̂ E 1834-, A 1838-, Au 1952, Abm 1963 *n.* lamp, stone- or bone-lamp (A 1952 "when on hunting one used wet cottonwood or a rock for lamp, with seal oil - quick fire, black steam, face all black"); A 1840 burning oil lamp; A 1838, 1860 candle (Matthew 5:15, E **hixta-x̂**; Mark 4:21, E 1860 **taniisi-x̂**, 1870 **hini-x̂**, Luke 8:16, 15:8, E **hini-x̂**); E 1909 *vi.* to warm oneself over a lamp □ **angum hinii** E 1834 wick of oil lamp; **angum inigan** E 1834 [*rel., some word is lacking, or perhaps better* ***inim angungin** lamps of the sky] heavenly bodies, stars; **chiĝdum anguĝanaa** E 1909 clay lamp; **chadum anguu** Eb 1984 seal oil lamp; **angum qagnaa** A 1840 lamp without fire, *lit.* bone or shell of the lamp; **angulix txin kinitaaqaltakum** Ea 1909 having bowed down for a while warming himself over his lamp (J 32:7)

Anguux A 1952 *name of a high pinnacle* (Kavalga Island 995) +**Vg-**

anguĝiilux̂ A 1838-60 *n.* candlestick (Matthew 5:15, Mark 4:21 *etc.*, E 1838 **hixtaĝiilux̂**, 1860 **tanix̂taqaĝiilux̂**, 1870 **hiniĝiilux̂**) + **-ĝi-aluĝ-**

Angusxu-s A 1840, 1952 *n.pl. name of islet* (Amlia 189) + ***-sxu-**

angusu-x̂ En 1909- *n.* soapstone (used for making seal oil lamps); †*angushi* E 1805 mortar + **-su-**

angu-x̂ E 1778 (angooch), **hangu-x̂** E 1909, A 1973-, Au 1909, **ahngu-x̂** En 1950 *n.* birthmark, mole (on the face or body); **angu-n** E 1878 *pl.* tattoo marks, **hangu-x̂** A 1937 tattooing (*cf.* **sasngu-n**); **hanguhlix̂ akux̂** A 1937 he is tattooed all over (*possibly for* has birthmarks all over)

haangu-lix 1. E 1909- *vt.* to feel attached to, not want to lose or give away; to be sorry for (if lost) □ **txin aangukuqing** En 1982 I don't want to lose you, don't want you to go away (as to war or the like)

2. A 1838- *vr.*, A 1860 **an'gim h.** to toil, labor, trouble oneself; to strive, seek (*with intentional*); **haangu-x̂** E 1833:29 *vn.* poverty; A 1838- labor, hard time, burden; **an'gim haangu-x̂** A 1840 anxiety □ **txidin haangunas** A 1838 those who labor (Matthew 11:28, E **txidin nanaasalix awanan**); **an'gim haangulagaax̂txin** A 1860 do not trouble yourself (Luke 7:6, E **txin ayugnilagada**); **qalgadam iĝdugdagan kugaan an'gim haangulagaax̂txichi** A 1860 do not labor for the meat which perishes (John 6:27, E ... **hadaa imchi hangtusadalagaax̂txichi**); **Haman aĝdugiiĝin txidix haangunas** A 1860 they sought to lay hold on him (Mark 12:12, E **suuĝin anuxtaaĝdagaliqangin**); **qa[h]migim tagaqukix agiimchi an'gim haanguux̂txichi** A 1860 strive to enter in at the strait gate (Luke 13:24, E **txichi qayuqinix̂taax̂txichi**); **haangux̂ ama awamiizax̂** A 1862 labor and diligence; **ting haangung** A 1838 my yoke (burden, Matthew 11:29, E **ting haĝung**)

haanguchx̂i-lix A 1860 *vt.*: **Achiganax̂ an'gim haanguchx̂ilagaax̂txin** do not trouble the Master (Luke 8:49, E **chiklagniiĝanax̂txin**) + **-chx̂i-**

haanguĝa-lix E 1834 *passive of following* (†**hangugakuqing** I feel sorry for, spare) + **-ĝa-**

haangux̂ta-lix E 1826-70 *vt.* to have compassion on (1838 Matthew 15:32; 1860-70 Mark 8:2, A **ngus yagniisakuq**); to spare (his life, 1826:27, 1833:61); Ep 1941 to treasure, not want to part with for anything (*e.g.* his daughter) + **-x̂ta-**

haanguna-l A 1983 *vi.* to be severe, give cause for concern; **an'gim haangunal** A 1909 to be worried (**tayaĝuum ngaan** about his man, J 79:332) □ **chagan isii haangunanax̂ liidakux̂** the cut in his hand looks severe + **-na**$_2$**-**

haangunat-, **haangunati-l** A 1977- *vt.* to injure badly □ **chaan isil haangunatikux̂** he cut his hand badly + **-na**$_2$**-t-**

[h]aanguni-lix, **-x̂ta-lix** A 1840 *vt.* to trouble + **-ni-**

haanguniisa-lix E 1870-1909 *vrt.* to feel sorry for, deplore, have compassion for □ **amaan tayaĝum asx̂asxanaa igiim aanguniisalix** En 1909 deploring the killing of that man (J 57:18); **angaĝin Nung haangunix̂taasaliting** 1870 I have compassion for the people (Matthew 15:32, A 1838 **wax̂takuqing**) + **-ni-usa-**

haanguusa-lix A 1838- *vt.* to toil with, have a hard time with; 1860 *vrt.* to seek, attempt (*with intentional*) □ **Pilaatam igniiĝanka igim haanguusaqaa** 1860 Pilate sought to release him (John 19:12, E **ilgaqaa**) + **-usa-**

haanguta-lix A 1860 *vr.* to be careful (**kugaan** about it); to be devoted, hold to (**-aan** him, Luke 16:13) □ **qalaĝim kugaan txin haangutat ama txin susitat wayaa** you are careful and troubled about many things (Luke 10:41, E **imin hangtusalix**); **qaygim kugaan qalaĝix̂ igim haangutaasanax̂** (*vrt.*) was much concerned about the serving (Luke 10:40, E **suqutungnix̂talix**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

haanguyax̂ta-lix A 1860 *vt.*: **alqulix Achixanax̂ an'gim haanguyax̂tahlikux̂t?** why do you trouble the Master any further? (Mark 5:35, E **chiklagnix̂takux̂txin**) + **-ya-x̂ta-**

hangux E 1804- (A 1840), **ahngux** En 1850-, A 1860- *n.* ditch, pit (*cf.* **asux**, **chaxa-x̂**, **ixti-x̂**, **umqa-x̂**); *vt.* to dig, dig a ditch or hole in (*cf.* **asux-six**, **hilgi-lix**); En 1982 to gnaw, gnaw through (A **ahmux-s**) □ **a[h]ngugim taangaĝiiluĝanaa** A 1860 well, *lit.* pit to have water in (John 4:6, E **qumqu-x̂**); **imuunuu hanguxsxan** E 1870 digging about it (Luke 13:8, A **hilgisxa**); **naga ahngugnax̂ aguu** A 1909 when one digs a ditch in there (J 79:145); **asx̂ukidax̂ ulax̂ ahngugikux̂** En 1982 the mouse is gnawing through the house

angugaax E 1834 (-gax̂), **anguxaax** En 1950 (-xaax̂), 1982, **anguxaagi-x̂** En 1984 *n.* gooseneck barnacle (digs holes in wood and fish) + ***-aag-**

anguxaagigna-lix En 1982 *vi.* to have lots of holes in it made by goose-neck barnacles (of wood) + ***-aag-gna-**

hangugaĝi-lix E 1860-70, **ahngugaĝi-lix** A 1860 *vp.* to be dug out, hewn out (grave in cliff, Mark 15:46, Luke 23:53) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

hangugasi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* goad, pricks (Acts 9:5, 26:14) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

a[h]ngukaada-lix A 1840 *vt.* to peck, pick + **-ka-** (**-qa-**)**-aada-**

anguĝachx̂u-x̂ E 1832-60, **anguĝuchx̂u-x̂** E 1870-1909 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* big basket (A **axsux̂ti-x̂**); E 1909 basket designed for washing (*cf.* **aygaĝasi-x̂**, **isx̂ati-x̂**)

anguli-: †*angolooadac* E 1778, †*angulligatyk* A 1791, **angulix hatix̂** A 1836, **anguli-hatix** (*du.*) Au 1952 thirty (*later* E, A **qankudim hatix̂**)
[[*probably derived from* **anga-**: **ang-uli-** matchless, odd, *namely* the odd ten above the paired ones, A 1780 **alax hatix**, Au **ulax hatix** twenty]]

aangumĝuuda-lix En 1909- *vi.* to sparkle, to shine in the dark (of eyes) □ **kuuskam dakix aangumĝuudakux** 1982 the cat's eyes are shining in the dark; **dakix aangumĝuudax̂** En 1909 the one with sparkling eyes (J 49:37)

anguna-lix E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-, Ab 1931, Abm 1936 *vi.* to be big, large, much (*cf.* **hasi-na-lix**); *neg.* to be small, little (*cf.* **chuquda-lix**) □ **chavichax̂ haanum ilagaan angunazax̂** A 1979 the king salmon is bigger than the red salmon; **Tanax̂ Angunax̂** A 1948- Bolshoi Island (Atka 297), **Tanaangis Tanax̂ Angunaa** (Atka 239); **angunanaa ngus aĝikuu** A 1952 he gave me the larger part of it; **angunaa aqakux̂** E 1909 he is growing big; **asxinum angunaa** A 1950 a big girl; **aman asxinuun angunaa aqaangan** En 1910 when his daughter was grown up (ready for marriage, J 73:6); **angunalakan waaĝanax̂** A 1950 he came here as small (as a child); **qichitim angunaa** A 1952 much money; **angunaasaadax̂ qaaĝnax̂txin** Ea 1983 don't eat too much; **naagan alaĝux̂ angunanax̂** Ea 1909 the sea was big (stormy) from the west (J 4:28); **angunax̂ txin italix** Ea 1983 he is making himself big ("smart")
[[Y **ange-**, I **aŋi-** to be big; CSY **angeneq**, GRI **angneq** greater, greatest]]

angunaada-lakan E 1909- *vi.neg.* to be small □ **uliigim angunaadakigulux** 1978 small boots **-aada-**

angunaaĝusi-x̂ E 1834, A 1840, Au (at Atka) 1971, Abm 1963 *n.* village chief, boss, manager (*cf.* **aĝnaka-x̂**, **tuku-x̂**, **tuyuuna-x̂**) + **-Vĝusi-**

angunakuchaqaya-l Au 1909 *vi.* to become small (J 82:34, E **angunaadaqadalix**) + **-kucha-qada-**

angunanix̂ta-lix Ep 1981 *vr.* to be bossy + **-ni-x̂ta-**

angun(a)qu-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to be bigger + **-qu-**

angunat-, **angunasix** 1. E 1834-, A 1950- (doing) greatly, very much, strongly, mightily, hard, fast □ **angunasix unuuxsix chaayakin tugalix** En 1910 singing and beating his drum mightily (J 71:18); **angunasix sux̂tada** Ea 1983 hold it hard; **angunas qaĝaasakung** A 1950 I thank you very much for it

2. E 1834, A 1952, Abm 1963 *vt.* to make big; to increase; A 1950-, Au 1952 *vr.* to grow big (as of child) □ **Chuning iqiyuu tin angunatilakaĝim** Au 1952 before Chuning's child grew big (1959:126, 33 (56)) + **-t-**

angunata-lix 1. E 1826-, A 1952- *vt.* to do greatly to □ **kamgam ulaa agacha anguntaagusalix an'gitanax̂ ax̂takux̂** Ea 1983 he thought most greatly of, had the deepest respect for the church; **ilan angunatalgal** [*vp.*] **qaqaĝulax** A 1952 it (groceries) was not eaten in great quantity there (N.M. 1:55)

2. E 1832-, A 1952- *vr.* to make himself big, boast, act haughtily (*cf.* **hankata-l**); E 1870 *neg.* to be modest, gentle (1870 Matthew 10:16, 1838 **kanuux̂tunulux**, A **an'gitunulux**); 1833:83 certainly (*Russian* nepremenno) □ **txin anguntaqdada** Eu 1984 quit being haughty + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

angunataasa-lakan E 1870 *vrt.neg.* to treat courteously (Acts 27:3) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

angunataasi-x̂ E 1834 *n.* greatness, might; glory + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

angunatayuux-six E 1839 *vr.* to be audacious, impertinent (Hist. 7); Ea 1983 to want to be big, act smart + **-t-(x̂)ta-yuug-**

angunaata-l A 1984 *vt.* to be as big as + **-aat-(x̂)ta-**

aahnguyaakda-x̂ *see* **aaquyaakda-x̂**

angya-l A 1950- *vi.* to slide down (as a log down the beach); **Angya-x̂** *name of promontory* (Amlia 104, *also* 1948), *of bays* (Atka 594; Kanaga Island 924, 1791 *agniyax*)
[[*perhaps derived from* **anga-**]]

angyu-lix 1. A 1973- *vi.* to be cautious not to slip and fall; 1984 to be cranky, unsteady (as of small skiff)

2. Ep 1983 *vr.* to have a difficult time (*cf.* **qyu-lix**)
[[*perhaps derived from* **anga-**]]

angyux̂ta-lix En 1936 *vt.* to find difficult, be unable to make it (*cf.* **qyux̂ta-lix**) (A **ayqix̂ta-l**) + **-x̂ta-**

angyuna-lix *vi.* 1. A 1950-, Ab 1931 to be slippery (of ice, ground *etc.*) (*cf.* **qdina-lix**)

2. E 1870- to be difficult (A **ayqina-l**); *neg.* to be easy □ **ahmayaaĝaa angyunakux̂** En 1978 it is difficult to ask him a question + **-na**$_2$-

angyunali-l aygagikuq A 1984 *vi.* I am walking on slippery ground, cautious not to fall; **angyunali-l** Ab 1931 slipping + **-na**$_2$**-li-**

angyunix̂taasa-lix E 1870 *vrt.* to find (it) difficult (to do, Acts 25:20) + **-ni-x̂ta-usa-**

angyuqix̂ta-lix 1. E 1832-34 (*unknown* Ep 1941) *vi.* to lean on the back, to recline; En 1984 to lie down on the elbow, with hand under cheek

2. Ea 1983 [*vt.*] to do not stand, not tolerate ("you are against the people, you don't like that people, you hate to see that guy") + *-**qi-x̂ta-**

angyuqit-, **angyuqisik** E 1832 (-k-) *vr.* to sit (lie) down (John 13:12) + *-**qi-t-**

apalsiina-x̂ E 1978-, A 1973-, **aplasiini-x̂** A 1952 *n.* orange
[[*from Russian* **apel'sín**, *pl.* **apel'síny** orange]]

Apriila-x̂ E 1978-, A 1973-, Au 1948 *n.* April (*cf.* E **Agaluuĝix̂ Qisaguna-x̂** (**Qichagulux̂**), A **Lagim Tugidaa**)
[[*from Russian* **aprél'** April]]

apuustula-x̂ E, A 1838- *n.* apostle
[[*from Russian* **apóstol** apostle]]

aq(a)- -
[[CAY **eqe-** to be infuriated; CSY **qefliqe-** to be angry]]

aqla-lix A 1840-, Ab 1892–1963 *vi.* to be angry (E **kusu-lix**); to be hotheaded (1952 "mad and holler all the time", as opposed to **aĝaaza-l**); Ab 1963 to quarrel; **Aqla-x̂** 1950- Hothead (nickname) + **-la-**

aqlaĝitu-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* angry (E **kusutu-x̂**) + **-la-ĝi-tu-**

aqalax̂ta-lix Ea 1982, **aqlax̂ta-lix** A 1909- *vi.* to be angry; A 1838-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to be angry at (*e.g.* Matthew 5:22, E 1838 **kusuusa-**, 1870 **kaadaxta-**); **aqlax̂ta-x̂** Ab 1931–63 *vn.* enemy + **-la-x̂ta-**

aqalax̂taala-lix Ea 1910-, **aqlax̂taala-l** A 1982 *vp.* to be subject to people's anger (*e.g.* J 33:11) + **-la-x̂ta-ula-**

aqlax̂taasa-l A 1950- *vt.* to be angry at (E **kusuusa-lix**) + **-la-x̂ta-usa-**

aqlana-lix A 1840 *vi.* to be annoying; **Aqlanax̂** A 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Atka 634) + **-la-na**$_2$-

aqlani-lix A 1838 *vr.* to get angry (Matthew 2:16, E **kusuni-**) + **-la-ni-**

amqi-lix E 1805-70, **avqi-l** Au 1952 *vi.* to be angry; **amqi-x̂** *vn.* anger, wrath (*e.g.* Luke 21:23, A **hazaangiĝulax**) + **-mi-**

amqidguusa-lix E 1834 [*vrt.*] to be angry, bear malice [at several] + **-mi-dgu-usa-**

amqiĝi-ĝ-ulux E 1832, **amqiĝiisi-ĝ-ulux** E 1838 *n.neg.* quiet (Matthew 11:29) + - **mi-ĝi-usi-**

amqix̂si-lix E 1909-10 *vt.* to make angry (J 20:8); *vr.* to get angry (J 7:1; 36:32) + **-mi-x̂si-**

amqix̂ta-lix E 1826-, **avqix̂ta-l** Au 1952 *vt.* to be angry at □ **ting amqix̂talgaax̂txin** En 1952 don't be angry at me, excuse me + **-mi-x̂ta-**

aqmina-l A 1984 *vi.* to be disgusting; **aqmina-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* evil; disaster + **-mi-na**$_2$-

amqini-lix E 1834-, **aqmini-lix** A 1838 *vr.* to get angry (*cf.* **kusuni-lix**) + **-mi-ni-**

amqiniisa-lix E 1870- *vrt.* to get angry at (Matthew 18:34, 1838 **kusuniisa-**); to get angry for (**txin umaasanaa** being treated like that, J 8:17) + **-mi-ni-usa-**

amqiisa-lix En 1909 *vt.* to be angry because of (J 50:49); **Alganulux Amqiisanax̂** Eu 1791 (alganulyuk amkisinax) Was (*or* Being) Angry Because Of No Mammals, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 54) + **-mi-usa-**

aqmit-, **aqmisix** A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vr.* to get angry (Luke 15:28, E **amqini-**) + **-mi-t-**

amqitu-lix E 1804-, Ab 1931–63 *vi.* to be wicked, vicious (Matthew 18:32, A **angiqaĝi-**), *neg.* gentle, mild; **aqmitu-l** A 1952, Ab 1892–1963, **avqitu-l** Au 1952, Am 1963 to be cranky, quick-tempered; **amqitu-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* evil; rude, rudeness □ **algam amqituusaadaa** E 1833-34 fierce, indomitable animal (1833:13) + **-mi-tu-**

aqmitut-, **aqmitusix** A 1838 *vr.* to coarsen (people's heart, Matthew 13:15) **-mi-tu-t-**

amqiya-lix En 1909 *vt.* to anger, try to make angry (J 50:49) **-mi-ya-**

aqa-lix E 1909-, A 1979- *vi.* to be stretched □ **adqungin aqakun** Ea 1909 his fingers were stretched (by the weight of the skin boat he was carrying, J 9:63); **atx̂ungis aqaduukaqadal** A 1984 his fingers could not be stretched any more [[*possibly* I **iqaq-**, GRI **eqar-** to be stiff, have difficulty in bending]]

aqadgu-l A 1984 *vr.* to stretch oneself (Ab 1963 begin to rest) + **-dgu-**

aqax̂ta-lix E 1978-, A 1952- *vi.* to be straight, straightened out (*e.g.* fishhook); A 1984 to be spread out (along the islands, of people) + **-x̂ta-**

aqana-x̂ En 1909, 1982, **aqanga-x̂** En 1950 *n.* straight bone or wooden fishhook, at right angles to the line (*cf.* Jochelson 1925:89); **aqanga-x̂** A 1840 yard (at right angles across a mast) **-na**$_1$-, **-nga-**

aqat-, **aqasix** E 1833-, A 1952-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vt.* to stretch (*e.g.* a fishline); E 1870 *vr.* to become straight (Luke 13:13, A **atiim aĝatnax̂**); **aqati-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* straightening □ **uyuun aqatlikum isix isix̂takux̂** En 1936 he stretched his neck until he almost cut it (carrying wood) +-**t-**

aqadula-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be used for stretching + **-t-ula-**

aqadusa-l A 1952 *vt.* to stretch with □ **kudukiim ikin aqadusaqadaam** having stretched both his legs with him (on his back, N.M. 3:76) + **-t-usa-**

aqatalga-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be kept stretched + **-t-(x̂)ta-lga-**

aqatmixtaala-lix Eu 1910 *vp.* to be stretched several times with: **chimignugan daĝan qisasxaqadaguun, unĝigan sitxikiin sulgalix, ngiin aqatmixtaalalix qayayalgadax̂** one ties one's big toe to his (child's) toe and, holding him under the armpits, stretches oneself with him to make him grow taller (J 36:17) + **-t-mig-(x̂)ta-ula-**

haqa-lix E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1909-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to come, 1. to come here, arrive, approach (*cf.* **wa-aĝa-lix, huya-lix**) □ **haqada** E 1791-, A 1791-, **haqaya** Au 1909 come here! **haqal qada** A, **haqal qay** Au 1952 come and eat; **hadaming haqakux̂** A 1950 he came toward me; **qanaax haqat** Au 1952 where do you come from (*cf.* **angi-x̂ta-lix**); **haqahlilix** A 1950 come again (welcome back, good-bye)

2. to occur, set in □ **angalikinga aqaangan** E 1909 when evening came; **angalim haqaa** A 1840- dawn, daybreak; **angalikingan chiĝdux̂ haqagan aslaan** A 1952 in the afternoon, at rising tide, *lit.* at the time of high tide coming (N.M. 3:24); **alaĝux̂ aqalix** En 1950 tidal wave, *lit.* the sea is coming

3. to come about (of state or condition); to become □ **ukux̂taqaĝing haqalaaĝanax̂** E 1870 I received sight, *lit.* my seeing came (John 9:11, A **ukuqaĝiqalinaq**); **hlaan kaanguu haqakux̂** E 1870, **hlamis/hlaan angaĝikaa haqakux̂** A 1860 your son has become healthy, has recovered (John 4:50/51); **uluhlix̂ qaatuqadal qax̂ anuxtang haqakux̂** A 1952 wanting no more to eat meat only I now want fish, *lit.* my wanting fish comes; **waaĝ(a)duuk(aa) aqakux̂** Eb 1984 he should be coming here pretty soon
[[Esk. **paqe-t-**, *see* **haqat-** *below*]]

haqachx̂i-lix E 1805-, A 1838-, **haqax̂chi-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to make or let come; to send; **[h]aqachx̂ada** A 1791, Ab 1892 give!; **haqachx̂isxakuqing** E 1870, A 1838 *vp.* I am sent (Luke 1:19) + **-chx̂i-**

haqadguusi-x̂, **-x** (*du.*) E 1804- (A 1950) *n.* double-bladed paddle for baidarka (*cf.* **x̂aasi-x**, A, Au **haasi-x**); **aqadguuch-a** E 1878 its (fish's) pectoral fin (*cf.* **igachuqda-x̂**) + **-dgu-usi-**

haqax̂ta-lix E 1870-, A 1860-, Ab 1892 *vi.* to come for a while; to have become (whole, Luke 7:10); **qidaliiĝlikum dakix isax agix̂taa aqax̂takux̂** En 1909 he had been crying so that he could hardly keep his eyes open (J 49:24) + **-x̂ta-**

aqax̂taasa-lix Eu 1909, **[h]aqa[x̂]taasa-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to come with, bring (J 82:40) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

aqala-lix E 1978-, **haqala-l** A 1950- *vi.* to come one after another (as of people going to church) + **-la-**

haqalaasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to bring one after another (Mark 6:55) + **-la-usa-**

haqalat-, **haqalasix** A 1840-1973 *vt.* to beckon (make come) (*cf.* **uĝlaĝu-lix**) + **-la-t-**

haqaala-l A 1840 *vp.* to be brought; 1952 to be overtaken □ **agalim hadagaan txin haqaalahlilakax̂taan iĝanax̂ asx̂aasal** A 1952 being deathly afraid of being overtaken from behind (N.M. 3:92) + **-ula-**

aqamix-six En 1948-50 *vi.* to approach (of **alaĝu-x̂** the sea = tidal wave); **alaĝum aqamiga** tidal wave + **-mig-**

[h]aqani-lix E 1804 *vt.* to send (make come) + **-ni-**

haqaniisa-lix E 1870 *vrt.* to find out (Acts 12:18) + **-ni-usa-**

haqanisa-lix E 1909-, A 1973-, Au 1909 *vt.* to wait for to come, to look out for the coming of (person); to decoy, imitate (seals, birds) in order to make (the game) come + **-nisa-**

[h]aqaqadax̂ta-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* aged, who has ceased to walk [*lit.* to come] + **-qada-x̂ta-**

aqaqli-lix E 1909-, **haqaqali-l** A 1950-, Au 1909 *vi.* & *vr.* to start coming, approach; A 1952- to become □ **tataam chix̂tax̂ haqaqaliiĝutal umamakux̂** A 1950 now the rain starts coming again; **angalix̂ haqaqalii** A 1971 dawn, *lit.* daylight that starts coming; **hizax tutalgadangizulax txidix haqaqalikus** A 1952 when they become almost inaudible (N.M. 3:44) + **-qali-**

haqaasa-lix 1. E 1791-, A 1860-, Au 1909-, Ab 1892-, Am 1982 *vt.* to come with, bring, hand over, give; A 1909 *vr.* to come along □ **qax̂ nung haqaasada** E 1804 bring me fish; **Tumgan Haqaasanax̂** E Umnak 1791 (tumgan akaasynax) Brought Tusks, *name of boy* (at Umnak 4); **hingan xliibax̂ ngus haqaasada** A 1950 give me that bread; **quyx̂il txin haqaasal** A 1909 coming along coughing (J 78:218)

2. En 1978, A 1952-, Au 1950 to catch up with; A 1840-60 to meet (*with* **kadim hadagaan** from the front, Mark 5:2) (*cf.* **aslixsix, kadamga-lix**) □ **ataqa iyĝax̂ agalim hayagaa tin haqaasaku[x̂] ukux̂tal** Au 1950 seeing that one baidarka was catching up with him

from behind; **as txin haqaasaqaa** A 1971 he was (almost) catching up with him (as in racing) + **-usa-**

haqasaaĝu-x̂ E 1804-, **haqatʳaaĝu-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* young (of person), young person (*cf.* **sugangix̂**); E 1909- *vi.* to be young (of person) □ **ayagam aqasaaĝuu** E 1982- young woman; **aqasaaĝulkuqing** Eb 1984 I am still (**-hli-**) young + **-saaĝu-** (**-zaaĝu-**)

haqazgu-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* expert (*dialectal variant of* **haqadgu-x̂** A 1973, *frequentative of* **haqat-**) + **-dgu-**

haqazguusa-lix A 1838-1973 (*unknown* 1984) *vt.* to be smart (an expert) with, put in an intelligent way □ **anaĝis [h]aqazguusaqaning** 1838 things that I have invented (Preface p. XI) + **-dgu-usa-**

haqaziga-x̂ A 1791 (axazigak) *vn. in* **Iqyaa H.** His Baidarka Comes Properly, *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 905) + **-ziga-** (**-diga-**)

aqaasi-x̂ En 1950 *n.*: **angalim aqaacha** morning star, *lit.* means for bringing daylight (A **angalim haqaa awaasax̂**) + **-usi-**

haqat-, **haqasix** 1. E 1791-1909, Au 1909 *vt.* to bring, give (1909 *only in the imperative or optative 2.p.sg.*) □ **nung [h]aqasax̂txin** E 1840 bring me, give me (formerly said repeatedly at offering, Zap. 2:123)

2. A 1840-60 *vr.* to present oneself, come (Mark 12:28, E **hingaaĝa-lix**); to meet (**asix** with, V B 3:9)

3. E 1833-70, A 1860 *vt.* to bring about (state) □ **takiignan kaangungin haqatxuun** E 1833:32 when he made healthy, healed the sick; **daqachi haqasax̂txichi** A 1860 be of good cheer, *lit.* bring about your senses (Mark 6:50, E **txichi mayquniichi**)

4. A 1838- *vt.* to come upon, find (*cf.* **uku-lix**) □ **haman asagaa isux̂saaĝumaaĝan hamaanunagan hamang haqasxa** 1840 that cousin of his, who went there to hunt seals too, coming upon him there (V B 2:3), **hiing txin haqatikuq** 1952 I found you there

5. A 1840-60 *vt.* to find out, learn, recognize, get to know (E **hax̂saasa-lix**) □ **qalax̂taqaa haqasaĝan hadan ayuxsxa** 1840 going out toward him to find out who he was (V B 2:4); **aaguzax̂ haqatduukakux̂txichi** 1860 you shall know the truth (John 8:32); **Haman qax̂takux̂ haqasam** 1860 when she knew that He sat at meal (Luke 7:37)

[[CAY **paqete-** to check, investigate; I **paqit-** to find]]

haqata-lix 1. E 1791-, A 1838- (*mostly neg.*), Au 1909 (*elicited from* E), Ab 1931, Abm 1963, Am 1982 (*neg.*) *vt.* to know: to have become acquainted with (person, voice, food, *etc.*), *or* to have found out, learned (matter; fact: *participial, present, intentional, with neg. also dubitative*) (*cf.* A **idax̂ta-lakan**); to understand (*cf.* **hax̂saasa-lix**, **taĝa-x̂ta-lix**, **tuta-lix**); to remember, keep in mind (*cf.* **aĝa-t-** 6., **hax̂sa-lix**, **ugunu-lix**); A 1836-62 to acknowledge, confess (one baptism, one God, E **sam-ta-lix**) □ **ting haqatakux̂txin hi?** E 1804- do you know me? **haqatalakaĝing** A 1950- I don't know him/her (*or* it); **[h]aqatang** A 1840 my acquaintance; **maqax̂sin haqatakux̂txin** E 1860-70 you know the commandments (Mark 10:19, A **maqulis idax̂taĝulaxt**); **haqatanangis hasinal** A 1952 what he knows is (are) much, he knows a lot; **isuĝnaax̂sxaa haqatalakax̂** A 1952 he does not know how to hunt seals, he is a bad hunter; **kiin Anaan haqatakuqing** E 1870 I know who you are (Mark 1:24); **hadan Ting huyanang haqatakux̂txichi** E 1870 where I go you know (John 14:4, A **hadan huyanang, wayaam idax̂taĝulaxtxichix**); **Piitram ilan anaa haqatalakaq** A 1977 I don't know where Peter is; **lunamasukux̂ haqatalakaĝing** A 1977 I don't know whether he is reliable (**-masu-** perhaps); **hamaya tunux̂taaĝuĝix̂ aax̂taa, haqatalakaĝing** E 1870 I don't know whether he is a sinner (John 9:25, A *similar*); **Ngaan angdax̂sx̂iisaaĝdin haqataqanginulux** E 1860-70 they did not know what to answer Him (Mark 14:40, A *similar*); **imis achuuĝiisaangan haqatalakaq** A 1950 I don't know what to answer you; **tanam ilagan ilan tiihnam ukuĝaqaayulax huzugaan ukuĝaaĝan haqatalgazaqax̂** [*vp.*] **ax̂takux̂** A 1952 one always could (knew to) recognize a bump that had not been seen before at some place (N.M. 3:20); **hix̂tanatxin haqatalakaqing** E 1838 I don't understand what you say (Matthew 26:70), **hix̂tanat haqatalakaq** A 1950 id.; **Subbootam angalii haqatada** A 1862 remember the Sabbath day (E 1839 **sinigmin axtada**); **asaa haqataqadakung** A 1952 I don't remember his name; **aqataqdakung** Ea 1983 I don't remember more of it, that's all I know of it (conventional end of story); **haqatalga-z-ulax** A 1840 *vpn. neg.* unknown

2. Ea 1909 to have come upon: **saĝaadaaĝusalakan ilin angalix̂ aqat(a)qaning inga** without having slept all day, daylight came upon me doing this, *lit.* I had come upon daylight (J 4:15) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

haqatana-lix E 1870-, A 1860- *vi.* to be known, well-known □ **tayaĝum aqatanaa** E 1909 a well-known man; **matas malgaa-aqas haqatanalakaĝis** A 1952 what is going to happen is unknown + **-t-(x̂)ta-na$_2$-**

haqatanasxa-lix E 1870, A 1838 *vp.* to be approved, proven (**Aguuĝum ilaan** by God, Acts 2:22) + **-t-(x̂)ta-na$_2$-(t)-sxa-**

haqatanaax̂-s A 1950- *vt.* to try to know, find out □ **anaĝis haqatanaax̂s ahmayaax̂s** try to find out something and ask + **-t-(x̂)ta-naaĝ-**

haqatani-lakan A 1909 *vt.* & *vrt.neg.* to have no idea of, not know: **asla ilan aadahlii ilan hamamax̂tanaa igim haqatanilakan, mahliix̂txidix haqatanilakan** having no idea where he could be, and not knowing what they should do (J 76:190-191) + **-t-(x̂)ta-ni-**

haqataqaĝi-x̂ E 1834, A 1860-62 *vin.* knowing, informed (**waan kugaan** about this, A Mark 5:43); **haqataqaĝiĝulax** A 1862 ignorant; **haqataqaĝilakaq** A 1980 I don't know anything + **-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**

haqataqaĝiisi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* sign (Mark 8:11) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-usi-**

aqataquli-n Eu 1903 *n.pl.* pages; notice, advertisements + **-t-(x̂)ta-quli-**

haqataqulix̂ta-lix E 1870, A 1860 *vr.* to make oneself understood by signs (Luke 1:22); **haqataqulix̂ta-x̂** A 1952 *vn.* sign ◻ **haqataqulix̂tax̂ ngaan ahmadusaqang** A 1952 I asked him with a sign (as by the hand) + **-t-(x̂)ta-quli-x̂ta-**

haqataquliisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* banner, standard + **-t-(x̂)ta-quli-usi-**

haqataasa-lix E 1870-, A 1860-, Au 1909 *vt.* to know about, know as (*with a predicate noun, participial construction, general, past, E also present*) (*cf.* A **idax̂taasa-lakan**) ◻ **tayaĝum tunux̂taaĝuĝiiyulux kayux angaliĝadigaasaadaa haqataasakuun maasakan** E 1870 because he knew him as a man free of sin and holy (Mark 6:20); **Hamaan Xristuusax̂ anaan haqataasanachi hiisax̂talagaax̂tan, ngiin aglix̂taasaqangin** E 1870 He forbade them to say that they knew Him to be Christ (Luke 4:41); **haman angaĝinax̂ tunux̂taaĝux̂ ax̂ haqataasakus** A 1860 we know that that man is a sinner (John 9:24); **Aguuĝux̂ tunux̂taaĝuĝin tutadalakax̂ tumaniin haqataasakun** E 1870 we know that God does not listen to sinners (John 9:31) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

haqataasaga-s A 1860 *n.pl.* signs (Luke 5:7) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-ga-**

haqataasaquli-x̂ E 1870, A 1838-40 *n.* sign, proof (Acts 1:3) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-quli-**

haqataasi-x̂ E 1832-1909, A 1860-62 *n.* sign ◻ **akaluĝim ngaan aqataasigalin aguda** E 1909 make signs (for him or them) on the path; **kriistamaan haqataasix̂** A 1860, **kriistam haqataasii** A 1862 the sign of the cross; **[h]aqataasiĝadiga-x̂** E 1834 great sign, *lit.* nicely used for sign + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

haqatasiga-lix E 1826-70, A 1838 [*properly* **-ziga-**] *vt.* to know for sure (A Acts 2:36); E 1826 to confess (1836 **samta-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-siga-** (**-diga-**)

haqatat-, **haqatasix** E 1838-70, A 1952- *vt.* to make known, communicate (**ngaan** to him, *e.g.* Matthew 11:27) + **-t-(x̂)ta-t**

haqatata-lakan E 1834-70 *vt.neg.* not making known (John 10:24); secretly (1834) + **-t-(x̂)ta-t-(x̂)ta-**

haqata[a]yu-lix E 1834 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *vt.* to acknowledge; *neg.* to deny, say that he does not know + **-t-(x̂)ta-Vyu-**

haqatxaĝi-x̂ E 1804 *vn.* clever, intelligent; A 1860 *vi.* to know (John 7:17 *with following dubitative*, E **hax̂saasa-**) + **-t-xaĝi-** (**-qaĝi-**)

haqatiquli-s A 1973- *n.pl.* things to remember + **-t-quli-**

haqaya-lix 1. A 1860 *vt.* to watch, observe carefully (person, Mark 3:2, Luke 6:7); to estimate; to pay attention to, be careful (what you say, Mark 4:24, Luke 8:18); to notice (Luke 14:4 *with participial construction*); to discern (Luke 12:56 *with participial construction*, E **hax̂saasa-**); to try to find out (Luke 14:28 *with dubitative*) ◻ **hamaaga maamis imis anuxtaninaan aguu, itaangisix kayutxin haqayada** A 1860 whenever you decide to do something, estimate first your strength

2. E 1909, A 1952- *vi.* to take care, to be careful, cautious; **[h]aqaya-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* care, caution ◻ **haqayal anaĝis mazax̂** A 1952 he does everything with care, **haqayalakan** A 1952 carelessly + **-ya-**

haqayaĝa-lix E 1833-, A 1840 *vp.* to be paid attention to, to be taken care of; *neg.* to be left alone; Ea 1909 to be tried to find out ◻ **aqayaĝadax̂ liidlakax̂** Ea 1983 there is no use bothering her, *lit.* she is not like being paid attention to; **masxiniin hagum(a)nangin haqay(a)ĝalix** Ea 1909 one tried to find out how he did it (J 6:40) + **-ya-ĝa-**

haqayax̂ta-lix 1. E 1832-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vt. & vrt.* to watch, observe carefully, to pay attention to, to be careful (E **igiim** for himself; A **haqaya-lix** *see above*); to notice (Luke 14:7, A **haqaya-lix**); E 1832 to judge; A 1950- to take care of; A 1909- *neg.* to not heed (J 76:30); Eu 1910 *neg.* to neglect (**alux̂** writing, J 39:59); E 1834 to test, try (*cf.* **taĝa-lix**); **haqayax̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* careful, cautious ◻ **Hamaya imchi haqayax̂taqangin** E 1870 they watched him closely (to see … Luke 6:7); **angalikingan ugii waaĝakum, igiim aqayax̂talakan angamilinax̂** En 1910 in the evening when her husband came in, she remained lying without paying attention to him (J 74:13); **anangin haqayax̂talakaĝis qaatuchx̂ikungis** A 1950 their mother does not take care of them and let them be hungry

2. E 1870 *vi.* to take care, to be careful, cautious ◻ **haqayax̂tasigataax̂txichi** take good care (**-sigata-**) (and be on your guard, Mark 8:15) + **-ya-x̂ta-**

aqayax̂taasa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to be careful with; to beware of ◻ **stiklax̂ aqayax̂taasada** 1909 be careful with the glass (not to break it); **ingan tayaĝux̂ aqayax̂taasada** 1909 beware of that man + **-ya-x̂ta-usa-**

haqayaala-lakan E 1870 *vp.neg.* to be treated without caution, daringly (the meaning of the Scripture); Ea 1909–10 to be treated fearlessly, without fear (J 5:34) ◻ **aqayaalalakan adan uyalgal** we go fearlessly toward it (J 22:6) + **-ya-ula-**

haqayaqatuusa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to watch, keep one's eye on (person, Luke 20:20, E **haqayax̂ta-**) + **-ya-qatu-usa-**

haqayaasa-l A 1952 *vt.* to be careful with; En 1983 *neg.* to be not afraid of: **ting aqayaaslakan nung tunux̂talix** being not afraid of talking to me + **-ya-usa-**

aqada-lix, aqali-lix *see* **a-lix** *and* **ax̂-six**

aqax̂tayuuchi-x̂ *see under* **anqa-**

aqamda-x̂ E 1909 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *n.* cloudberry (**haama-chiiya-x̂**, **muluuska-x̂**) [[AAY **aqagwik**, CAY **aqevyik**, **aqevzik**, CSY **aqavzik** id.]]

aqahmi-ngis A 1909, 1984 *n.pl.* peritonea of (cod, J 77:32)

aaqana-x̂ E 1840 (aqaniq), Ep 1941, Ea 1983 *n.* squid, cuttlefish (En, A **adi$_2$-x̂**); A 1791-, Au 1909, Am 1963 octopus (E **ilgaaĝu-x̂**)

Aaqanaĝi-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 467) + **-ĝi-**

aqasi-kix *see* **aĝasi-kix**

aqaya-x̂, *du.* **-x** E 1909- (1909 **aqiya-**), **aaqaya-x** *du.* A 1950-, Ab 1963, **aaqiyaaya-x** *du.* Au 1952 *n.* hip, *du.* hips (Jochelson pelvis, posterior, *but cf.* **duxsxa-x̂**, **ayu-x̂**, A **ahyu-**); **Aqaya-n** En 1976-82 *pl. name of cliff* (Umnak 56)
[[AAY **aqsaq**, CAY **aqsak**, CSY **aqsa** (*sg.*), ECI **aqiaq** (*sg.*), GRI **aqajak** abdomen, belly]]

aqi-lix *see* **iqi-lix**

aqicha-ng, **aqichaanguusi-ng** Eun 1984 = **aacha-ng**

aqísi- (**aqiisi-**) E 1839: **qignax̂ aqísim atxax̂sxaqagan kugan** on a chariot of fire (Hist. 48, *cf.* 2 Kings 2:11), *lit. perhaps* on a prepared emitter of fire
[[*perhaps from* **aqi-** = **iqi-**]]

haqisxa-lix A 1780-91, 1840, **haqisnga-l** A 1950- *vi.* to sneeze (E **asu-lix**)
[[*cf.* AAY K **eqeshngar-**, Ch **aqeshngiir-**, CSY **aqesgiigh-**, CAY **aqessngaar-**, **aqeste-** to sneeze, **aqesngaa!** achoo!]]

[h]aqisxalax-six A 1840 *vi.* to be sneezing + **-lag-**

aqla-lix *see* **aq[a]-** -

aqnangtxu-lix, **-x̂ta-lix** En 1978 (P. Merculieff) *vt.* to inquire

aqul- A 1. 1952- *pos.n.* lee (*cf.* **akina-x̂**) □ **ulam aqula** the lee of the house (**ulam huĝnaa**); *loc.* **aqulan** in the lee of, behind (as not to be seen, N.M. 3:63); **slam aqulan** under the lee of the wind

2. 1838 **aquli-x̂** *n.* gate (Matthew 7:13, 16:18, 26:71, E **satmali-**); 1952 door (*cf.* **qahmix**)
[[*derived from* PEA ***aqu-**, AAY, I **aqu-** back, stern; time after, **aqulliq** the last one, hindmost one; Y **aqume-** to sit down, *etc.*]]

aqulix̂taqa-s A 1860 *vn.pl.* customs, tax (Mark 2:14), *lit.* [money] put at the gate *or the like* + **-x̂ta-qa-**

aaquya-x̂ E 1804- *n.* river otter (on Unimak and the mainland; En 1948 *also* beaver) (*cf.* **angtux**)
[[*from* AAY K **aaquyaq** river otter]]

aaquyaakda-x̂ E 1805-34, **aaq(u)yiikda-x̂** Ekn 1950-, **aax̂uyaakda-x̂** A 1840-, **aahnguyaakda-x̂** 1950-52, Ab 1931, †**ahmuyaqsax** Ab 1963, **aaquya-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1963 (-k-) *n.* wart; Eu 1791 (akuyakdax) *name of chief* (at Unalaska 122b)

araamachu-x̂ *see* **alaamasu-x̂**

Araapa-x̂ E 1952-, **Alaama-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* Negro (also nickname)
[[*from Russian* **aráp** Negro]]

Arxáan'gila-x̂ A 1840 *n.* Archangel
[[*from Russian* **Arkhángel** Archangel]]

as A, Au *see* **asix**

asa-x̂ E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* name □ **asaa** his/her name
[[Esk. **ateq**]]

aasaada-x̂ Eapu 1983-84 *n.* nickname + **-aada-**

aasaadalĝita-lix E 1909- *vt.* to call by nickname; **aasaadalĝita-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* nickname + **-aada-lĝita-**

asaag(u)sa-a En 1983 *n.* his/her real (Russian) name + **-iigusa-**

asaĝa-lix E 1978-, A 1978- *vp.* to be called □ **hingan hlax̂ Mixayiilax̂ ngaan asaĝakux̂** A 1978 that boy is called Michael + **-ĝa-**

asaĝalix̂ta[a]ya-x̂ Au 1909 (-xta-) *n.* nickname + **-ĝa-li-**(**-hli-**?)**-x̂ta-aaya-** (**-aada-**)

asaĝi-lix E 1909- *vi.* to have a name; **Asaĝi-x̂** E 1805-, A 1984 commercial company (the Russian American Company; Alaska Commercial Company); **Asaĝix̂** E Umnak 1791 (asagik) *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 121) + **-ĝi-**

asax̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1952, Abm 1963 *vt.* to have as a name, to be called □ **kiin asax̂takux̂** E 1909 what (*lit.* who) is his name; **kiin asax̂tax̂t** A 1971 what (who) is your name; **sunam** North Star **asax̂taa** A 1950 the ship called North Star + **-x̂ta-**

asaĝu-lix E, Au 1909 *vi.* to have many names □ **angaĝim/udam asaĝuu** E a person/bay with many names + **-ĝu-**

asaala-lix E 1870, A 1838 *vp.* to be taken as name (**ngaan** for him, Luke 1:59) + **-ula-**

asalĝit-, **asalĝisix** A 1840- *vt.* to name, give a name to (**aniqdux̂** a child) + **-lĝi-t-**

asalĝita-lix E 1870, A 1979 *vt.* having a name for, (call) by name (John 10:3) □ **Nikulay asax̂takux̂, Buuzilĝux̂ qaatagaa asalĝitalgazalakax̂** A 1979 his name was N. but he was never called anything but Big Booze + **-lĝi-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

aasamiida-x̂, **asamiida-x̂** A 1971- *n.* nickname + **-mi-aada-**

asami[i]saĝa-lix E 1870 *vp.* to be used as a surname (**ngaan** for him), be called (Acts 15:22) + **-mi-aasa-** (**-aada-**) **-ĝa-**

asaanguusi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* family name + -V**nguusi-**

asaasa-lix E 1826-, A 1838-, Au 1909 *vt.* to give (**ngaan** him) as a name; A 1950- to have been given as name, be called □ **laan Imaan ngaan asaasada, Imaan lamin ngaan asaasada** E 1909 call your son John; **Piitrax̂ ngaan asaasakux̂** A 1950 he is called Peter + **-usa-**

asat-, **asasix** A 1840 *vt.* to name + **-t-**

hasa-x̂ 1. E 1791-, A 1840- *n.* reef, offshore flat rock that goes out in the sea (*cf.* Umnak 29-30, Amlia

94, 143, Atka 271, 275) (*cf.* **chax̂-sxi-x̂**); E shoal, *pl.* strand flats (A **ya-s**), 1791 sand bank (?, A **gu-ti-x̂**) ◦ **asam aguĝim aslaan lix̂tadanagan kugan** En 1909 on a reef appearing at low tide (J 49:29); **qawas hasam kugan hangax̂takus** A 1978 the sea lions have gone up on the rock; **qawam asangin** Eb 1984 sea lion rocks; **Qusam Hasaa** A 1950, **Qusam Asaa** Eb 1984, En 1982 Milky Way (En 1950 **Qusam Sasaa**), *lit.* the reef of above

2. A 1840 stripe, trimmings of lace (*same as* **amyágis**)

asaĝi- *see under* **aygi-x̂ + -ĝi-**

[h]asaĝi[i]da-x̂ E 1834 (*unknown* Ep 1941, Ek 1982) *n.* linea alba (the midline of the abdominal tendon), *lit.* as if having a reef; **inim [h]asaĝi[i]daa** Milky Way, *lit.* the linea álba of the sky (Zap. 2:255 †**siĝídaq, inim siĝ́idà**) + -**ĝi-aada-**

Hasax̂sa-x̂ A 1952 *name of small island* (Kagalaska Island 804) + *-**x̂sa-**

asamiklu-x̂ Ea 1909 *n.* big reef, 1983 small rock sticking out of the water; Ek 1982 huge rock + -**miklu-**

asa-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *vr.* to accumulate (*uncertain reading of Russian* zagrestis')

asa-lix, aza-lix *see* **a-lix**

haza- A 1838-, **hat^{r}a-** Au 1909 *pos.n.* next; *loc.* **hazan** A, **hat^{r}an** Au next to him/her/it (in order or time), **hazaming** next to me; *abl.* **hazagaan** A 1860-62 after that, then (Mark 4:28, John 12:22), **hazangiin** 1860 id. (Mark 8:25), 1838 after each other, in succession (Preface IX), **hazamiim** 1860 next to himself (Mark 6:21) ◦ **hazaming unguchikux̂t** A 1952 you are sitting next to me; **Pilaatam hazan aĝaqaa** A 1860 Pilate gave him permission, *lit.* got next to him (John 19:38, E **maasaaqaangaan kyaĝusaqaa** told him to do so); **[h]azan aĝax̂talix** A 1840 to agree to; **[h]azan aĝasxax̂** A 1840 turn (order; *cf.* A 1860 Luke 1:8); **chiiyaam kinguuĝiqagan hat^{r}an chiiyaa** Au 1909 the young next to her youngest young, the next youngest of her youngs (J 81:17, E **adan**); **hazan atx̂uu** A 1952, **achilim hazan atx̂uu** Ab 1931 fourth finger, ring finger (**udĝitim atx̂uu**), *lit.* the finger next to it, to the little finger; **hingaan hazan awaagan ilan** A 1952 from that time on (N.M. 3:8); **hazan angaligan ilan** A 1840-60 the next day (Luke 9:37, E **hingaan qilaa**)

[[*variant of* **had(a)-**]]

hazax̂ta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to comply with; *neg.* to resist (the ordinance of God, Romans 13:2) + -**x̂ta-**

[h]azax̂tana-x̂ A 1838-40 *vn.* peace (Matthew 10:12, E 1870 **sakaaĝata-x̂**) + -**x̂ta-na$_2$-**

[h]azax̂tani-lix A 1838-40 *vr.* to be reconciled (Matthew 5:24, E **haĝ-lag-asa-**) + -**x̂ta-ni-**

[h]azax̂taasa-chi A 1838 *vn.* your peace (Matthew 10:13, E 1870 **sakaaĝatax̂ aĝnachi** the peace you give) + -**x̂ta-usa-**

hasalangiin E 1870, Ep 1983 *pos.n. abl.* after each other, in succession (Acts 18:23) + -**la-**

aasa-lix, aasaada-lix *see* **a-lix**

haasa-k, haaza-k *see* **ha- -**

haaza-lix A 1860- *vr.* to be astonished, amazed (*cf.* **qunĝumaali-**) ◦ **txidix haazaachxuzanas** 1860 they were completely amazed (Mark 10:26, E 1860 **txidin alaqaadaniisaadalix**); **haaza-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (àzagulux) *vn.neg.* contempt (*or* = **hazaang-ulax**)

ha[a]záala- A 1838-60 *vp.* to be an object of amazement, censure (Luke 1:25, E 1838 **qaalmiidáala-**, 1870 **qaalmiidáĝa-**); **[h]a[a]zaala-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* censure, criticism + -**ula-**

haazani-lix A 1860 *vr.* to be amazed, surprised (Mark 9:15, E 1860 **hamani-** (**ahma- -**), 1870 **alaqaadani-**) + -**ni-**

haazaasa-lix A 1838 (azása- -), 1840 (unknown 1981) *vt.* to ridicule, deceive (Matthew 2:16, E **ma-naaĝasa-**); A 1973- *vrt.* to be amazed at + -**usa-**

Asada-s A 1840 *pl.* Kovurof Bay (Atka 590 1950- **Ikuutas**); **Asadas Qakuudguu** A 1952 *name of bottom of bay* (Atka 578)

Haazax A 1948–52 Aziak Island (767)

asaga-x̂ E 1871-, A 1840-, Au 1952 *n.* cousin, E 1909 cross-cousin (father's sister's or mother's brother's son or daughter); **Asaga-x̂** A 1840- Egg Bay (Atka 447) ◦ **tayaĝum/ayagam asagaĝanaa** E 1909 male/female cousin; **asagaam ayagaĝanaa** A 1840 her own female cousin (V B 3:1); **asagam adaan asagax̂** En 1950 [cross-]cousin's child, second cousin, *lit.* cousin from cousin; **Asagam Udaa** A 1952 *name of bay* (Seguam Island 12)

asagaduda-x E 1909, A 1909- *n.du.* cousins mutually + -**duda-**

Asagi-s A 1948(-ĝi), 1952 *n.pl.* Goose Rocks (Kanaga Island 933)

hasági- E 1870 *n.* stronghold, fort (*explanation of* **kriipusti-m** Acts 21:34); **Hasagin Sunax̂** Eu 1791 (assagin sunax) Took Strongholds, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 96)

aasaĝaaya-x̂ E 1878 (a sû gái ûq) *n.* fang or tusk (*cf.* **agalu-x̂**); Au 1952 canine tooth (E **angadaĝi-x̂**)

Aasaaĝi-s A 1952 *n.pl.* Bay of Islands (Adak Island 871)

hasaĝuta-lix E 1826- *vi.* to be lucky, have good luck (*cf.* **uku-diga-lix**); *neg.* to be unhappy, have bad luck; **hasaĝuta-x̂** *vn.* good luck, happiness, *neg.* bad luck ◦ **asaĝutax̂** Ea 1983 good luck! (= have a nice trip); **asax̂(u)taax̂txin** Eu 1984 good luck to you! (*e.g.* when departing)

asaĝ(u)taasa-lix Eakn 1950-, **asux̂taasa-lix** Ep

1983 *vt.* to be lucky with (*cf.* **ukudigaasa-lix**) □ **asaĝ(u)taasaaqaan** you're welcome, *lit.* be lucky with it + **-usa-**

hasaĝutaasaada-lix E 1832- *vi.* to be very happy, blessed (Matthew 5:3 ff., A **inix̂sinaachxuza-**); **-x̂** 1834- *vn.* very lucky; blessed + **-aasaada-**

Azalix̂ta-x̂ A 1952 Zaliva Point (Great Sitkin Island 745)

Asama-x̂ En 1982-84 Camel Rock (Umnak 104; a big rock, **iganax̂**, looks like a door)
[[*perhaps* **hasa-ma-**]]

asana-x̂ E 1834 (*unknown* Ep 1941, En 1982) [*vn.*] gentle, mild
[[*perhaps* **haza-na$_2$-**]]

asanaqa-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1952, **asana-x̂** Ab 1963 *n.* daughter-in-law (*for* Au *cf.* **qala-x̂ta-x̂**); a woman's sister-in-law: Eb 1871, Ea 1909, A 1952, Au 1952 husband's sister; E 1909-50, Au 1952 (her) brother's wife (*e.g.* J 10:38-43); Ab 1931 wife's brother; sister's husband

asan(a)qax̂tana-x̂ E 1909 *n.* sister of daughter-in-law; sister of (a woman's) brother's wife + **-x̂ta-na$_1$-**

aasanata-lix E 1826- 1. 1909- *vr.*, Ep 1983 *vi.* to hurry, be in a hurry (A **aadi-lix**, *see* **a-lix**; Au **atata-l**) (*cf.* **angayax̂ta-lix**); E 1826 to endeavor □ **txin aasanatalix iqyaan igulaqadaagiim** En 1909 having unloaded his baidarka in a hurry (J 60:10); **itiingan aasantakuqing** Ep 1983 I'm in a hurry to go out

2. 1832-38 *vr.neg.* **wakun tayaĝun kanuuĝin txidin âasánatalákaĝiniin** (-gi-) **malix** for the hearts of these people have coarsened (Matthew 13:15, 1870 **amqitungin haqakun**); **txidix âasánataasâadagulux** (-gaĝúluk) were very fierce (Matthew 8:28, 1870 **iĝanaasaadanax**)

3. **aazanata-l** A 1984 *vr.* to pretend (to have not done something actually done)
[[*possibly* **a-aaza-na$_1$-t-(x̂)ta-**]]

aasanataala-lix E 1870 *vrp.* to be treated carefully, thoroughly; *neg.* to be treated without respect □ **nung aasanataalalix adan maquligan ilan hachigalgaqaqing** I was instructed thoroughly in the law of the fathers (Acts 22:3) + **-ula-**

aasanataasa-lix 1. E 1936- *vrt.* to deal with in a hurry □ **kavkaananing nung aasanataasalix ukukuqing** En 1936 I got (found) my traps in a hurry

2. E 1861:18, 1870 *vrt.* to do carefully, accurately (Luke 1:3, A **atiiguzan**); to do strongly, vehemently (accuse, Luke 23:10)

3. **aazanataasa-lix** A 1860 *vrt.*: **hamaaga haqatatxinulax hix̂tazalagada aasalix imis aazanataasalagada, taĝa ahmatxaĝix̂ agacha mada** A 1860 do never say what you don't know and do not be pretentious about it, but do rather ask (Bukv. p. 7)

aasanatichx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to hurry (*possibly from* **aasanata-chx̂i-**) + **-chx̂i-**

Hazaang Yangis A 1840- Flat Point (Atka 336), *lit.* the reefs of H.

hazaang-lakan A 1838-40 *vi.neg.* to be angry, indignant (Matthew 26:8, E 1870 **imang qaĝataasalakan**); **hazaang-ulax** A 1840-60, **hazaangi-ĝ-ulax** 1860 *vn.* anger, wrath (Mark 3:5, Luke 3:7, 4:28, E **amqi-** -)

hazaangasi-, **Aguuĝum hazaangasingizulax** A 1860 *n. pl. neg.* the wrath of God (John 3:36, E **Aguuĝum amqii**) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

hazaangni-lakan A 1840-60, **hazaangini-lakan** A 1973 *vr.neg.* to be angry, get angry (*e.g.* Mark 10:14, E 1870 **txin qaĝanilakan**); 1860 *vt.neg.* to make angry, to insult, outrage (Luke 6:28, E **ituĝni-** -); **hazaangni-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn. neg.* indignation + **-ni-**

hazaangniisa-lakan A 1838 *vrt.neg.* to be angry at (Matthew 18:34, E 1870 **igiim amqiniisakan**, 21:15, E 1870 **kaadaxta-**) + **-ni-usa-**

hazaangnisa-lakan A 1860 *vt.neg.* to make (God) angry + **-nisa-**

hazaangta-lakan A 1838-60 *vt.* to become angry with (Matthew 20:24, Mark 10:41, E 1870 **qaĝax̂taqali-** *neg.*); to criticize, urge (Luke 11:53, E **Ilaan aĝamixta-** -) + **-(x̂)ta-**

hasangi- Au 1909 *vi.* to be displeased (J 80:12, E **ting qaĝa-tanangulux**)

Asasi-x̂ En 1950-82 Ashishik Point (Umnak 199; 1950: big rock shaped like a whale)

aasaya-lakax̂ A 1840 *v.neg.* [does] rarely; **aasayalga-lix** *vp.* (to be done) often
[[*perhaps* **a-usa-ya-**]]

Asxanung A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 163)

hasxi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* axe handle; 1984 handle (in general: of axe, hammer, pick) (*cf.* **ixsax̂**, **hutu-x̂**)

asxi-lix E 1909-, **hasxi-l** A 1950- *vi.* to go against the wind, buck against the wind
[[*perhaps* **hat-** + **-lg(i)-**]]

hasxaĝi-lix A 1838-, **hasxiĝi-lix** A 1840- *vi.* to be contrary (of wind, E **kadiigu-lix**); 1950- to have contrary wind, head wind □ **slax̂ ngiin hasxaĝiqangis** 1860 the wind was against them, they had head wind (Mark 6:48, E **slam kadiiguqangin**); **slam hasxaĝii** 1840- head wind + **-aĝi-**, **-ĝi-**

asxinu-x̂ E 1780-, A 1780-, Ab 1931–63, **askinu-x̂** Au 1909, **axsinu-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.* daughter; A 1950- girl (*cf.* **asx̂udgi-x̂**, E **ayaga-ada-x̂**)

Asxinudax Agisaa A 1952 The Observation Hill of **Asxinudax** (Amlia 73), an ancient chief of Amukta who stole women from the village **Takaamxim Tanadgucha** (Amlia 76) + **-dag-**

asxinuĝana-x̂ E 1870 *n.* daughter-in-law (Luke 12:53) (*cf.* **asanaqa-x̂**) + **-ĝa-na$_1$-**

asxinuĝi- Ab 1931 *vt.* to adopt as a daughter + **-ĝi-**

asxinuĝiisi- E 1791- *n.* stepdaughter □ **asxinuĝiicha** En 1950 his/her stepdaughter;

Tayaĝum Asxinuĝiicha Ea 1791 Man's Stepdaughter, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 43) + **-ĝiisi-**

asxinux̂tana-x̂ E 1870- *n.* 1909- niece: (a man's) brother's daughter, (a woman's) sister's daughter; 1870 (Luke 12:53), En 1948-50 daughter-in-law (*cf.* **asanaqa-x̂**); En 1948 stepdaughter (*cf.* **asxinuĝiisi-**) + **-x̂ta-na$_1$-**

Asxinlikda-n En 1948-, **Asxinulikda-s** A 1840, **Asxinuliqda-s** A 1952 *n.pl.* Pleiades (Ea **atxidam tamingin**), *perhaps lit.* girl beaters *or* robbers + **-likda-**

Asxinukda-x̂ A 1791 *n.* Little Girl, *name of tributary man* (at Adak 865) + **-kda-**

asxinuqda-n Ep 1952- *n.pl.* "beggars" after Christmas, go to the houses with masks and blankets over them + **-qda-**

Asxiti-x̂ A 1950- *name of high cliff of black rock* (Atka 245)

Asxichalux̂ A 1950- *name of point* (Atka 244) + **-aluĝ-**

Aasxiyuux Eu 1984 *name of gravel beach with a creek* (Unalaska 28) + **-yuug-**

asxu-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **axsu-** Am 1963 *n.* nail (of iron), peg (*cf.* **an'gu-x̂**); *vt.* to nail, nail on; to crucify ◻ **yaarusam asxukix** En 1950 the two (iron) pegs of a halibut hook; **hyaagax̂ asxul** A 1973 nail on a board; **asxulgaqax̂** E 1836 crucified

asxuĝi-x̂ E 1834, Ab 1963 *vn.* nailed on; crucified + **-ĝi-**

asxux̂taala-l A 1971 *vp.* to be used for nailing ◻ **tanam kugan hyaagakuchas ngaan asxux̂taalal** wooden pegs being used for nailing it (hide) on the ground, it is nailed on the ground with wooden pegs + **-x̂ta-ula-**

asxulaĝinaa A 1862 *vpn.* the crucified + **-la-ĝi-na$_1$-**

asxuusa-lix A 1838 *vt.* to crucify (**ngaan** him) with (sinful hands, Acts 2:23) + **-usa-**

asxut-, **asxuti-x̂** E 1805-, A 1791-, Ab 1963, **askuti-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* post, pole, stake (*cf.* **itmali-x̂**); En 1950 *pl.* studding; *Bibl.* pillar; tower (Luke 13:4, 14:28) ◻ **tugiidax̂ asxutim daĝan akux̂** A 1950 the clothesline is attached to the post; **iq[y]am asxutii** En 1984 pole for tying boat (*cf.* **kadxi-x̂**, A **itmali-x̂**); **qignam asxutingin** En 1978 light poles; **qixyam asxutingis** A 1952 sticks (in the wall of a barabara) for holding a shelf; **aaguzam asxucha** A 1860 the pillar of the truth (1. Timothy 3:15) + **-t-**

asxuu, asxuunulax *see* **a-lix** 5.c.

hasxu-x̂ E 1778-, **haasxu-x̂** A 1840-, **haaxsu-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* spear thrower, throwing stick
[[*cf.* CAY **patg-**, I **patik-** to pat, slap; CSY **paatg-** to throw with the palm]]

Haasxuĝiida-x̂ A 1950- *name of point* (Amlia 59), *lit.* as if having a throwing stick on it + **-ĝi-aada-**

haaskuĝiti-x̂ Au 1948 *n.* kind of black berry + **-ĝi-t-**

asx̂a-lix 1. E 1778-, A 1791-, Ab 1963, **asqa-l** Au 1909, **ax̂sa-l** Au 1952, Am 1963- *vi.* to die; Ea 1909 to have a mortal combat (**asix** with, J 17:96); **asx̂a-x̂** E 1791-, A 1838-, Ab 1963, **ax̂sa-x̂** Am 1963 *vn.* death

2. Ea 1910 to faint (J 15:7) (*cf.* **igali-lix**, A **daqangis takal** *under* **daĝ$_2$-**); **asx̂anax̂ liidax̂** Eu 1984 kind of fits; **asx̂a-x̂** A 1952 *vn.* disease

3. E 1832–70 to grow dark, stop shining (of the sun, Matthew 24:29, Mark 13:24, Luke 23:45, A **angali-digaqada-**, **angali-ĝi-lakan**); A 1973 to be eclipsed

4. E 1983- to fade (of grass, flowers) (*cf.* **ux̂t-**); Ea 1909 to decay (of baidarka, J 9:7); E 1870- to be ruined, wasted (Matthew 26:8, Mark 2:22, John 6:12, A **ma-ĝaqada-**)
[[*possibly derived from* **at$_1$-**, *cf.* Y **atrar-**, I **atqaq-** to descend, go down, *and* ECI, old GRI **akpai-** to lose one's breath by fainting or death, be dying, *from* **akpaq-**, AI **atpaq-** to go downward; AAY Ch **as^{rr}a-** to die *from Aleut*]]

asx̂achxiza-ĝ-ulax Ab 1963 *vn.* epidemic, injection + **-chxiza-**

asx̂achx̂i-lix Ab 1963 [*vt.* to let] decay, rot + **-chx̂i-**

asx̂ada-ĝ-ulux E 1834 *vn.neg.* immortal; Ea 1983 that never fades (of grass) + **-da-**

asx̂aada-x̂ En 1909- *vn.* "outside man", outlaw, fugitive (Eu **tayuĝnaax̂**, **tayaĝu-naax̂**) + **-aada-**

aasx̂aada-lix Ea 1909, **asx̂aada-lix** E 1950-, A 1909- *vi.* to feign death, pretend to be dead (*e.g.* J 6:22; 78:9-10) + **-aada-**

Asx̂aadaliiilux̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 147), *lit.* place of feigning death *or* of killing outlaws + **-aada-li-aluĝ-**

asx̂a(a)dgu-lix E 1909-, **asx̂adgu-lix** A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to kill several; **asx̂adgu-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* manslaughter + **-dgu-**

asx̂adgux̂ta-, **algam/qam/sam asx̂adgux̂taa** A 1840 *vn.* predatory animal/fish/bird + **-dgu-x̂ta-**

asx̂adgun(a)sika-x̂ En 1948- *vn.* killer, murderer + **-dgu-nasika-**

asx̂aĝi-ĝ-ulax A 1780 *vn.* immortal + **-ĝi-**

asx̂aaĝi-lix A 1839-, Ab 1931–63, **ax̂saaĝi-** Am 1982 *vi.* to be sick, ill (E **takiix-six**); **asx̂aaĝi-x̂** A 1839 *vn.* illness, disease; 1836-70 sick person (Mark 1:32 *pl.*) + **-uuĝi-**

asx̂aaĝiĝana-s A 1836, **asx̂aaĝix̂tana-** 1860 *pl.* illness + **uuĝi-ĝa-na$_1$-**, **-x̂ta-na$_1$-**

ax̂sa[a]ĝix̂ta-x̂ Am 1963 *vn.* tired + **-uuĝi-x̂ta-**

asx̂aaĝina-x̂ A 1836-72 *n.* sick person; *pl.* illness + **-uuĝi-na$_1$-**

asx̂aaĝinaax̂-s A 1952- *vi.* to feel sick + **-uuĝi-naaĝ-**

asx̂aaĝini-l A 1840- *vr.* to get sick + **-aaĝi-ni-**

asx̂aaĝiisa-lix A 1838-60 *vt.* to be sick of (**chingla-x̂** fever, Matthew 8:14) ◻ **asx̂aĝahliidam huzuu asx̂aaĝiisas** 1860 who were sick with all kinds of diseases (Mark 1:34, E **takiigim inaqalax̂tangin takiixtanan**) + **-uuĝi-usa-**

asx̂ax̂six̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* mortality + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**

asx̂ax̂ta-x̂ E 1838-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **asqax̂ta-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* dead; dead person, corpse; **aĝadĝim asx̂ax̂taa** Ea 1982 solar eclipse, **tugidam asx̂ax̂taa** Ea 1983 faded moon (red, in winter time); **taangam asx̂ax̂taa** En 1952 standing water; **qumam asx̂ax̂taa** Eb 1984 white with another color mixed in + **-x̂ta-**

asx̂ax̂ta-lix E 1805- *vi.* to be dead; A 1950- to be paralyzed; E 1950-, A 1973 (*from* E), Ab 1931 to be eclipsed (of sun, moon, A **ux̂t-**) + **-x̂ta-**

asx̂aakana-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* pestilence, plague, *lit.* by which one can die + **-iika-na**$_2$-

asx̂ala-lix E 1909, A 1952-, **asqala-l**, **ax̂sala-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to die the one after another + **-la-**

asx̂alaasa-lix Eu 1909, A 1952 *vt.* to die, the one after another, of (fire, J 85:58; **haagax̂** starvation, N.M. 3:111) + **-la-usa-**

asx̂aala-l A 1952 *vp.* to cause death: **qalgadam asx̂aalaa-aqaa** food that one would die of, poison + **-ula-**

asx̂aalakna-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840- *n.* corpse, dead person (1834 not baptized; En 1983 about mummies); **ásx̂a[a]laknanuqalix̂tákux̂** A 1860 has begun to stink of (**-nu-**) dead corpse (John 11:39) + **-ula-kna-**

asx̂aalaknaĝiilux̂ A 1840 *n.* cemetery + **-ula-kna-ĝiiluĝ-**

asx̂amaax-six En 1948-, **asx̂ahmaax-s** A 1936- *vi.* to be lonely, feel lonesome, be bored (*cf.* **tuuyu-lix**); **asx̂amaax** Eb 1871 *vn.* boring, **asx̂amaag-ulux** *neg.* merry, glad □ **asx̂amaagiiĝnax̂txin** En 1948 don't be lonesome + ***-hmaag-**

asx̂amaagna-lix E 1871- *vi.* to be lonesome, boring; Eb 1871 *neg.* to be merry, enjoyable □ **asx̂amaagnax̂ malgakux̂** En 1950 it is lonesome (here) + ***-hmaag-na**$_2$-

asx̂anam hadusingis A 1977-, Ab 1931 crane flies, daddy-longlegs (*see* **hat-**) + **-na**$_1$-

asx̂aana-x̂ E 1909-, A 1950- *n.* dead person, mummy (A 1950 mummies are dead and dry by daylight but in the night get up and hunt and pick sea urchines); **asx̂aanam chaduu** E 1909 fat of dead man (used as charm); **Asx̂aanas Hidaluu** A 1952 The Cape of the Dead (Kanaga Island 922) + *-V**na-**

Asx̂a[a]nadgusi-x̂ A 1952 Burial Ground, *name of cape* (Kanaga Island 939, has a cave with lots of bones) + **-na**$_1$**-dgusi-**

asx̂ani-lix E 1870-, A 1840- *vr.* to get tired; E 1870-1909 *vt.* to wear out (Luke 18:5, A **kagdag-**) □ **angaĝinam txidix asx̂anidaĝulangis** A 1977 untiring people + **-ni-**

asx̂anix̂ta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to be distressed (**qanan sanax̂** how much, Luke 12:50); **txin asx̂anix̂tax̂** *vn.* bitterness (Luke 22:62); Ab 1963 tired + **ni-x̂ta-**

asx̂anix̂taasa-l A 1950- *vrt.* to die with (**qasxax̂** laughter: to giggle) + **ni-x̂ta-usa-**

asx̂aniisa-lix A 1838- *vrt.* to get tired of (**slax̂** the weather, **ulux̂** meat); 1838 to afflict oneself by (**qidax̂** weeping, Matthew 26:75: wept bitterly) + **-ni-usa-**

asx̂aasa-lix E 1870-, A 1952-, **asqaasa-l**, **ax̂saasa-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to die of (A **haagax̂** starvation; Au, E **taangulax̂** thirst; J 81:16); to be worn out by (A bleeding N.M. 3:77; E child J 13:1; Au **sixtinux̂**, E **sitxinux̂** smell of excrement, J 82:31); to be deeply affected by (E 1870 **amqix̂** anger; A **iĝanax̂** fear, N.M. 3:92); to be dying for (Au **chayux̂**, E **chadux̂** blubber, J 82:43); □ **amqing kungin asx̂aasananing iliin** E 1870 because of my being deeply affected by (dying with) my anger at them, being furious with them (Acts 26:11) + **-usa-**

asqaasi-n Au 1948 *n.pl.* sickness; **asx̂aasi-x̂** Ab 1931 mortal enemy+ **-usi-**

asx̂at-, **asx̂asix** E 1791-, A 1838-, Ab 1931–63, **asqas** Au 1909-48, **ax̂sas** 1952, Am 1963 *vt.* to kill (person, animal); to catch (fish, game, also by trapping) (*cf.* **atxaza-lix**) □ **tayaĝux̂ asx̂a(h)nax̂** E 1909-, Au 1909, **asx̂atnax̂** A he killed a man, *cf.* **tayaĝux̂ asx̂anax̂** the man died; **Inaqaam Txin asx̂asagan anuxtalix** E 1870 wanting to kill himself (John 8:22, A *similarly*); **alax chagim angunahlikix asx̂as ax̂tal saĝanax̂** A 1950 he caught two pretty big halibut yesterday + **-t-**

asx̂achaĝi-lix E 1909, Ab 1931 *vp.* to have been killed + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

Asx̂achalux̂ A 1952 *n.* Killing Place, *name of bight* (Adak Island 846, where Easterners were killed) + **-t-aluĝ-**

asx̂adula-lix En 1910 *vp.* to be used for killing (**ngaan** him, J 69:52) + **-t-ula-**

asx̂adusa-lix E 1909, A 1952 *vt.* to use for killing + **-t-usa-**

asx̂asxa-lix E 1838-, A 1840-, **asx̂asu-l** (**ax̂sasu-l**) Au 1909 *vp.* to be killed; to be caught □ **isuĝim asx̂asxazaaĝunaa** A 1952 a newly caught seal -(**t**)**-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

asx̂ata-lix En 1910, Au 1948 (from A) *vt.* to have killed; to have caught (1959:127, 36(9-11)) + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

asx̂atxaĝi-lix E 1834-, A 1860- *vi.* to commit murder; **asx̂atxaĝi-x̂** *vn.* murder □ **asx̂atxaĝilagada** A 1862 do not commit murder (sixth commandment) + **-t-xaĝi-** (**-qaĝi-**)

asx̂aatu-l A 1979 *vi.* to want to die: **sakucham asx̂aatuĝulangis** birds hard to kill, *lit.* that do not want to die +**-aatu-**

asx̂aya-lix E 1909-, A 1971- *vt.* to try to kill; **asx̂aya-x̂** En 1948-49 *vn.* target (bird or animal, in throwing game) (*cf.* **tux̂i-x̂**) □ **inimaan ting asx̂ayakux̂txichi** En 1910 in vain you are trying to kill me (J 69:66); **inaqaam txin asx̂ayanax̂** A 1971 he tried to kill himself + **-ya-**

asx̂ayaasi-x̂ E 1909- *n.* means for killing, poison (*e.g.* **asx̂aanam chaduu** fat of dead man) (*cf.* **yaada-x̂**) + **-ya-usi-**

Asx̂amucha E 1983 *name of pinnacle* (Krenitzin Islands 87)

asx̂udgi-x̂ Eun 1909, A 1780-, Ab 1881-, **asquyax**, **asquygi-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* girl (about 8-17 years old; Eu caressing term; En used in a song J 75:4) (*cf.* **ayagaada-x̂**, **asxinu-x̂**) □ **asx̂udgichxizakux̂** A 1951 she is a nice girl

asx̂ukida-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, **asngukida-x̂** E 1878 *n.* kind of mouse, *probably* field mouse, *Microtus* (Eu 1984: short tail; Ep 1941, En 1950 *alternatively* lemming, *Dicrostonyx*; A house mouse, *Mus, not indigenous*) (*cf.* **asngukisa-x̂** *and* **anamchu-x̂**, **chixchimaqu-x̂**, **simsila-x̂**)

asx̂uunglaang En 1948-82 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* kind of beetle, berry bug (bigger than **chiiĝaada-x̂**)

hasi- - [crowd, crowded, or the like]
hasix̂ta-lix En 1791- (*unknown* Epu 1983-84) *vt.* to think to be numerous *or* too much, too big ○ **Alitxux̂ Hasix̂tanax̂ E** Umnak 1791 Thought The Army To Be Numerous, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 195); **asix̂taaĝnaan** 1948 don't think it's numerous (*same as* **amnaĝ(u)liisaaĝnaan**), 1984 too much, too big + **-x̂ta-**
hasina-lix E 1870-, A 1838- *vi.* to occur in great quantity, to be much, many (*cf.* **amnaĝu-lix**, **ala-na-lakan, qalaĝi-lix**); **hasina-x̂** Ab 1931 much; **hasina-ĝ-ulax** Ab 1963 *vn.neg.* small ○ **anĝaĝim hasinaa** E 1870 much people, many people (Acts 11:24); **tayaĝum hasinangis** A 1950 many men (*same as* **tayaĝum alanangizulax**); **qaniix hasinal** A 1950 there is much snow; **hasinas ahmayaax̂tal** A 1950 he's asking many questions; **inix̂siisim hasinaachxuzaa** A 1860 great joy (Luke 2:10, E **qaĝanaasam angunaasaadaa**); **adgilagim hasinaa** A 1840 a big earthquake; **chagim hasinanaa qal inasxakux̂** A 1952 we ate the greater part of the halibut, most of the halibut + **-na**$_2$**-**
hasinat-, hasinasix A 1838, 1984 *vr.* to increase (Matthew 24:12, E **txidin amnaĝut-**); 1860 *vt.* to do greatly (Mark 8:31, 9:12), more ○ **hamakux ilkiin qanaaĝix̂ haman [h]asinasix igim qumyugniisaaĝan ax̂six?** which one of the two will love him more? (Luke 7:42) + **-na**$_2$**-t-**
asini-lix En 1948- *vr.* to be surprised by a multitude, all of a sudden see something in great quantity + **-ni-**
asiniisa-lix En 1948- *vrt.* to be greatly amazed by it/them ("too many people around") + **-ni-usa-**
asiqulix̂taasa-lix En 1948 (*unknown* Eun 1984) *vt.* (*with* **ngaan**) to let appear numerous + **-qulix̂ta-usa-**

haasi-x *see* **x̂aasi-x**

asix E 1826-, A 1838-, **as** A 1909-, Ab 1892-, Au 1909-52 *transitive particle* with, together with (*cf.* **agiita-lix** *under* **agiit-**); E 1909 also ○ **adaan asix waaĝakux̂** E 1909, **ayaan as maaĝakux̂** Au 1909 he came here together with his father; **ataqa anaan ayagaan agiitaa as alaĝil as qax̂tal** Au 1909 cutting the whale and eating it alone together with his mother and his wife (J 82:43); **txidix as waaĝanas** A 1952 they came here at the same time, *lit.* together with each other; **Mariiyax̂ as mikakux̂** A 1979 she is playing with Mary, **Viiram as mikakuu** Vera is playing with her; **hingan as chixs** A 1950 marrying her, *lit.* with her; **ugix̂ ayagaan asix daĝmaax ii agalaakax?** A 1860 can a man divorce his wife, *lit.* can a husband with his wife depart from each other? (Mark 10:2, E 1870 *similarly*); **sunax̂ as txin liidakux̂** A 1952 it resembles a ship, *lit.* it is like itself with a ship (N.M. 1:26); **adangin iqyaĝidalix kayux amakun iqyan asix adaming uyalix nuqalinaqing** Eu 1909 paddling toward them and those baidarkas also going toward me, I reached them (J 40:36)
[[*petrified conjunctive of* **at-**, *cf.* **asxan** (**a-t-**) *in a different sense*]]

asikdu-x̂ E 1909- *n.* stitch made with two threads, the one being put on the one side, the other one sewn through and over it (En 1984), used for the edge of a grass bag (Jochelson 1933:67), for the leg of mukluks, and on gut parka, **chigdax̂** (En 1982); **asikdu-lix** En 1982- *vi.* to make such stitches: **asikdulix alukux̂** she is sewing with "blanket stitches" (*cf.* **hamsat-**)

aaska-: **aniqdum aaskaa** En 1950 (1956) (*unknown* Eak 1982-83) *n.* birthmark (*cf.* **ahngu-x̂**)

asl- E 1826-, A 1838-, Ab 1892, Am 1982, **hal-** Au 1909 *pos.n.* 1. point, position, corresponding to, on a level with or opposite to something; *loc.* on a level with, opposite; at ○ **priistinam asla yaatax̂ aygaxs angaliq** A 1979 I walked as far as opposite the dock (on the other side of the bay); **ulam kamuu haxsinas, Hamaan il anagan asla** A 1860 they uncovered the roof of the house (at the point corresponding to) where He was (Mark 2:4); **iguĝim asla axsix** E 1870 (the ship) passing the position of a sandbank, hitting a sandbank (Acts 27:41); **Amlagim asla ax̂tax̂** A 1973 wind from the Amlia side; **isuĝix aslimdix aĝakux taaman kalunaq** A 1979 when the two seals had got alongside (on a level with) each other, I shot them (with one shot); **aslingin aĝikuning** A 1952 I put them opposite each other (chairs on each side of the table); **itaangix̂ qam aslimin aĝanaa** E 1832-70 the first fish that appears before you, the first fish you hook (Matthew 17:27); **kanuuĝan tumtugnagan aslan ka[h]lukuu** En 1909 he shot him in (at a spot corresponding to) his beating heart (J 41:22); **tangaaĝim aslii ukunax̂ al aguu** A 1909 when one finds where the bear is (J 79:140); **ataqan asla** Am 1982 *loc.* in one place

2. point of time, occasion; E 1860-70 *n.* time (A **awaax**); *abl.* at the time of, in the time of ○ **ataqan tanadgusim il aĝasaĝin asla agnas** A 1860 it came to pass that they entered into a village, *lit.* they passed (passed along) the time/occasion to enter into a village (Luke 10:38); **Ting asling amaatxaqadakux̂** E 1870 My time (hour) has come near (Matthew 26:18, 1838 **angaling** my day, A **awaaging**); **aslakiiming** E 1909, **halimikang** Au 1909 at my time, at the time of my stay; **hingaan aslaan/aslagaan** E 1838-, A 1860-, at that time, *lit.* at the time of that; **amakun aslangiin** Ea 1909 at that time (J 4:28); **hiikus aslingiin** A 1952 in those times; **alitxum aslagaan** A 1971 at the time of the war (*cf.* **alitxux̂ malgakuĝaan** when there was war, during the war); **wang aqamis aslagaan** A 1952 at the time you were here; **aĝutigan asliiguzagaan**

tiĝlam qusan igax̂taa-ax̂takuu A 1952 just when he was hiding it, an eagle flew above him; **qan'gim aslagaan** A 1952 in winter time, in the winter; **angalikingan chiĝdux̂ haqagan aslaan** A 1952 in the afternoon at the time of high tide coming, at rising tide (N.M. 3:24); **aslaan ilan** E 1909, **hala[a]n il** Au 1909 sometimes; **aslaan ilan txin ukux̂tahlii(ngan aĝ)naq** A 1950 I'll see you again sometime; **aslaan-ngaan waaĝaduukanang tachim aqatalakaqing** E 1909 I don't yet know when I'll be coming back; **hamaax Aguuĝux̂ aslagaan ukux̂takux̂ anaĝulax** A 1860, **Aguuĝux̂ asla [h]amaagan ukux̂takux̂ a[h]linaĝulux** E 1870 no one has ever seen God (John 1:18)

3. something corresponding, anything □ **anaĝim aslaa** [= **asla**] **qalax̂tangizulax hix̂tazax̂** A 1952 he talks nonsense, *lit.* something having not the sense of anything; **asla malgakux̂ alakax̂** A 1952- there is nothing to do, we have nothing to do, **asla kugan malgakux̂ anaĝulax** there was nothing to do to it; **qam uglagaan asla qalgakux̂ alakax̂** A 1952 besides fish there is nothing to eat, we have nothing but fish to eat; **ayagagan aslingin [Au [h]alingi] makiniin ulaan nux̂talakan angalidanangin aqataqadakan** E 1909 his wife no more knowing what (whatever) he was doing when he passed the days without visiting his (own) house (J 64:3; 87:3); **tunux̂taaĝux̂ matnax̂ aguun, kayix aslan** [*loc.*] **aĝatlagada** A 1860 if you have committed a sin, do not get into another one (something corresponding to it)

4. *loc.* fit for; subject to, guilty of □ **asliming akux̂** E 1909, **haliming ukux̂** Au 1909 it is fit for me, it will do for me; **asliming alakax̂** A 1838 (to give ...) is not fit for me, does not depend on me (Matthew 20:23, E 1870 **Ilkiiming alakax̂**); **asx̂am aslan akux̂** E 1838-70 He is guilty of death (Matthew 26:66); **inaqaam txin adalum aslan agatlagaaĝan anuxtaam** A 1860 wanting to justify himself, *lit.* wanting not to take himself away into (as guilty of) deceit (Luke 10:29); **hingamasix adam amasxuu anam qulagaan anaĝiĝulax maax̂ta, aslingin aĝatzalakax̂chi** A 1860 thus you do not permit him (let him be fit) to do anything ("nothing", *Russian* nichego) for [his] father or mother (Mark 7:12)

[[*possibly derived from a* PEA ***at(ə)- -**, *cf.* I **atři-**, GRI **ássing-** a like one, copy; Y **alla**, AI **atla**, *etc.*, a different one, another]]

asliidaag(u)saa En 1983 something just like that; **asliidaagusan** En 1948- *loc.* right on, (heading) straight to + **-aada-iigusa-**

aslixt-, **aslixsix** E 1860-, A 1838- *vt.* to meet, come together with (*cf.* **kada-mga-lix**); to locate, come upon, find, get next to (*cf.* **haqa-t-** 4, **uku-lix**); E to get hold of, catch (A **atxaza-l**); **aslixti-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* occasion □ **txidix asligduukakux̂** E 1860-70 (a man) will meet you (Mark 14:13, A **kadamdiix txidix haqasaĝan aĝnax̂**); **tayaĝux̂ asix ting aslixtikuqing** En 1978 I met the man, *lit.* I met myself with the man = I and the man met; **hamaya aslixsxan kayux ukukan** E 1870 finding and seeing him (Luke 10:33); **amaagan tanĝiidax̂ ... aslixsxalix** (*vp.*) E 1870 running against a certain islet (Acts 27:16); **aslixs sul haqaasaqaa** A 1952 locating it (a motor boat that had stopped) he took it and brought it in; **amgix̂ aslixs hamaaĝanas** A 1952 they came there by night, *lit.* coming upon, coinciding with the night (1959, 61:99); **chagix̂ aslixtikuqing** En 1978 I caught a halibut; **aslixtim aslagaan** A 1840 on occasion + ***-ixt-**

aslixta-lix E 1948-, A 1952- *vt.* to meet, have met; E 1832 = **aslita-lix** + ***-ixt-(x̂)ta-**

asliiguzagaan A 1952 *abl.* at the very time (of doing so and so) + **-iiguza-**

aslix̂ta-lix E 1861:5 *vt.* to have the time for + **-x̂ta-**

asliisa-lix A 1860-62 *vr.* to make himself liable (**-aan** to, Mark 3:29); *vrt.* to expose (**ngiin** ourselves) to (diseases); to get a share in, inherit □ **anĝaĝim inaachaĝiiulax ngus asliisaangan kungiin** in order that I inherit eternal life (Luke 18:18; Mark 10:17 ... **aslixsxam qulagaan**) + **-usa-**

aslisx̂i-lix A 1840-60 *vi.* to pay, recompense (**imis** you, Luke 14:14, E **aki-**) + **-(t)-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi-**)

aslisx̂iisi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* recompense (Luke 14:12, 14, E **akiisi-x̂**) + **-(t)-sx̂i-usi-**

aslisx̂ita-lix A 1840 *vt.* to pay (*cf.* **aki-lix**) + **-(t)-sx̂i-t-(x̂)ta-**

aslita-lix E 1832-, A 1838- *vt.* to be fit to, worthy of, worthy to (*with the intentional*); A 1860-62 to have a right to (**ux̂tax̂** property as inheritance, Luke 12:13); to claim (**sahngaĝax̂** to be honored); A 1860 to fall to (of inheritance, Luke 15:12); **aslita-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn. neg.* unworthy of (**ting** me) □ **luulax̂ aslitalakan** A 1952 he is not worth (worthy of) believing, one cannot trust him; **kamung sitxan qanguun aslitalakaqaan malix** A 1860 for I am not worthy that you should enter under my roof (Luke 7:6, E *similarly*); **inaqaling ting Hadamin huyax̂ nung aslitachx̂ilakaqing**, E 1870, **Hadamis hingaaĝaada[h]liingan aslitanangulax hitakuqaan malix** A 1860 for I did not think myself worthy to come to You (Luke 7:7); **suun'gim ting aslitangis ilangis** A 1860 the part of the goods that fall to me (Luke 15:12) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

aslitaasi- A 1838 *n.* lot, part (of this ministry, Acts 1:17, 25, E 1870 **ukuqaĝiisi-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

aslitaqaĝi-x̂ E 1838-70 *vn.* worthy (Matthew 10:11) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**

aslitaqaĝiisi-x̂ E 1870, 1903 *n.* authority (Matthew 9:8); dignity (position, Acts 1:20) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-usi-**

aslitaqalĝisix A 1840 *vt.* to award (honor) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qa-lĝi-t-**

Asliix En 1950- Cape Aslik (Umnak 193); **Asliig(i)m adang(an) qayaa** En 1976- the hill inside A. (Umnak 194; 1984: "red scoria hill")
[[*perhaps* **asl(i)-Vg-**]]

aasmuka-x̂ E 1836-70, A 1840, **aazmuka-x̂** En

1978, A 1860- *n.* alphabet; primer ▫ **Unangam aasmukaa/aazmukaa** the Aleut alphabet [[*from Russian* **ázbuka** alphabet; primer]]

azngu-x̂ A 1948, 1973 *n.* "snow bird", mountain bird that comes down to the beach in winter

àzngu[-]x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* sealing wax

aasngu-x̂ *see* **aangsu-x̂**

asngukida-x̂ E 1878 = **asx̂ukida-x̂** mouse; **asngukisa-x̂** En 1909 *perhaps also* mouse (J 50:14, *meaning unknown to Yachmenev*)

asu-x̂ E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* cooking pot, kettle, caldron; A 1952 *name of sea lion rock* (Ulak Island 1003); **Asum Sitxa** 'under the pot', *name of beach* (Umnak 83); **Asu-n** *or* **Asuliĝu-n** Eb 1984 *pl.* Indian Head (pinnacles, Belkofski 52); **chiidgiidam asuu** En 1949, **chidigim asuu** A 1950- kneecap, patella (*cf. Russian* **kolennaya chashka** *and* **chachi-x̂**, **slaapa-x̂**); **asum idgii** A 1840 hearth; **asu(m)-kavii** Au 1936 water pipit, *Anthus spinoletta* (Murie 1959:231), *lit.* pot head; **asum kumgingin** E 1840 kind of land birds, *see* **kumki-**
[[AAY P, K 1791- **asuq** pot *probably from Aleut*]]

Asuda-kix (*3.du.*) **Sitxa** En 1976-82 *name of beach* (Umnak 24) + **-da-**

asuugamax A 1840 *n.* caldron + **-iigamag-**

asuĝ(a)da-: **chachx̂um asugdaa** En 1950 *n.* buckle of belt + **-ĝa-da-**

asu-lix E 1780- (**hasu-lix** 1878), Ab 1963 *vi.* to sneeze (A **haqisxa-lix**)

asulĝi-lix E 1952-, A 1950-, Ab 1931, **hasuĝlu-** Am 1963 *vi.* to sneeze (*cf.* **haqisxa-lix**) + **-lĝi-**

asumix-six Eu 1984 *vi.* to sneeze + **-mig-**

asu- A 1791, Au 1909-52 *vi.* to portage, to go over to the other side of an island (E, A **sisux-six**); **Kiiĝun Asunax̂** A 1791 (keigonasunax) Crossed Over Kiiĝun (Atka 640), *name of tributary man* (at Atka 634)

Asuulux̂ A 1952 *n. name of place, former settlement* (Tanaga Island 962, *by informant explained as place to put pots for keeping them, cf.* **asu-x̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

Asuzuda-x̂ A 1951- *name of bay* (Atka 553), *presumably meaning* easy portaging; **Asuzudaagamax** A 1952 *name of the neighboring bay* (Atka 554), *presumably* the main easy portaging + **-zu-da-**

aasu-lix E 1941, En 1982 *vt.* to cache, put in a cache (*cf.* **kinugaadax̂ta-lix**)

aasuĝi-x̂ E 1941, En 1982 *vn.* cached article (*cf.* **kinugaada-x̂**) + **-ĝi-**

asux E 1909, Au 1909 *n.* pit, hole in the ground (*cf.* **hangux, chaxa-x̂, ixti-x̂, umqa-x̂**); **hasux-** E 1870, **asux-six** E 1834- *vi.* to dig a pit (*cf.* **kaxu-lix**); *vt.* to dig (**kanaagux̂** a ditch), to dig up (**tanax̂** the ground, **qaniigix̂** snow) (*cf.* **hangux-six, kamgu-lix** *and* A **hilgi-lix**); 1834 to fling open ▫ **asuxsxan iguda** En 1950 dig it out (remove it, making an excavation); **sitxan hadaan kum hasuxchx̂inaĝulux** E 1870 he would not let [his house] be dug out from below, undermined, broken through (Luke 12:39)

asugasi-x̂ E 1909- *n.* instrument for digging, shovel (*cf.* **hadguusi-x̂, lupaataka-x̂**); **tanam asuxsii** En 1975-82 spade (= **saastupa-x̂**) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

asuxta-lix Eu 1909-10 *vt.* to dig a pit in (**chiqi-x̂** the ground, J 36:19; **qaniix** the snow, J 80:21, Au **kavu-x̂ta-**l) + **-(x̂)ta-**

Asuga-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 88)

Asuxsi-x̂ Ea 1975-83 *name of point, big cliff* (Krenitzin Islands 51)

Hasux̂sa-x̂ A 1948–52 Asuksak Island (765)

Asuĝyaang Ea 1952- *name of a man in a story*

Asuulu(m) Chuqaa En 1982-84 'the throat of A.', *name of bight* (Umnak 112)

at- E 1805-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52 *pos.n.* lower part; area below; underside, bottom (*cf.* **sitx-**, **qal-**) ▫ **atim-hadaa** A 1952- downward direction (*opposite of* **qusam-hadaa** *or* **kangim-hadaa**); **atim-hadan qayangis** A 1973 hills of the lower area; **atim-hadan** A 1837 loc. below (at the bottom of the page, Preface XX); 1952 downward; **atimadaan** En 1948 *abl.*; **acha** the lower part of it (A *opposite of* **kangaa**, *cf.* **ahmdi-l**); E 1878 lower eyelid, lobe of ear (*cf.* **tutaĝiilux̂**); **Atx̂am-acha** A 1840- *name of beach*, 1791 *village* (Atka 634), *lit.* the lower part of Atka; **Achan Kiiĝuucha** A 1952 Round Head (Kanaga Island 901), *lit.* the mountain below it (*namely* **Kanaga Miiga** Kanaga Volcano); **Achan Ingiiga** Ea 1952- Akutan Village, *lit.* salmonberries below it (*namely* the hill); **chavluukam-ach** Au 1952 the area under the chin; **ulugaan achaan** (*abl.*) **angatalix** E 1952- to rest one's cheek on one's hand, *lit.* to keep one's chin lifted from under it (*see under* **hanga-lix**); **kitam acha** E 1878, A 1780, 1840, Ab 1931, Am 1982 sole of the foot (*cf.* **kita(m) qala**); **ayuum atikix ama kitaam atikix iim chiguqayaam** Au 1909 having put tar on the lower part of his buttocks and on the soles of his feet (J 81:27); **cham acha** A 1952 the heel of the hand (between the little finger and the wrist); **chiĝanam acha** E 1909, A 1952- mouth of river; **chiĝanam achan** (*loc.*) **akux̂** A 1952 it is at the mouth of the river; **chiĝanam achagaan hangakux̂** A 1952 he ascends from the mouth of the river; **plitam acha iming iklaax̂t** A 1950 put wood in (the opening of) the stove for me; **qignam acha anix̂takux̂** A 1950 he makes fire, *lit.* he lights the underside of the fire
[[I **ati-**, **ataa** area below (it), bottom, underside, **atmun** downward; AY **aci-**, SY **asi-** id. *seems to contain a suffix*]]

achaxti-x̂ A 1840- *n.* prop under something, stanchion; 1973 base (as along the walls of a house) + ***-(a)xt-**

achi-: **achikugan** E 1871-, A 1909, **achikug** (†ačikū) Au 1909 *loc.* on the ground, on the floor □ **saligux̂ achikugan itikux̂** E 1871 the cap dropped on the floor

achida- 1. E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52 *pos.n.* lower space, space below; shore, space beside an opening □ **achidam aguuĝuu** A 1840 the god or creator of below (Zap. 3:2); **alaĝum achidaa** E 1791-, A 1950-, **alaĝum achiyaa** Au 1909-52 sea shore (*cf.* **chidaĝ-**, **gisx-**); **alaĝum achidan** E 1838-, A 1850-, **alaĝum achiyan** Au 1952 *loc.* at the sea shore, on the beach; **alaĝum achidaan** Ea 1983 *abl.* from the beach; **alaĝum achidan hyaagaa** A 1950 driftwood; **duurax̂ alaĝum achidagaan sayulgakux̂** A 1950 the dory is pulled up from the shore, up on the beach; **chiĝanam achidaa** E 1909 river bank (*cf.* **kingti-x̂**); **ukuuskam achidaa** En 1950 window sill; **plitam achidan aĝada** A 1952 put them (pieces of wood) before the stove; **tanagan achidaa** E 1870 the beach of the island (Acts 27:39); **Saĝuugam tanadgusigan achidagaan sunax̂ txin aĝatikux̂** A 1952 a ship showed up below (off) the village of Saĝuugax̂ (N.M. 2:26); **Unguchiing achidan tanangis** A 1950- the islands off Unguchiing (a village site, Atka 602)

2. **achida-x̂** E 1909-, **achiya-x̂** Au 1909 = **achidam agdaa** E 1909, A 1950- the beam in front of the hatch of a baidarka; **achida-x̂** En 1983 board on baidarka for cleaning fish; A 1952 mat (for food); piece of cloth (*sg.*) or green grass (*pl.*) for serving food in a barabara, put on the floor for each guest

3. **achida-lix** A 1840 *vt.* to put (spear) in front of the hatch (V B 1:5)

achix-six *see separate entry*

Achiix̂ *see separate entry*

achiix̂t- En 1950-, **achiitx̂-** A 1950- *pos.n.* lower edge □ **inkam achiitx̂a** A 1950 horizon, *lit.* the edge of the sky (where it joins the sea); **stiinam achiitx̂a** A 1950- the edge of the wall (where it joins the floor), **stiinam achiitx̂an** (*loc.*) **aĝada** put it at the floor by the wall; **stinam** (*or* **ulam**) **achiix̂chan yaagaa** En 1950- baseboard + ***-iix̂t-**

achika- *see separate entry*

achili-x̂ A 1780- *n.* little finger *see* **ichiliqda-x̂**

Achiita-, Achiitxa-x̂ *see separate entries*

achuuĝa-lix E 1838- *vi.* to come down □ **kangimadaan aalax txin hisix chaxsix achuuĝanax̂** 1838-70 (the curtain) was torn in two from top to bottom, *lit.* came down from top splitting in two (Matthew 27:51, Mark 15:38, A **kangim hadagaan atiin akiitalix**) + **-uuĝa-**

achuuĝi- 1. **-x̂** E 1909-, A 1950- *rel.n.* the lower; A *pl.* the lower teeth; E the lower part (of house; of animal, fish, A **atxul-**); **ulam achuuĝigan** *loc.* at the lower part of the house, at the baseboard; **aman isux̂ igaan achuuĝigaan** (*abl.*) **ngaan tatxiisalix** En 1909 slitting that seal open in the lower end with his ulu (J 43:23)

2. **achuuĝi-lix** E 1909, **achuuĝit-**, **achuuĝi-six** En 1948 *vt.* to hit (shooting) the lower or hindmost part of (animal) (*cf. separate entry*)

achuunu-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to go downstream (of fish, *opposite of* **(h)anga-lix**) (A **ut-**, **saka-anu-**) (*cf.* **achuunu-lix** *under* **hat-**) + **-uunu-**

achuutxa-n E 1909-, A 1973-*pos.n.loc.* in its lower part (as of animal hit by weapon) + **-uutxa-**

atamku-x̂ *see separate entry*

Atxala-x̂ *see separate entry*

atxaamu-l A 1977 *vi.* to be kind of flat, bowl-shaped (**changana-x̂** valley) + ***-xaamu-**

atxul-, **atxuli-x̂** En 1978-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **atxula-x̂** E 1909 *n.* lower part (of human body: from waist down; of animal; of garment) □ **atxulim qachx̂a aalĝatal** A 1952 (to walk) with the lower part naked, without pants and boots (as old-timers did to walk faster); **isuĝim atxula** *or* **atxulii** A 1950 the lower part, back part of a seal; **chux̂taqatxin atxulingis igim tumsalalix** A 1840 rolling up her lower clothes (V B 3:5); **chigdam atxulaa** E 1909 the edge of a gut parka + ***-xul-**

atimyu-x̂ En 1948- *n.* footrest, something put under the feet to raise them while lying down; armrest, support of coach □ **isxam achan atimyuu** 1982 something put under the bed (to raise that part), **atimyung** my armrest + ***-myu-**

atmudaĝan E 1832-, A 1952-, **atmuyaĝa** Au 1909 *adv.* downward (as of movement of bird or airplane); Au 1909 downstream
[[*cf.* I **atmun** id.]] + **-mudaĝ-**

at- E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *pos.n. loc.* in straight or even position or shape □ **atiim akux̂** A 1952 it is straight (piece of wood *or* fishhook, *opposite of* **qimga-l**); even (top of table); **akaluĝim atimax angizulax** A 1860 the uneven, rough paths (Luke 3:5, E **axtaqulin atxaĝdigananginulux**); **atimin aqada** En 1948 straighten up (stand erect); **atiim anqax̂taqdalix** Ea 1983 cannot stand (walk) straight, erect anymore (old man); **atilamchi** E 1870 (they sat down) in rows (Mark 6:40, 1860 **angadalamang**, A **angtamax**); **achan ukuda** En 1948 see if it is level, put it in line with the sights (of gun); En 1984 aim; **achan aagada** E 1805 aim!; **achan aĝat-** A 1840 to straighten
[[I **ati-** to be alike, the same]]

achiigusa- 1. E 1826-, **atiigusa-** E 1834, **atiiguza-** A 1838- *pos.n. loc.* quite straight; **-n** straight, directly, freely, plainly, correctly, surely, indeed □ **atiiguzaam ayx̂aqalikux̂** A 1952 it starts going quite straight (boat, airplane, *etc.*); **atiiguzamis unguchida** sit quite straight, erect; **hiing adux̂ ulax̂tanagan hachan atiiguzan uĝalul inatxadaamax** A 1952 having speared all of them right outside the cave they were living in there (N.M. 3:73); **atiiguzan ngiin tunuux̂txin** A 1860, **achiigusáan ngiin hida** E 1870 tell us plainly (John 10:24)

2. E 1909- *vi.* to be straight, straighten oneself; to be correct, truthful; **-x̂** *vn.* right line; straight; truth □ **achiigusalix tunux̂tada** tell the truth (Au **qatʳaĝatal tunux̂taya**, *cf.* **qasaĝata-**) + **-iigusa-**

a(a)chiigusaada-lix E 1834- *vi.* to be straight; to be flat (A **ichaaqida-l**); to be veritable, true; to spell out; **-x̂** *vn.* straight; flat; veritable, true □ **tanam aachiig(u)saadaa** Ea 1981 flat land; **achiig(u)saadalix tunux̂takuqing** Ea 1983 I'm talking straight, telling the truth; **achiig(u)sax̂ ichaa** En 1982 make it straight; **achiig(u)saad(a)maan aguusix̂** Ea 1983 carpenter's level, *lit.* means for making straight with; **husungin achiigusaadangin** E 1870 the whole truth (Mark 5:33, A **aaguzam huzuu**) + **-iigusa-aada-**

a(a)chiigusaadat-, achiigusaadasix E 1860- *vt.* to straighten, make straight, make even; to justify (1870 Luke 18:14 *vp.*, A **haĝichaĝi-lix**) □ **akaluĝin Ngaan achiigusaadasxaax̂ta** (*vp.*) 1860-70 may the paths be made straight, even for Him (Mark 1:3, A **atxax̂taaqachix**) + **-iigusa-aada-t-**

atxax̂-six *see separate entry*

at-, asix, ata-lix *see* **a-** -

at- Au *see* **ngat-**

hat- 1. E 1832-, A 1860-, Au 1909 *pos.n.* outside, outward; opening, entrance; *loc.* outside of, at the opening of; *abl.* from outside of, from the entrance of □ **hatim-hadaa** A 1952 direction out (*opposite of* **qalim-hadaa**); **hatim hadan** A 1984 *loc.* out (of the bay); **ulam hacha** E 1832-, A 1860-, Au 1909 the entrance of the house, the space outside the entrance of the house, outdoors, courtyard (Matthew 26:3, Mark 14:54, John 18:15); **adum acha** En 1909, **ayum hacha** Au 1909 the entrance of the cave (J 81:31); **hamaan tanaadaqadanam nagan angamiqagan hachaan quganax̂ igutxax̂** E 1870 the stone was taken away from the entrance of [the cave] where the deceased was lying (John 11:41); **udam acha** E 1909, **udam hacha** A 1950-, **uyam hacha** Au 1909 the outside of the entrance of a bay; **Chunixsam hachan tanaa** A 1950- the island outside **Chunixsax̂** (Atka 295); **tutusim acha** E 1878 external opening of ear; **tumdam atikix** E 1909 the two [muzzles of the] barrels of a gun; **isx̂atim hacha** A 1952 the edge of (the opening of) a basket

2. **hati-x̂**, *du.* **-x** E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1952 *n.* lip, lips; A, Au outward lips (*cf.* **adi-x̂**) □ **qusaaĝix̂ ating** Ea 1952 my upper lip, **sitxuuĝix̂ ating** my lower lip; **Hatikin ilakiin aĝax̂taasaqangis** A 1860 they approached it (lifted it up) to His lips (John 19:29, E **Hamaan agilĝan hachan aqangin** put it to the opening of His mouth)

3. **hat-, hasix** E 1860-70 (*unknown* Eun 1984) *vt.*: **anĝiin hasix** sighing, *lit.* emitting his breath (Mark 7:34); **anĝiin hachaasaadaqadaagiim** having sighed deeply (ibid. 8:12, A **anĝiin anĝusaqadaam**)

4. **kuu hat-** A 1840, 1984 to find, reach; 1952 to (not) get up upon (shore); **agitaadaan hatlakan** A 1952 not catching up his partner (in baidarka, N.M. 3:92); 1984 *vr.* to get back to the place where one was (when fishing and drifting)

5. **tin hatiku** Au 1909 *vr.* when she uncovered herself, lifted up her coat (J 83:5; E **txin angatikuu**, *see* **hanga-**)

||*cf.* AY **pai**, CSY **paya**, I **paa** opening, mouth of a river, den, riffle, barrel *etc. from* PEA ***paδə-**. *Cf. also* **hati-x̂** ten *under* **ha-** -||

hachaxti-x̂ A 1840, 1973- *sg.*, **-s** 1952 *n.pl.* partition between the interior of a barabara (**ulam iluuĝii**) and the corridor (**siinax̂**), or between the dining room and the kitchen of a modern house + *-**(a)xt-**

[h]achi-x A 1840 *n.du.* porch, *also* **ulam [h]achan tadaalux̂** *lit.* step outside of house

hachuuĝi-x̂ A 1860- *rel.n.* the outer; the outer part (*opposite of* **qaluuĝi-** *or* **iluuĝi-**) □ **Hachuuĝix̂ Tanax̂** Dorothy Island, *lit.* the outer island (Adak Island 873); **ulam hachan hachuuĝigan il** 1860 in the outer part of the courtyard (Mark 14:66, E **ulam hachan sitxuuĝigan hadan**) + **-uuĝi-**

achuunu-lix En 1948 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *vi.* to walk to the outer end *or* toward door (*cf. under* **at-**) + **-uunu-**

achuunut-, achuunusix En 1948 *vt.* to lay lengthwise in a room (presumably toward the door) + **-uunu-t-**

hadusi-: **asx̂anam hadusingis** A 1977, 1984, Ab 1931 *n.pl.*, **asx̂anam hayusii** Au 1977 *n.sg.* cranefly, daddy-longlegs, *presumably lit.* means for getting dead person out + **-usi-**

hata-lix 1. **an'gikin hatalix** E 1833-, A 1973- (**an'ging hatal**) to have one's mind upset, to be worried, troubled (En 1982 *e.g.* when hearing about somebody being sick; E 1839, Hist. 11, A **an'gikin sakaaĝatalakan**; 1834 *given without object as* repent with horror, turn pale of fright)

2. A 1950- *vt.* to have as an opening: **chugum-hadaa hatal** it is blowing from the north; **Kanaagux̂ hatakux̂** it is blowing through the sound Kanaagux̂ (Atka 289); **alax hatax̂** place where the wind blows or the current goes in two directions, as in the sound inside an islet (*name of bays* Atka 429, 513, Amchitka Island 1031); **Alagata-x̂** En 1976-84 *name of island with cove* (Umnak 162)

3. Au 1909 *vr.* to uncover herself for a while, lift up her coat (J 83:4) + **-(x̂)ta-**

hatani- E 1870, A 1838-40 *vt.*: **alqulix angaĝinax̂ an'gikix hatanix̂takux̂txichi?** E 1870 why are you troubling (the mind of) the woman (Matthew 26:10, A *similarly*) + **-(x̂)ta-ni-**

Hataagu-x̂ A 1952- Campers Cove (Adak Island 822) + **-(x̂)ta-Vgu-**

hatxal- E 1870, A 1860- *pos.n.* the region outside or at the entrance; *loc.* outside, at the opening; *abl.* **hatxalagaan** A 1952- from the opening of (**sisxim** the pass, N.M. 3:21) □ **akayum hatxalan amilĝa** the fishing place outside the pass (Atka 264); **qahmigim hatxalan** A 1860 at the door (Mark 13:29, E **satmalim hamigaan**); **Sulumuunam kamgagan ulagan hatxalan hadan** E 1870 in the porch of Solomon's temple (John 10:23); **qahmix-**

hatxalaĝinax̂ A 1860 the porter, the one who is at the door (John 10:3, 18:16) + ***-xal-**

Hatmax *see separate entry*

hatmix E 1834- 1950, **atmigi-x̂** En 1982 *n.* border, edge, trimming (*cf.* **tmilti-x̂**); **atmix-six** E 1909 *vt.* to supply (dress) with a border + **-mig-**

atmigasa-lix E 1909 [*vt.* to use for trimming] + **-mig-asa-** (**-usa-**)

hatmigasi-x̂ E 1834- *n.* hem, edging, trimming (En 1982 also on edge of basket); 1909 material for border - *unclear variants*: 1805 *-†ashvicha* hem; Ea 1909 **atmixsasiin** her fur trimming (J 10:58 = **atmig(a)siin**); En 1950 **a[a]ykaaĝum atmixchaasingin** [fox trimmings] **-mig-asi-** (**-usi-**)

atmixsx̂i-lix En 1982 *vt.* to provide with a border + **-mig-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi**)

atmixta-lix En 1952 *vt.* to have as a trimming: **uliigim rabitax̂ atmixtaa** boot with rabbit trimming + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

hatmudaĝan (**halal**) A 1909 *adv.* (to turn around and look) outside (J 76:238; 77:189) + **-mudaĝ-**

Ata-n *pl.* Au 1909-52 (1745 *Att*, 1763 *Attak*, 1774 *Atta*), **Ata-x̂** A 1840, **Atu-x̂** E 1909, A 1950-, ***Atuu** (*from Russian or English*), *rel.* **Atugan** E 1909, A 1950 Attu Island

Ataĝi-l Au 1909 *vi.* to go to Attu (J 81:35) + **-ĝi-**

Ata-n Eu 1984 Princess Head (point, Unalaska 88) [[*possibly* **a-ta-** burning *with reference to Makushin Volcano*]]

ata-li-, ataasa-lix *see* **a-lix**

aataax E 1791-, A 1950-, Ab 1892-, **aataagi-x̂** Ep 1941-, Au 1952 *n.* bull of fur seal, beach master; Ep 1941 bull of sea lion (**qawam aliĝa**, A **qawiigamax**) ◻ **Aataax Malinax̂** Eu 1791 (atax malinax) Took Away (killed ?) The Fur Seal Bull, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 122b); **hlaaqudam aataagingis** A 1973 fur seal bulls [[AY **aataak** fur seal *probably from Aleut; cf.* GRI 1750- **aataaq** saddle-back, *Phoca groenlandica*]]

aataagaada-x̂ Ep 1983 *n.* smaller fur seal bull + **-aada-**

Aataagliga-x̂ A 1952 Material for (*or* Future) Fur Seal Bull, *name of Eastern chief in story* (N.M. 3:26) + **-liga-**

ataagi-n E 1840 (attágin), **-s** A 1840 *n.pl.* strongholds for defense against attacking enemies (Zap. 2:208)

atax̂-six E 1909-, **hatax̂-s** A 1950-, Au 1909, Ab 1931–63 *vi.* to slip, slide (of feet) (*cf.* **qaxsa-lix**, **qdili-lix**); to start, bounce, get scared (of person, bird); Ea 1909 to dodge (J 10:112); **hatax̂** A 1860 *vn.* trepidation (Mark 16:8, E 1870 **ayĝaĝ-**) ◻ **kitakix hatax̂s ayukux̂** A 1950 his feet slipped and he fell; **hatax̂s umlanaq** A 1952 I woke up with a start

ataĝadgu-lix En 1976 *vt.* to make (several) bounce: **nuĝin kitamixtalix ataĝadgudnaqing** I used to kick rocks to make them bounce + **-dgu-**

hataĝasa-na-x̂ A 1791 (atagasanox) *vt. in* **Algaa H.** Slipped With (?) His Mammal, *name of boy* (at Adak 865) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

hatax̂chx̂i-l A 1977- *vt.* to bounce (a ball) + **-chx̂i-**

atax̂chiiya-x̂ E 1834-, **atax̂chiida-x̂** En 1952 *n.* green-winged teal, *Anas crecca* (A **qiix̂chiida-x̂**), *known for its quick jumping* (Ea 1983) (*cf.* **chiruuka-x̂**, **turiika-x̂**) + ***-chiiya-**

ataĝda-lix E 1833-34 *vi.* to fly (of arrow): **txin kamgaqaligumin, agadaĝix̂ liidalix ilakiimin ataĝdaduukakuĝaan malix** E 1833:112 for when you begin to pray, (the devil) will start away from you like an arrow + **-da-**

ataĝla-lix En 1936, **hataĝla-l** A 1983 *vi.* to spring out (hair of head like porcupine's spines) + **-la-**

ataĝmix-six En 1948, **ataĝmikda-lix** Ek 1982 *vi.* to keep slipping or bouncing; A 1840 to leap, bound + **-mig-** **-kda-**

hataĝni-l A 1840-, Abm 1963, Au 1909 *vt.* to snatch off (J 81:28); Ab 1931, **hatangni-l** A 1838-40 *vt.* to startle; scare (E **ahma-ni-lix**, **hamani-lix**); *vr.* to get startled, scared, troubled (E **hamani-lix**, *e.g.* 1838 Matthew 2:2, Luke 1:29); **hataĝni-x̂** Ab 1931 *vn.* horror ◻ **txin hatangnil amangus aĝakux̂** A 1840 (when I threw my spear at the sea lion) it got started and went away (V B 1:7) + **-ni-**

hataĝniisa-lix A 1860, **[h]atangniisa-lix** A 1838 *vrt.* to be scared by (Mark 5:15), be troubled by (Matthew 14:26, E **imang hamaniisa-**) + **-ni-usa-**

atax̂t-, atax̂six E 1909-52 *vt.* to snatch off (Au **hataĝnil**, *see above*); En 1952 *vr.* to bounce (**tanam angadaan** up from the ground) + **-t-**

hatax̂ta-l A 1973 *vi.* to be jumpy; Ab 1963 to be in fear + **-(x̂)ta-**

hataĝichikna-x̂ E 1834 (*uncertain* Ep 1941, *unknown* Eapk 1982-83) *[v]n.* pale (*cf.* **alagadiga-lix**, **haĝadi-l**)

Ataluung, **Aatluung** En 1909 *name of man in tale* (J 42, 58); Ea 1983 *nickname of woman*

atamku-x̂ A 1978- *n.* stump, chopping block [[*perhaps* **at**$_1$**-** **-**]]

Atana-x̂ A 1952 Khvostof Island (1042) [[*perhaps* **a-ta-na-** flaming]]

atang- - A 1840: **atángta-x̂** ardent, violent; **atangníx̂ta-x̂** fury, rage + **-ni-x̂ta-** [[*possibly* **hatang-** = **hataĝ-**]]

Atanga-x̂ A 1952 *name of islet* (Little Tanaga Island 792)

ataqa- 1. **ataqan** E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1881–1963, Am 1982 *num.* one; only one, alone (E **inaqa-ada-**); one and the same, continuous; Eu 1791 (attakan) *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 96); **ataqakun** E 1870-, **ataqakus** A 1838- *pl.* one set; alone (of several); continuous, direct course; E 1870 some (Luke 9:7); **ataqakun - agitaasangin** E 1870 some - others (Matthew 16:14, 1838 **ilangin - agitaasangin**; Acts 14:4; *perhaps calque from Russian* odni - drugiye) □ **ataqan alux̂** A 1952 one letter (as in a book), **ataqakus aluĝis** A 1838-1952 one book; **ataqan kitang kugan hakang anqax̂tal** A 1952 standing on (my) one foot (*cf.* **anga-**); **ataq(a)nulux** En 1948 not one, more than one; A 1791 †*attakynallak* = **ataqan alax̂** nine, *lit.* needing one (to ten); **ataqakun imin sanalakaĝin** E 1860-70 one is lacking for you, you need only one thing (Mark 10:21, A **ataqan**); **ataqa anaan ayagaan agiitaa as** Au 1909 alone together with his mother and his wife (J 82:43, E **ataqan**); **ataqakus alix hamaanuux̂txichi** A 1860 go there alone (Mark 6:31), **ataqaku[h]lis angis** just them alone (Mark 9:2, E **agachiisangin**); **ataqahlix̂ anax̂** A 1909 had been alone (J 77:248); **hawaan Tagalam qigangan yaaĝa ataqan yaax̂ al sakang kimtal**, A 1952 the point of the east end of Tagalax̂ goes down (to the ocean) like a continuous point (N.M. 3:57); **hamayangin asix ataqakun an'gitakuchi** E 1870 you have in mind the same as those (Luke 11:48); **ataqakus ayx̂aasakux̂** A 1952 (the ship) keeps on going, **sunax̂ tanadgusim hadan ataqakus haqaasakux̂** the ship comes straight to the village, *lit.* comes with the same, continuous course; **ataqakuuĝizas** A 1840 only, solely; **hamakun iliin ataqalim kugan** E 1870 (not yet) on even one of them (Acts 8:16)

2. E 1833-, A 1840-, Au 1952 *n.* one place, one time, continuity, union □ **ataqam ilan** E 1870-, A 1860-, Au 1952 in one place, together (*e.g.* N.M. 3:110); in common (own, Acts 4:32); **ataqam aslan** E 1833-, A 1973 in one place, together; into one body (E John 11:52, A **ataqam il**); **ataqam aslaan** E 1909-48 at one time, all at once; **ataqax̂ hiisax̂tal** A 1909 for a stretch (J 76:224); **ataqax̂ hiilaĝal lalgaqaliqas** A 1952 (the sea otters) were now caught continuously (N.M. 2:22); **Txin asix matananing liidas ataqamaan mataasaax̂tas kungiin** A 1860 so that they may be one just as you and I are one (John 17:11)

3. E 1791, 1909-, A 1952- *vt.* to get (catch, kill) one; *vi.* to score one (in a game) □ **qawax̂ ataqakuqing-aan** E 1909 when I had killed one sea lion (J 85:26); **Algax̂ Ataqanax̂** Eu 1791 Got One Mammal, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 96)

||derived from PEA ***ata-**, Y, I **ata-** to be attached, connected, *cf.* AY **atauciq**, Sir. **ateĝesex̂**, I **atausiq** one. *Cf.* **atiqi-**; **atuung**||

ataqadim E 1839 (Hist. 18), 1878 (*perhaps* A), A 1840-, Ab 1963, **ataqadíim** A 1860 (Luke 5:1, 11:14), **ataqasim** E 1833-, **atʳaqatʳi** Au 1950- once, at one occasion; at once, all of a sudden □ **ataqasimulux** En 1948 not only once; E 1832 repeatedly **ataqadimulax imis hix̂takung** A 1952 I have told it to you many times; **ataqadim slaĝutikux̂** A 1952 it started to blow all of a sudden; **ataqadiiĝutahliim** A 1909 once more again (J 77:204) + **-di-**

ataqaalu-n E 1860- *n.pl.* one thing; the same (Ea 1983 "just like each other, same thing") □ **kayux Ting ataqaalun imchi hamasangan aĝikuqing** 1860-70 and I will ask you just one question (Mark 11:29); **kayux Anĝim Angaliĝadigaasaadaa Adax̂ kayux Hlax̂ asix ataqaalun Ngaan kanax̂tuladalix kayux amchuĝaaĝan aqax̂** 1870 and the Holy Ghost shall be worshipped and praised the same as the Father and the Son (Cat.); **angaĝimchi ataqaalukun mataa** En 1903 their monotonous life + **Vlu-**

ataqaaluta-lix E 1838 *vr.*: **txidin ataqaalutalix dinariyax̂ sunan** they received every man a penny (Matthew 20:9, A, E 1870 **husungin itxalaan**) + **-Vlu-t-(x̂)ta-**

ataqam(u)daĝan En 1948 *adv.* repeatedly + **-mudaĝ-**

ataqam(u)daĝ(a)sa-lix En 1948 *vt.* to do repeatedly □ **ataqamdax̂saqdada** don't do it repeatedly + **-mudaĝ-asa-** (**-usa-**)

ataqaanuchx̂i-lix Eu 1909 *vt.* to have (the people) gather in one place (J 34:150) + **-uunu-chx̂i-**

ataqaanut-, **ataqaanusix** A 1839 *vr.* to unite, be united (Pref. XV-XVI); 1952 *vt.* to put together in one place + **-uunu-t-**

ataqaasa-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to provide with one, get one for □ **waan saatimgiim tanaa alax̂ ngaan ataqaasalix** getting one whale for his father-in-law's village (J 16:35) + **-usa-**

ataqasi-l Au 1952, A 1973 (*from* Au) *vt.* to put together (**ataqam il** in one place), to gather □ **ulam ilan ataqasiĝaaĝutakuĝaan** (*vp.*) 1973 when we were gathered again in the house (by the Japanese soldiers at Attu) + **-si-**

ataqi- *see* **atiqi-**

hatat-, **hatasix** E 1826-, A 1840-60 *vi.* to recommence, do again; A 1973 to move to another place (on the sea, while fishing); **hatasix** E 1834- henceforth, (not) again, (not) anymore, any longer (*e.g.* Matthew 21:19, Mark 9:8, 15, Luke 16:2), **hatasigulux** E 1861-70, A 1840 id. (*negation probably due to Russian*) (*cf.* **tataam**) □ **qanax atatikux̂** E 1909 winter recommences, starts again; **atasix slaak(a)ĝulux** Ek 1982 [I hope] it would not start blowing again; **hamaax hatasaĝutalix aĝanaĝulax aguu** A 1860 whoever is not born again (John 3:3, E **tataam**)

[h]atadula-lix A 1840- (*perhaps from* E), **atad(a)la-lix** Ek 1982 *vp.* to be started again, to be rebuilt + **-ula-**

hatadusa-lix E 1839-, A 1984 *vt.* to start over again, repeat □ **atadsakung** Ek 1982 I started it over again; **Aguuĝux̂ Nuuax̂ ... anĝaĝim anĝaĝigan kinglax̂cha alaĝum alaĝunagan agalaan hatadusaax̂ta iiminax̂** 1839 God chose Noah to start over again the human race after the flood (Hist. 11); **tataam hatadusakin atxaĝusaqaning** 1839:IX I again went through it and corrected it (the translation) + **-usa-**

atachaĝi- E 1909 *vn.*: **Tunuu Atachaĝix̂** "The Quickly Speaking Person" (Jochelson 1933:74), *lit.* whose language is fast + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

atata-lix E 1805-, Au 1909-52 *vi.* (Au *also vr.*) to be in a hurry, to be fast (*cf.* **angayax̂ta-lix**, **aasanata-lix**); *neg.* to be slow, in slow motion (A **kahma-lakan**); **atata-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* fast ◘ **atatada** E 1805- be fast; **atatnaaĝada** En 1948 try to hurry, **atataasaadakux̂** is too fast; **atatlakan aygagikux̂/chitaayakux̂** En 1982 he is walking/reading slowly; **igax̂tax̂ tin atatal hachaĝilak** Au 1952 the airplane was in a hurry and did not wait + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

atatax̂chi-l Au 1909 *vt.* to hurry, hasten (E **aasanatachx̂i-lix**) + -(**x̂**)**ta-chx̂i-**

atatni-lix Ep 1981 *vr.* to hurry + -(**x̂**)**ta-ni-**

atatanix̂ta-lix E 1832-70, Ep 1981 *vr.* to hurry off (Mark 6:25, Luke 1:39, 2:66, John 11:31, A **aasaada-lakan**) + -(**x̂**)**ta-ni-x̂ta-**

Atatanisa-x̂ E Unimak 1791 (atatanizak) *vn.* Expecting To Be Fast (?), *name of tributary man* + -(**x̂**)**ta-nisa-**

atataasa-lix E 1870-1948 *vt.* to do in a hurry, fast; *neg.* to do slowly ◘ **atataasaaĝnaan** 1948 do it slowly, **atataasaqdada** don't do it so fast, **atataasnaaĝada** try it faster; **Aguuĝux̂ iimichaĝitxin ... sismiiĝan atataasaaĝdagalilakax̂txin sismiduukalakan hi?** 1870 although God is slow to help his chosen, won't He help them? (Luke 18:7, A **sismiiĝankis igim aadiisalakan ax̂tagalikutxin**) + -(**x̂**)**ta-usa-**

atdúgi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* profit, increase (*Russian* pribyl')

atxa- E 1952-: **alam atxaa** Ea 1983 chunk of whale blubber (*cf.* **alam uluu** whale meat); **alam atxangin** En 1982 cuts, blocks of whale (*cf.* **ukdu-x̂**)

atxada-lix En 1950 (*unknown* Eaun 1983-84) *vi.* to tie a hitch ◘ **atxadada!** tie a hitch; **aalax atxadaasada!** tie a hitch and a half, *lit.* with (-**usa-**) two
[[*perhaps cognate of* A **atxaza-lix**]]

atxax̂-six E 1805-, A 1838-, Ab 1931–63 *vi.* to be straight, even, smooth, *neg.* to be crooked, uneven (*cf.* **qita-lix**); to be in order, right, correct; *neg.* to be wrong; to be ready (*cf.* **aaga-**-); **atxax̂** E, A, **atkax̂** Au 1909 *vn.* even, smooth, flat; right, authorization; *neg.* something wrong; A 1973 opportunity, chance ◘ **akaluĝim atimax angizulax atxaĝis txidix hitduukakus** A 1860 the uneven paths shall become smooth (Luke 3:5); **tanam atxaĝa** E 1909, **tanam atkaĝa** Au 1909 even, flat land; **hix̂tanangis atxaĝikux̂** A 1952 what he says is correct, he is telling the truth; **atxax̂s tunux̂taakazaĝulax** A 1952 he cannot talk correctly, he talks indistinctly; **ayagaam madax̂tanangin atxax̂six ax̂saasaaĝan** En 1910 in order to learn correctly what his wife was doing (J 53:3); **atxaĝinulux manax̂** E 1834 guilty, who does something wrong; **sudiyam ilaan atxax̂ ukul** A 1952 get authorization from the commissioner (for marriage); **atxax̂ igiim agul** A 1973 make an opportunity for oneself, get a chance
[[**at-*****xaĝ-**]]

atxaĝadgu-l A 1952 *vt.* to put in order (several things) + **(a)dgu-**

atxaĝasa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to be right with, correct with (*cf.* **atxaĝusa-lix**) ◘ **manatxin atxaĝasada** 1909 be correct with what you are doing + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

atxaĝasiga-ngin E 1834, 1941 *vpn.* which are nicely arranged (1834 *also* silence, calm, peace) + **-(ĝ)a-siga-(-diga-)**

atxaĝaya-lix E 1834-1909, A 1838-60 *vt.* to try to repair or correct; 1834-70 to judge; A 1840 *vn.* correction; E, A judgment (*e.g.* Matthew 11:12; A Luke 10:14, E **atxaĝusa-**), E 1870 witness, testimony (Matthew 10:18); E 1909 *vr.* to try to improve oneself + **-(a)ya-**

atxaĝayax̂ta-lix A 1860- *vt.* to adjust; E 1838 *vn.* judge (Matthew 12:27) + **-(a)ya-x̂ta-**

atxaĝayaalux̂ A 1860 *n.* court (Mark 13:9, E **atxaĝusa-**) + **-(a)ya-aluĝ-**

atxaĝayana-x̂ E 1870, A 1840-60 *n.* judge (Luke 11:19, 12:58) + **-(a)ya-na**$_1$-

atxaĝayaasi-x̂ E 1870, A 1837-69 *n.* judgment, right to judge (John 5:22); A court (E **atxaĝusa-**) + **-(a)ya-usi-**

atxax̂chx̂iisa-lix E 1870 *vrt.* to justify oneself, *lit.* to let oneself be right with it (Acts 25:8) + **chx̂i-usa-**

atxaĝdiga-lix E 1804-, **atxaĝziga-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be flat, smooth (*cf.* **ichaaqida-lix**); E 1804 to be straight ◘ **tanam atxaĝzigaa** (= **ichaaqidaa**) A 1952 flat land + **-diga-**, **-ziga-**

atxaĝla-ĝ-ulux E 1833 *vn.neg.* crooked (the way to Heaven, Pref. 2-3) + **-la-**

atxaĝni-l A 1973- *vr.* to become ready (*e.g.* grass for cutting) + **-ni-**

atxaĝnix̂ta-lakan A 1984 *vr. neg.* to not find it right + **-ni-x̂ta-**

atxax̂t-, **atxax̂six** E 1826-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1963, **ax̂tacha-** Am 1982 *vt.* to fix, repair (*e.g.* a motor, watch); to put in order, adjust (J 81:11, Au **qat**^{r}**aĝat-**); Eu 1984 to pitch (**pulaatkaan** his tent) (A **chumlu-l**); to correct (A 1862 children); to prepare, make ready; *vr.* to prepare oneself, get ready; E 1909, A 1840 to improve oneself; A *vr.*, E *vi.* to agree (John 9:22) ◘ **masinat atxax̂s ax̂takungis duuraa ayx̂al txin waaĝatikux̂** A 1950 when he had fixed his motor, his dory ran and he came back here; **ayx̂aasiligaan ilax̂tax̂ igiim atxax̂s ax̂takux̂** ... A 1952 (he found that) he had even made a baidarka ready for him (N.M. 3:90); **isxax̂ atxax̂chaa** En 1948 make the bed; **txin atxax̂txadaagiim, amaagan Atugan adan uyaqadaagiim** Eu 1909 having prepared himself (made his preparations) and gone from there to Attu (J 85:30); **igax̂tax̂ nuum uquun chasimaa tin atxax̂s** (A *for* Au **axtax̂s**) **tamaaĝaam ux̂sit** Au 1952 if you are going to reach the plane you have to be there ready in time + **-t-**

atxax̂chaĝi-lix E 1909, A 1838-, **atkax̂chaĝi-** Au 1909 *vp.* to have been prepared; to be tidy (A 1838 Matthew 12:44, E **anugnaasayaĝii**) ◘ **tanam algagan igluqagan atxax̂chaĝingin** En 1910 prepared, curried land animal skins (J 64:19; 87:19) + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

atxax̂ta-lix E 1826-, A 1860-, **axtax̂ta-l** Au 1952 1. *vt.* to have (already) repaired, to keep in order; to have (already) prepared, to make straight (the paths for Him, A 1860 Mark 1:3); *vr.* to be prepared ◻ **tunuun atxax̂talakan aguх̂tazax̂** A 1952 he speaks his language without keeping it in order, not correctly; **anaan anaxsix asx̂asaĝan iingun txin atxax̂talix** Eu 1909 being prepared to club his mother to death (J 81:24, Au **tin aagatal**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

2. **atxax̂ta-** E 1805 *vi.*: **tanam atxa[x̂]taa** flat land, "tundra" + -**(x̂)ta-**

atxax̂taqaĝi-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* founder, manager, tutor, *lit.* who keeps things in order, makes preparations + **-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**

atxax̂taasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* Providence + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

atxax̂tula-na-ngin E 1826 *vn.pl.* his judgment + **-t-ula-na**$_1$**-**

atxax̂tusa-lix E 1870, A 1860 *vt.* to repair (**ngaan** it) with (Mark 9:50) + **-t-usa-**

atxax̂tusi-x̂ E 1805 *n.* means for making flat: flatiron (*cf.* **uchuux**); E 1826 means for correcting: article of creed + **-t-usi-**

atxaĝusa-lix E 1832-, A 1973- *vt.* to put in order; E 1909 to hold a speech for, admonish (**alitxuun** his army); E 1870 to judge (John 5:22, A **atxaĝaya-**); E 1832-70 *vi.* to witness, testify (A **qaadaag-**, John 1:7-8, 8:13); E 1836-1909 *vn.* court, council (*e.g.* Mark 13:9, A **atxaĝayaaluĝis**) ◻ **ulasuu ngaan atxaĝusaqadaagiim** En 1909 having put his tent in order for him (J 50:18); **angaĝim miigux̂ agunaa atxaĝusam adan amaanuchx̂iiĝan txin atxax̂takux̂** Eu 1909 he is prepared to send the man who made the beer to court (J 38:9) + **-usa-**

atxaĝusax̂ta-x̂ E 1834-38 *vn.* witness (Matthew 8:4) **-usa-x̂ta-**

atxaĝusi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* evidence, testimony (Matthew 8:4) + **-usi-**

atxaqadat-, **atxaqadasix** E 1839-70 *vt.* to put in disorder (his kingdom, Hist. 45) + **-qada-t-**

Atxala-x̂ A 1950- *name of cape* (Seguam Island 4), *headland* (Atka 278)
[[*perhaps derived from* **at**$_1$-]]

Atxalux̂ Eu 1984 Portage Bay (Unalaska 111)

atxaamu-l *see* **at-**

atxaza-lix A 1840- *vt.* to get hold of, catch (game, *cf.* **asx̂a-t-**); to get, receive (1860 John 10:17, E **su-**; *cf.* **ilgut-**) ◻ **Piitrax̂ isux̂ atxazal qilax̂six̂** 1978 Peter caught a seal this morning; **alux̂sx̂il atxazal** 1952 to adopt (a child), *lit.* provide papers for and get
[[*perhaps cognate of* E **atxada-lix**]]

atxi-lix E 1805-, A 1860-, Ab 1963, **atki-l** Au 1909, **axti-** Am 1963 *vr.* to stop (*cf.* **haaĝa- -**, **dax̂t-**) ◻ **masinas txidix atxikus** A 1978 the motor stopped; **slax̂ chiĝanaĝulux, txin atxiiĝan saĝanax̂** E 1909 wind is not a river, some time or other it will stop (proverb, Jochelson 1933:86); **unuuxsix txin atxilakax̂** En 1909 she did not stop singing (J 50:50); **tayaĝux̂ txin maqatxin maqadalix txin atxikux̂** Ea 1983 the man does no more do what he used to do and has stopped, *i.e.* has become senile

atxichx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to make stop, to stop + **-chx̂i-**

atxichx̂ulix̂ta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to compare, liken ◻ **wan angaĝinam kinguliĝa kiin asix atxichx̂ulix̂taangan aĝnaq?** with whom shall I compare this generation of people? (Luke 7:31, E **kiin ngiin sanachx̂i-**); **angadalimaĝasim alqutaa ngaan atxichx̂ulix̂taaĝan aqamas?** to which parable shall we liken it (the Kingdom of God, Mark 4:30, E **liidachx̂i-**) + **-ch-x̂uli-** (**-t-quli-**)**-x̂ta-**

atxiidguusi-x̂ En 1984 *n.* means for measuring (ruler, *etc.*) **-dgu-usi-**

atxix̂chi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to persist, insist (Luke 23:5, 27) + ***-x̂chi-**

axtix̂ta-l Au 1952, Am 1963 *vr.* to (not) stop for a while ◻ **igax̂tax̂ mang tin axtix̂talak ayukaqalil** the airplane does not stop for a long time here + **-x̂ta-**

atxiila-lix E 1870, A 1952 *vrp.*, *passive of* **atxiisa-lix** ◻ **tunux̂taaĝus ngiin atxiilaax̂tas** A 1952 let's stop with the sins; **hamayaaĝalix Igiim atxiilaliigiimulux** E 1870 when they did not stop asking Him (John 8:7) + **-ula-**

atxini-lix E 1833-1948, Ab 1931-63, **axtini-** Am 1963 *vt.* to stop, shut off ◻ **wakun manatxin atxinilix** 1833:83 stopping what you are doing now + **-ni-**

atxiisa-lix E 1909-, **atxusa-lix** A 1860 *vrt.* to stop with, give up ◻ **awa[a]n imin atxiisada** 1909 stop with your work (*also without* **imin**); **achigax̂ igim atxusakuum aslagaan** A 1860 when he stopped with, finished teaching (Luke 5:4) + **-usa-**

atxit-, **atxisix** 1. E 1832-, A 1838-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to measure; **atxiti-x̂** E, A, Ab 1963 *vn.* measure (cubit, E John 21:8; furlong, John 6:19, *etc.*) ◻ **alaĝum qamdaacha atxitikun** E 1870 they measured, sounded the depth of the sea (Acts 27:28); **sisax̂ atxitix̂ maaslax̂/maaslaĝanaa** E 1870/A 1860 hundred measures of oil (Luke 16:6); **qaankun atxitin alugax̂** E 1870, **alugam qankus atxitingis** A 1860 three measures of flour (Luke 13:21); **ayx̂am atxicha** A 1838 one measure of traveling, mile (Matthew 5:41, E **ataqan atxitix̂**), 1840 verst (1.06 km); **cham qikaaĝigan alax sisam atxitiĝanagan sagniitagan il** A 1860 at a distance of two hundred cubits (John 21:8); **angalim atxicha** A 1840 hour (*cf.* **chasa-x̂**)

2. **Qaalungin Atxitxax̂** E Unimak 1791 (xal'lyugin atxitxax) His Urine Was Stopped (?), *name of boy* + **-t-**

atxidula-lix E 1860-70, A 1860 *vp.* to be used as a measure (**imchi** for you, Mark 4:24) + **-t-ula-**

atxidusa-lix E 1860-70, A 1860- *vt.* to measure with (*e.g.* Mark 4:24) ◻ **sigadix atxidusal** A 1952 they measure with their outstretched arms (fathom) + **-t-usa-**

atxidusi-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *n.* means for measuring: standard of measure (E 1834, A 1840 arshin, foot *etc.*); E 1805 pair of compasses (*cf.* **chiirkulix**); E 1909 plumb for sounding (J

37:6); En 1950 ruler (*cf.* **fuuta-x̂**); **angalim atxidusingis** A 1840 hours (*cf.* **chasa-**); **sunam ayx̂agan atxiducha** A 1840 log, *lit.* measure of sailing ship; **atxidusim tagilĝa** *see* **tagilĝ-** + **-t-usi-**

atxisx̂ita-lix A 1860 *vt.* to apply a measure to (John 3:34) + **-(t)-sx̂i-(-lĝi-)-t-(x̂)ta-**

atxita-lix 1. E 1909-, A 1838-, Ab 1931 *vr.* to stop for a while (A 1838 Acts 1:14 **atxitadalakan** *vi.* without stopping); **atxita-lakan** A 1840 continually 2. E 1832-38 *vt.* to measure + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

atxida-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **atkiya-x̂** Au 1909, **axtiya-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1963-82 *n.* codfish, *Gadus macrocephalus*; **atxid(am) qaxc̦hikluu** En 1984 lingcod(?), *lit.* black cod; **Atxidam Tamingin** Ea 1910 Pleiades (J 15:32), *lit.* cod bundles (*cf.* **Asxinu-likdan**)
||AY **atgiaq** arctic cod *from Aleut*||

Atxidkusa-x̂ En 1950 Little Codfish, *name of a chief of Chalukax̂, Umnak* + **-kusa-**

atxidlax̂si-n Eu 1984 *n.pl.* small cods + **-lax̂si-**

atxu-: **alim atxuu** A 1840 *n.* middle part of baidarka skin

Atxudiga-n En 1910, **Atxudagi-n** En 1984 *n.pl.* *name of bay* (Umnak 6, where one crossed over to Unalaska Island, *cf.* J 69:29) + **-diga-** *or* **-dag-**

atxul-, atxuli-x̂ *see* **at**$_1$**-**

Atx̂a-x̂ A 1759-, **Aatx̂a-x̂** Eban 1982-4 (*probably influenced by Russian or English*) Atka Island (Atka 218)
||*perhaps derived from* **a-t-** (burn), *cf. Russian name* 1759 Goreloi "Burnt"||

atx̂it-, **atx̂isix** E 1839-, A 1840-, Au 1909 *vt.* to pursue (enemies, *e.g.* J 32:20; V B 2:1); to chase, overtake (1909 fox) (*cf.* **sugat-**)

atx̂u-x̂ E 1778-1909, Eb 1984, En 1983, A 1780-, Ab 1892–1963, **adqu-x̂** E 1819, 1825, 1858, 1878, Ea 1909-, Eu 1984, En 1950-, **atqu-x̂** Au 1909-48, **ax̂tu-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.* finger; E 1909- fourth finger (*Russian* bezymennyy palets "nameless finger"; *cf.* **ikalqu-x̂**); Eu 1910 measure: breadth of finger (J 36:8); toe; A 1791 root (*cf.* **halgi-x̂**, **qunglux**) □ **cham atx̂ungis** A 1950- fingers; **hazan atx̂uu** A 1952 fourth finger (*cf.* **tikla-x̂**), **udĝitim atx̂uu** ring finger; **kitam atx̂ungin** E 1878, **kitam adqungin** E 1825, Ea 1952-, **kitam atx̂ungis** A 1950- toes; **alugam atx̂uu** E 1909, A 1952 the middle part of the root of the black lily
||*perhaps* **at**$_1$**-qu-**, *cf.* AY **aiggaq**, CSY **iigga**, *pl.* **iigget**, Sir. **acxex̂** hand, I **ařgak** hand, finger, *pl.* **ařgaich** fingers; *cf.* CAY **unan** hand *and* **un-a-ni** down there||

atx̂uuda-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* little finger (*cf.* **ichiliqda-x̂**); **adquuda-x̂** En 1948 ring finger; En 1982 small finger (*not* little finger) + **-aada-**

atx̂uugamax A 1780-, **atx̂uugamagi-x̂** 1952-, Ab 1931 *n.* middle finger (E **tikla-x̂**); E 1819 ring finger + **-iigamag-**

adquĝi-x̂ E 1825 (atkogeik) *n.* finger-ring + **-ĝi-**

atx̂uĝiilux̂ A 1952 *n.* finger hole in spear thrower, haasxux̂ (*cf.* En 1950 **adqum isxangin** finger notches of spear thrower) + **-ĝiilug-**

atx̂ux̂si-x̂ E 1805-1948, **adqux̂si-x̂** E 1819, En 1948- *n.* finger-ring (A **udĝiti-x̂**; *cf.* **kuluuchika-x̂**) + **-x̂si-**

atx̂ux̂silaĝi-kix (**cha-m a.**) A 1840 *du.* (hand's) gloves + **-x̂si-laĝ-** (*or* **-la-ĝi-**)

atx̂uusa-na-x̂ Eu 1791 (atxusanox) *vt. in* **Uĝaluun A.** Used His Spear As Finger, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 130) + **-usa-**

a[a]tiqita[a]ya-x̂ Au 1909, **aatiqitiiya-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* fourth finger, ring finger + (*cf.* **-qda-aada-**)

Atx̂uunu-x̂ Eb 1984 Goloi Island (Belkofski 34)

hati-x̂ *see* **ha- -**, **hat**$_2$**-**

atii A 1971- *interjection* golly, gee (*cf.* **qagaa**)

ating En 1935-48, **atingyaa** E 1935-, **aatingyaa** En 1982 *interjection* ouch (A **akaayak**)

aating Ea 1909 *interjection* would that (J 6:17, 20)

atiqi-, **ulux̂tam atiqii** E 1909- *n.* bow (En 1983 **kaduugix̂**) and stern (**ukaagix̂**) part of baidarka keel; **atiqaa** Ea 1983 keel of (baidarka); handle of (spear thrower, *same as* **sux̂taaluĝa**); **ataqi-x̂** A 1948-52 end piece of baidarka keel: **changim** (*or* **iiguyaagim**) **ataqii** the bow piece, **kagalum ataqii** the stern piece (*cf.* **udayax̂**)
||*derived from* PEA ***ata-**, *cf.* **ataqa-**||

***atmag-**: **avtax-s** Au 1909 *vi.* to beat (of heart, E **tumtux-six**, **anx̂ax-six**) □ **kanuux̂ avtagikux̂** the heart is beating; **kanuuĝim avtaga** *vn.* heart beating (E **kanuuĝim tumtuga**)

atmagni-lix En 1948- *vt.* to jar □ **atmagnikan ayusqaltakung** 1982 jarring it I made it fall + **-ni-**

Hatmax A 1952 *name of island* (Little Tanaga Island 784)
||*perhaps derived from* **hat-**||

hatmix *see* **hat-**

Atnila-x̂ E 1840 (-q, -k) *name of island* (east of Nagai, Zap. 1:255, 265)

Aatqaayang Ea 1975 (Atqayan), 1983 *name of corner of bay* (Krentizin Islands 56)

Atu-x̂ *see* **Ata-n**

Aatuda-x̂ A 1952 *name of hill* (Tagalak Island 705)
||*perhaps derived from* **a-lix**: "favorite stay" (as lookout)||

atuug- E 1826- *quant.* both (En *obsolete*, *cf.* **husu-**) □ **atuukix** 1826- both of them; **kitamin atuukix** 1860-70 both of your feet (Mark 9:45, A

kitakimis huzukix); **tayaĝum atuukix inaqamdix imdix tunux̂talix ingamakux** Eb 1984 both men are talking to eacn other over there; **laam atuugan ikin** En 1952 to both of his sons (*cf.* J 17:15); **atuugan maqax̂taaĝan aqakix** 1870 what both of them shall do (Cat.); **atuukingin** 1878- both of us (*not common*, *cf.* Ep 1983 **txin amay ting** you and I, both of us); **atuukidix** Ea 1983 both of you
[[*cf.* AY **atunem** matching, mutually; CSY together; AI **atunim** together, equally; WCI each, ECI **atunit** each]]

†*Attuĝayax̂* E 1909 *proper name*

haatukaax̂-six E 1870 *vr.* to worry, be worried, anxious (about what to eat, *etc.*, Matthew 6:25, A 1838 **susita-**)

haatukaaĝasa-lix E 1833-70 (1834 -g-) *vr.* to worry, be worried (*e.g.* **anĝimchi qulagaan** for your soul, person, Luke 12:22, A **sususa-** *vt.*); 1838 *vrt.* to worry about (**anĝichi** your soul, person, Matthew 6:25); (**txin**) **haatuqaaĝasa-x̂** E 1833 *vn.* affliction, weariness; 1834 (-g-) anxiety, alarm; Ep 1941 (-g-) one who is using all his skill to do it that way; **aat(u)kaax̂sa-lix** Eu 1984 *vr.* to work hard doing something; En 1982 (-xs-) to devote oneself □ **txin aatqaaxsalix awaaskuun** En 1982 you work at it as best as you can, with devotion; **qugam nung haatukaaĝasachx̂inangin iliin** 1870 (save me) from what the Devil makes (-**chx̂i**-) me be anxious for (Aasm.) + -**asa**- (-**usa**-)

haatukaaĝasi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* worry, anxiety (Mark 4:19, A **susitaasi**-; Luke 21:34) -**asi**- (-**usi**-)

[ha]atuqaaĝnix̂ta-lix E 1834 (-g-) *vt.* to trouble, annoy; Ep 1941 (-g-) to use all his skill to do it the right way; **[ha]atukaaĝni-lix** 1870 *vr.* to become anxious, take alarm (Acts 17:8) + -**ni-x̂ta**-

atuung E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1881–1963, Am 1963 *num.* six; **atuung hiisi-x̂** E 1834-, A 1840-, Abm 1963 the sixth; **atuung hatix** Au 1952, Ab 1963 sixty; **atuungi-lix** Ea 1909 *vt.* to get six (**chngatux̂** sea otter, J 4:21)
[[*derived from* **ata**- *in* **ataqa-n**]]

atuungidim E 1832-, A 1840- six times; **atuungidim hatix̂** sixty + -**di**-

atuunguulu-x̂ E 1834 sixfold, six each; **atuungi[i]lu-s** A 1840 six (persons) + -**Vlu**-

hatyug- E 1840 *vi.*: (**kusutulix**) **hatyugnangin** (atyuĝ-) those who (-**na**$_1$-) are (angry and) fastidious, arrogant (men who drive away their wives and take another one, Zap. 2:78); **atyugnan akun** Ek 1982 they are angry at each other

hatyugasa-lix 1834, Ep 1941 *vt.* to be angry in working or doing something (1834 **hatyugásaqan** *pl.* pride, scorn, 1941 *understood as* **atyugasakan**) + -**asa**- (-**usa**-)

[h]atyugni-lix 1834- *vt.* to make angry; to stir up (**anĝaĝin** the people, 1870); *vr.* to become angry □ **ting atyugnikux̂** Ek 1982 he makes me angry + -**ni**-

hatyugniisa-lix 1832-39, Ek 1982 *vrt.* to become angry at (1838 Matthew 21:15, 1870 **kaadaxta**-) + -**ni-usa**-

atyuxta-lix Ek 1982 *vt.* to be angry at (**ting** me) + -(**x̂**)**ta**-

atyukatu- Ekn 1948- *vn.*: **anĝaĝim atyuktuu** quick-tempered person + -**katu**- (-**qatu**-)

at^{r}anga Au 1909 *interjection of fear or wonder* (E **ayaqaa**)

at^{r}iya-l Au 1952 *vi.* to tell tales, leak information (A, E **suga-lix**) □ **at^{r}iyaagnat** don't tell tales (A **sugaaĝanax̂t**)

at^{r}ayalu-l, **at^{r}iyalu-l** Au 1909 *vp.* to be told, made known (**nung** to me, of fox, J 80:3, E **sugaala-lix**) + -**lu**- (-**lga**-)

at^{r}ayasa-l Au 1909, **at^{r}iyasa-l** 1952 *vt.* to tell on (A, E **sugaasa-lix**) □ **maamangaan tin at^{r}iyasaang usiting** 1952 I'll tell one you to my mom + -(**u**)**sa**-

at^{r}qat^{r}uka-x̂ Au *see* **aĝdiika-x̂**

ava, ava- - Au *see* **awa**, **awa**- -

avava (bilabial fricatives) A 1952 *interjection* brr, it's cold!
[[*from Kamchatkan Russian* **avava** id.]]

avaga- Am 1982 (-b-) *vi.* to break (of motor) (*cf.* **uĝa**- 4.)

avagat-, **avagas** Au 1909 *vt.* to wipe (**kalikax̂** book); to quench; to make an end of (= E **uĝa-t**-)

avchu-l *see* **amchu-lix**

avku- *see* **amku-x̂**

avqi- *see under* **aq**- -

avrakataana-x̂ A 1952 *n.* sea snail; **avrakataanam qagnaa** shell of sea snail
[[*apparenty from Russian*, *perhaps cf.* **obvértka** thing which something is wrapped up in; involucrum]]

avtax-s *see* ***atmag**-

awa E, A, **ava** Au *demonstrative* over there, aside, moving or in relation to movement (*often indistinguishable from* **hawa**) 1. **awa** E 1812- (*mostly* = **hawa**), A 1971; *abs.sg.* **agun** 1776, **awan** 1805 [that one, there] away, off; 1834 that one walking near; 1909 that one far but seen moving; En 1948 moving sidewise; A 1860 (being passed), 1950 that one passing by; **avan** Au 1909 that one far but seen moving; 1952 passing by; *pl.* **agukun** Ea 1909, **awakus** A 1791, 1950 = **hawakus** □ **awan ilukux̂** En 1982 he is going all the way round (*cf.* **ilu-x̂**); **chaan awan axchx̂ida** En 1948 move your arm sidewise (as in throwing); **awan aygagikux̂** A 1950 there he is walking by; **hiikus maqas awan agusanax̂** A 1860 he spread around these matters (Mark 1:45); **Agun-Alaxsxa** E 1776 (1762) (-Alaschka), **Awan Alaxsxa** 1840 (Zap. 1:158) = **Nawan Alaxsxa** Unalaska Island; **ava il[a]axs** Au 1952 he just passed by

2. *loc.* **agungun** Ea 1909, **awangun** En 1950, **awang** A 1950 over there to the side □ **agungun chiqaasalix** Ea 1909 throwing (the water) away (J 12:3)

3. **awaadaa** (**awaa-hadaa**) E 1870-, A 1836- direction aside; *abl.* **awaadaan** E 1832-, **awaadagaan** A 1837 from elsewhere (Nachatki VI) □ **awaadaa ukuda** E 1909 turn aside, away; **awaadaan ax̂tax̂** Ep 1984 outsider, Aleut from another village

[[CAY **av-ani**, CSY **aw-ani** over there at a distance; I **avva** over there, away from the speaker and the listener; down the coast to the west; **avani** over there, get away from here!; GRI **affa** up there in the north, *etc.*]]

awaax A 1838- *n.* time (E **asli-x̂**, *e.g.* Luke 12:56) □ **awaax txin chx̂atikux̂** 1860 the time is fulfilled (Mark 1:15, E **angalin** the days); **awaagim aduu-ulax** 1950 a short time; **hingaan hazan awaagan ilan** 1952 the next time (N.M. 3:8); **Haman ngiin maguliisaaĝinkis awaagichxizax̂ ilgaqalinax̂** 1860 he began to look for a convenient time to hand Him over to them (Luke 22:6)

2. *aux.v.* to do all the time; **awaaxsi-x̂** 1973 id. □ **hakan guudax̂ ulaĝihlix̂ mal awaagnax̂** 1952 last year she stayed home all the time; **sunalĝum kugan ayuxtal awaaxsis akuziin** 1973 when we had been all that time out on the big ship (we were put in a tug) + **-Vg-**

awaaxta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to have as a time, opportunity: **Haman maguliisaaĝan awaaxtaaĝin ilgaqalinax̂** he began to look for an opportunity to hand Him over, betray Him (Mark 14:11) + **-Vg-(x̂)ta-**

awaaĝa-lix E 1833-, **avaaĝa-l** Au 1909, 1984 (A) *vi.* to fall, become prostrate (*cf.* **achix-six**, **ayu-lix**) □ **as avaaĝal as uyaaĝal** Au 1909 falling down with her, lying down with her (in love, J 82:6) + **-uuĝa-**

awaaĝat-, **awaaĝasix** E 1834- *vt.* to fell, knock down, lay down; 1832-38 *vr.* to fall, become prostrate (servant before his master, Matthew 18:26, 1870 **awaaĝalix**, A **achixsix**) + **-uuĝa-t-**

awaaĝatachx̂i-lix En 1910 *vr.* to let oneself be felled or thrown over □ **isix txin kumsidakux̂ tutaaĝlikuun ngaan txin awaaĝatachx̂ilakan** he felt that he (the other wrestler) barely lifted him and did not let him throw him over (J 48:63, A **ayutachx̂ilakan**) + **-uuĝa-t-(x̂)tachx̂i-**

awaaĝi-x̂ E 1832-, A 1860- *rel.n.* E other, *pl.* others, other people, strangers (*e.g.* Matthew 17:26, Luke 2:44, 23:35, A **unuqu-s**); A 1950 next (week, *cf.* **ingaaĝi-x̂**); **Iurdaanam awaaĝigan** A 1860 beyond Jordan (John 10:40, E **agaaĝigan**); **kingsiitim awaaĝigan txin aĝutikux̂** En 1910 she hid behind the wall mat (J 60:3) + **-uuĝi-**

awaanu-lix E 1834- *vi.* to go far away (1834 *translated as if vt.*) + **-uunu-**

awanga- 1. **awanga-n** E 1832-1952, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *pos.n.loc.* behind; (embracing, wrapped) around; A beyond (John 18:1, E **agaaĝigan**); outside (Mark 1:45); **awangaan** E 1832-1909, **awangagaan** A 1840-, Ab 1963 *abl.* around; A 1860 from beyond (Mark 3:8, E **agaaĝigan**) □ **awangaan imaĝukan** Ea 1909 taking around her, embracing her (J 10:28); **awangagaan imul** A 1952 taking around it (N.M. 3:76)

2. **awanga-lix** E 1805-1948 *vt.* to take around, embrace (*cf.* **imaĝu-lix**, A **taqu-lix**); En 1948 to get a line around something; A 1840 to throw away + **-nga-**

awangax̂ta-lix A 1909 *vt.* to go beyond (J 78:205) + **-nga-x̂ta-**

awangamla-lix En 1948 *vt.* to stitch (as on shoe soles; Shade: thread on one side in under and out over it) + **-mi-**(?)**-la-**

awangamla[a]si-x̂ En 1948 *n.* stitch with two threads (as on shoe soles) (*cf.* **asikdu-x̂**) + **-mi-la-usi-**

agungudaĝan E 1832-39 in different directions; **awangudaĝan** E 1832-38, En 1978, A 1950- over there, aside + **-ngudag-**

awaatxa-lix En 1948 *vi.* to be far apart + **-uutxa-**

awaya En 1978, A 1950- *deict.* look, over there □ **awaya haqakux̂** A 1950 look, he's coming over there + **-y-a(-a)**

awa-lix E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1931–63, **ava-l** Au 1948-52, Am 1963 *vi.* to work; **awa-x̂** E 1791-, A 1838-, Ab 1963 *vn.* work; worker; A 1838-60 servant, bondman, slave (E **tahla-x̂**); E 1791 female slave; E 1870-1909 messenger, embassy (Luke 19:14, A **tunugali-x̂**); En 1950 third chief (*Russian* rabotnik) □ **hamang awal sluzakus** A 1950 they used to work there in the summer; **Aan'gilan Ngaan awaqangin** E 1860-70, **Aan'gilas Ngaan awaqaa** A 1860 the Angels worked for Him, served Him (Mark 1:13); **tanang awaa** E 1909- "the work of my land", *standard introduction of traditional tale*; **Awas Tugimaĝa** A 1952 Workers' Beach (Great Sitkin Island 757); **Awax̂-liidax̂** En 1909 worker-like, *name of person* (J 45:13), En 1950 like the third chief; **Awangin Haqatxax̂** E Umnak 1791 (agvagin akatxax) His Workers Were Brought, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 39)

awada-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* slave, bondman, bondwoman + **-da-**

awaĝa-lix A 1952 *vp.* A to be used as a slave, worker (N.M. 3:78); En 1948 to be sent on an errand (A **kyaĝa-l**) + **-ĝa-**

awaĝana-x̂ E 1909 *vpn.* messenger □ **awaĝanax̂ Iluulam ilaan chiilukux̂** the messenger returned from Unalaska + **-ĝa-na$_1$-**

awax̂china-x̂ Am 1963 *vn.* manager + **-chx̂i-na$_1$-**

awax̂ta-lix E 1834-1948 *vt.* to send on an errand (*cf.* **kyax̂ta-lix**); E 1909 to have as work; **avax̂ta-l** Au 1909 to have as a slave (J 86:4 E **ta[h]lax̂ta-**) □ **iqyan awax̂tanax̂** E 1909 he was engaged in building baidarkas, *lit.* had baidarkas as work; **hamaan imuunugan husugan hadan awax̂taqaĝinan** E 1870 they sent out messengers to all that neighborhood (Matthew 14:35) + **-x̂ta-**

awax̂ta-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* industrious + **-x̂ta**$_3$**-**

awax̂taqa-x̂ E 1834-1941 *pp.* somebody sent out, envoy, *pl.* messengers (Luke 19:32, A **snuqa-x** *du.*; John 1:24, A **haqax̂tachx̂iqas**); 1834 something sent, parcel (*cf.* **chimgu-x̂**) + **-x̂ta-qa-**

awamiklu-x̂ Ea 1909 *n.* big worker, female slave (J 10:75, 97) + **-miklu-**

awamiiza-l A 1973, **awahmiiza-l** Ab 1982 *vi.* to work always, be diligent; **awa[h]miiza-x̂** A 1860-62 *vn.* diligence + ***-hmiiza-**

awana-x̂ E 1834-1909, A 1840-60 *n.* worker, servant (*e.g.* Mark 1:20); Ab 1931–63 worker, carpenter + **-na**$_1$**-**

awaasa-lix E 1791-, A 1791- *vt.* to work with (*e.g.* **kartuufilax̂** potatoes, 1959, 74:13); to work on (E 1909 **iqyax̂** a baidarka); to work for (person, A 1860); **avaasa-** Am 1963 to repair (motor); **angalim ikuu awaasa-x̂** E 1909, A 1952 the evening star (Venus), *lit.* working with the turn of daylight; **angalim haqaa awaasax̂** A 1952 the morning star, *lit.* working with the coming of daylight; **Agalĝiin Awaasanax̂** A 1791 (agal'gin aguasinax) Worked With His Mouth (?), *name of boy* (at Kanaga 924) + **-usa-**

awaasana-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* craftsman, carpenter + **-usa-na**$_1$**-**

awaasasnika-, qamgiitam awaasasnikaa En 1982 *vn.* crab processing boat + **-usa-snika-** (**-nasika-**)

awaasi- A 1838-40 *n.* service, the working with, performance of: **kamgax̂-awaasigan angalingin** the days of his performance of prayer, his period of service (Luke 1:23, E 1870 **kamgax̂ awaasanangin angalingin**); **Aguuĝumaan awaasis** A 1840 *pl.* divine service; **awaasi-x̂** A 1973, Ab 1931 work, Ab 1963, **avaasi-x̂** Am 1963 business, use + **-usi-**

awaasigali-x̂ Ab 1963 *n.* worker, laborer + **-usi-gali-**

awaasiĝi-ĝ-ulax Ab 1931 *vn.neg.* unemployed + **-usi-ĝi-**

awasnika-x̂ E 1909 *n.* worker, laborer + **-snika-** (**-nasika-**)

awazu-l A 1973 *vi.* to be diligent; **asxinum awazuu** a diligent girl + **-zu-**

hawa (E 1909- **awa**), **ava-** Au 1909 (*probably from* E) *demonstrative* there, moving or in relation to movement; there about (not focused or in relation to plurality, *cf.* **hinga**); there, as generally known or anaphoric (*cf.* E **nawa**, Au **taga**, *and* **hama**) 1. **hawa** E 1831-1909, A 1950-, **awa** E 1909-; *abs.sg.* **hawan** E 1834 (a-), 1909, A 1840-, **awan** E 1909- that one; *rel.* **hawaan** E 1833-, A 1840-; *pl.* **haakun** E 1826, **aakun** E 1909-, **hawakun** Eu 1909, **hawakus** A 1860-, **haakus** A 1909- □ **suda hawa** A 1950 grab it (child falling in the sea or running away); **hawaan ungax̂tagnaan chaayux̂ chimidsaqang hawa** Ea 1909 I plugged his wound with tea (J 5:29); **furaaskidix chux̂takus hawa** A 1950 they have their caps on (*cf.* *sg.* **furaaskiin chux̂takux̂ hinga**); **hawan tanax̂ samgax̂tal** A 1909 bowing down to the ground (J 78:223); **hawaan yaaĝim kugaan utux̂sahlikus** A 1952 rushed down along that point (N.M. 3:66); **hawakus naa-hadan tanangis axs** A 1952 passing along those islands of the west (N.M. 3:29); **haakus naa-hadan tanagan angaĝinangis** A 1952 the people of the islands to the west (N.M. 3:110); **hawaan husugaan** E 1826-, **hawaan huzugaan** A 1840-, **avaa chimikaa** Au 1909 always, all the time

2. *loc.* **hawangun** Ea 1909, **aangun** E 1909-, **haangus** A 1840, **haang** A 1860-, **hawang** A 1952 (*rare*) there; *abl.* **hawaagan** Eu 1909, **hawaax** A 1909-, **haax** A 1950- from there; away; along there; from then □ **aliguun hawangun ak[ux̂]** Ea 1909 if there is one more there! (J 1:45); **aangun angamudaĝan** Eu 1909 there to the side (J 81:12, Au **tuung yavyuyaĝa**); **haangus hanikaqadaaming** A 1840 after having lain still there (V B 1:12); **haway hawaagan sukan** Eu 1909 then taking him from there (J 34:183); **qanikinga haqaguu, qaniix hawaax takaqaliguu** A 1950 when spring comes and the snow begins to go away (1959:77. 7(22-23)); **haax ayx̂al** A 1952 traveling along there (N.M. 3:71); **hagumatal hawaax hiisax̂tal** A 1952 going on like that (N.M. 3:5 & *passim*)

3. **hawaadan** A 1984 *loc.* in that area: **Kasakas hawaadan anangis** the Russians who were there (on the different islands); **hawaadalix̂ta-l** A 1977 *vi.* to go there, in that direction + **-hlix̂ta-** 2

[[AAY **paw-**, CAY **pav-ani** up there away from the river; I **pav-uŋa** back there, up inland; **pavva**, GRI **paffa** back there, up there]]

hawaaĝa-l A 1952- *vi.* to arrive there + **-uuĝa-**

hawaaĝaasa-l A 1952- *vt.* to arrive there with, to bring there □ **mayaaqadal hawaaĝal, mayaaqadix hawaaĝaasaqadagudix** 1952 when they came back there from hunting, bringing their harvest (N.M. 2:10) + **-uuĝa-usa-**

hawaaĝi- A 1977- *rel.n.*: **hawaaĝii** that side of it (a place) + **-uuĝi-**

hawahli-gan A 1952- *loc.* around there, over around there (N.M. 2:1) + **-hli-**

aguma-lix E 1909-, **hawama-** A 1860-, **haguma-** A 1950- (*from* E) *vi., aux.v.* to do there *or* so □ **qumnam hadan huyalix, hamang qidaaĝan hawamax̂ anuxtaasalka** A 1860 thinking that she was going to the grave to weep there (John 11:31); **kiinkus akus haqal hagumas?** A 1952 who are those coming there? + **-ma-**

hagumaasa-lix E 1833-, A 1952- *vt.* to do so to □ **yaxtahlikung kay hagumaasahlikung** A 1952 I love him but still do so to him (spank him) + **-ma-usa-**

agumat-, agumasix E 1909 *vi.* to do so (Au **tagamat-**) + **-ma-t-**

agumata-lix E 1909-, **hawamata-** A 1860-, **hagumata-l** A 1952- *vi., aux.v.* to be *or* do like that (Au **tagamata-l**) □ **hagumatalakan tunumkaazaax̂txichix** A 1952 don't be like that (silent) but converse; **hawamatangis** A 1860 such ones (John 8:5, E **hiikun liidan**); **tutal hagumataqalizanax̂t hiisax̂tanax̂** A 1952 he said that he became sensitive in that way (by pinching himself, N.M. 3:89) + **-ma-t-(x̂)ta-**

hawaanu-l A 1984 *vi.* to go over there, in that direction + **-uunu-**

hawaanuusa-l A 1952- *vt.* to take over there □ **hawaanuusazaningulax hawa** 1952 I do not usually take them over there + **-uunu-usa-**

awaang En 1909 that numerous (J 9:75) + **-Vng**

awangudaĝan E 1978-, **hawangudaĝan** A 1952- *adv.* over there, that way □ **hawangudaĝan huyax̂talgaax̂tax̂** A 1952 let's take a trip over that way **-ngudaĝ-**

haway E 1909, A 1909, **away** E 1909- *deict.* then; **hawaya** E 1909, A 1950-, **awaya** E 1909- look, there he/she is; he/she □ **malix haway hagumtalix** Eu 1909 in that way it (then) went on (J 34:178); **hawaya amakun latxin akinax̂ hiistadax̂ hawa** Eu 1909 that is what is told about him avenging his sons (J 34:200); **hawaya hawan agikux̂** A 1950 look, there she just passed by + **-y-a**(**-a**)

Hawadax A 1840 (-gv-), 1950-52, †*Xavia* (Au) 1767, ‡*Agadak* 1776 Rat Island (1039)

hawax-six E 1870-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **agux-six** Ea 1834-, **hamax-s** Au 1909-, Am 1963- *vt.* to tow (in boat); E to drag, pull (*cf.* **kalasix**, **sayu-lix**); **[h]awax** A 1840 *n.* towline □ **kudmachichi qan itaa hawaxsix tigusanan** E 1870 they pulled ashore their net full of fish (John 21:8, A **adaaĝaasanas**); **hamaxs tamaax tanaanuusal aaliisiim il ukaaĝaasal** Au 1909 towing (the whale) from there toward his place he brought it into his harbor (J 82:32); **yaagax̂ umnax̂ ngaan agugasakux̂** E 1909 he is towing the log with a rope

hawagasi-x̂ A 1979 *n.* winch, power block (of tug) + **-asi-**(**-usi-**)

agugnasika-x̂ Ea 1983 tug boat + **-nasika-**

awakuli-x̂ En 1936 *n.* draglog (of fox trap) □ **ataqan kavkaanang awakuligan daĝaan chiipangin isilgalix sulgax̂takux̂** one of my traps had had the chain cut from the draglog and had been taken + **-quli-**

Awaĝliida-x̂ En 1950 *name of ancient Umnak chief* [[*possibly derived from* **awa-** work, worker]]

Awatanax̂ *see* **Agutana-x̂**

awaya-x̂ E 1909-, **avayaax̂** Au 1909, **avyaax̂** Au 1952 *n.* snowy owl, *Nyctea scandiaca*

Awayax̂ A 1952, **Avayax̂** Au 1909 Nizki Island (Semichi Islands 1081) (*according to Jochelson same as preceding*)

awayqi-x̂ A 1950-, **avayqi-x̂** Au 1952, **axuyqudax̂** En 1982 (-**k**-), 1984 *n.* immature bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (**tiĝla-x̂**)

Hawiigi-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of islets* (Adak Island 858)

awiika-n En 1978 (P. Merculieff) *n.pl.* kind of fish resembling sardines

awiila-lix A 1838 (*unknown* 1971) *vi.* to be sad (Matthew 6:16, E **quliila-**); **awiila-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* gloomy; sad; 1860 distress, despair (Luke 21:25)

awiilaĝ(i)- A 1840 *vi.* to be depressed + ‡-

awiilaĝni-lix A 1860 *vr.* to become discouraged (Luke 18:1, E **inaagni-lix**) + -‡**-ni-**

awiilata-lix A 1838 *vt.* to make gloomy (their faces, Matthew 6:16, E **quliilata-**) + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

ay A 1840- *interjection expressing wonder or contempt* (*e.g.* Mark 9:19, Luke 9:41, E **hii**) *or painful wish* (Luke 19:42, E **aang**) (*cf.* **ayayaa**, **yaa**) oh □ **ay wan anĝaĝinax̂** 1973 oh, this person; oh, my!

aynga-lix A 1838-40 *vi.* to sob, weep (Matthew 2:18, 11:17, E **qida-**, 1870 **qiduuĝi-**) (*cf.* **yaynga-lix**) + **-nga-**

ayngani-lix A 1860 *vr.* to start sobbing (Luke 6:35, E **qiduuĝi-**) + **-nga-ni-**

aya Ea 1910 *interjection* listen! (J 19:11)

ayaa E 1834, En 1909 *interjection* look! (V A 6:2-4; J 75:10-11)

aya- E 1909- *n.* friend (*same as* **aacha-**); Ea 1909 cousin (**asaga-**); **Ayax̂** A 1791 (ayak) *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 906) □ **ayang wan** Ea 1910 my friend here (*address*, J 33:8); **amaan ayagan ngaan tunukuu** Ea 1910 that friend of his said to him (J 33:10); **ayang achaachang** Ea 1909 my beloved cousin (J 9:4); **ayang** (= **aachang**) Ea 1983 my friend (term of address)

aya-lix 1. A 1952- *vi.* to fall, tumble down (as from a cliff, of rock, person *etc.*; *cf.* **ayu-lix**); Au 1952 *vt.* to roll a rock down from a cliff upon (sea lion, 1959:125, 33 (23))

2. E 1805 to menstruate; **aya-x̂** E 1791 *vn.* menstruation; **aya-n** Au 1909 *pl.* menstrual discharge (J 81:16, E **kikagna-n**) (*cf.* **máqax̂si-**)

[[AAY **aya-** to undergo menarche, *probably from Aleut*]]

ayachx̂i-na-x̂ A 1791 (aichxinok) *vt. in* **Iglagiin A.** Let His Dart Fall, *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 75) + **-chx̂i-**

ayadiiĝu-x̂ En 1950 (*unknown* 1982) *vn.* confinement of menstruating girl + *-**diiĝu-**

ayagna-x̂ A 1840- *n.* something slid down (**chatignax̂**), talus + **-gna-** (**-kna-**)

Ayaĝi-n, Ayaĝaĝu-x̂ *see separate entries*

ayaĝigu-lix E 1840 *vi.* to have menses (Zap. 2:107) + **-ĝi-**†- (**-gu-** *conditional?*)

ayana-x̂ *n.* 1. A 1949- cliff + **-na**$_2$-

2. E, Au 1909 girl who has got her first menses (J 81:5, 8, 20, 21, E **ayaga-**) + **-na**$_1$-

ayat-, **ayas** A 1952- *vt.* to drop, dump down (*e.g.* a reindeer carcass from a hill); **inganam ayatii** 1948–52 *n.* kind of crustacean living under rocks on the beach (wider and flatter than **kumtxi-x̂**) + **-t-**

Ayaatu-kux̂ Eu 1791 *vi.* Tends To Fall (?), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 130) + **-aatu-**

ayaya-lix Ea 1909 *vi.* to menstruate; **ayaya-x̂** *vn.* girl who begins to menstruate; **ayayaa**, **ayayaqaa** her menstrual discharge (J 11:2-3, 8, 10) + **-ya-**

haya-lix E 1805- (1909- **aya-lix**), A 1840-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vt.* to request, ask for; to ask in marriage (*cf.* **ayagaĝut-**); to ask, beg (to do something, *cf.* **mangi-lix**) ▫ **xliibax̂ ilagaan hayaa(ngan)-ax̂takung** A 1952 I asked him for bread; **asxinuu ayada** E 1909 ask him for his daughter in marriage; **ayagax̂ igiim hayal** A 1950 to ask for a wife for himself, to woo; **maaĝning ngus hix̂taax̂t txin hayakuq** A 1950 I ask you to tell me what to do, please tell me what to do
[[*perhaps cf.* CAY **payugte-**, I **payuk-** to bring food]]

hayax̂ta-lix E 1878-, A 1840- *vt.* to borrow; to lend, loan (*cf.* **isxuli-lix**) ▫ **Siimon tumhdakix ayax̂talix anqax̂takuqing** En 1935 I borrowed Simon's gun and went out; **duuraan ngus hayax̂tayugaaĝada** A 1952 lend me your dory for a while + **-x̂ta-**

hayax̂tachx̂isix E 1878-1910 *vt.* to lend, loan ▫ **nuusix̂ igiim ayax̂tachx̂isxaax̂tax̂** (*vp.*) **iistakux̂** En 1910 said that a knife should be lent him, asked to borrow a knife (J 54:5) + **-x̂ta-chx̂i-t-**

hayaquliisa-lix E 1870- *vt.* to lend, loan ▫ **qaankun x̂liiman nung hayaquliisalix aĝada** 1870 give me as loan, lend me three loaves (Luke 11:5, A **isxuliiĝning**); **ayaqulix̂taasaaqaan** En 1948- loan it for a while + **-quli-usa-**

ayaasa-lix Eu 1909 *vt.* to ask (**ngaan** him) for (something, J 37:36) + **-usa-**

aya[a]si-, iganam aya[a]cha E 1909 *n.* echo, *lit.* cliff's request, cliff of request (Jochelson) (*cf.* **iganam chankii**) + **-usi-**

ayaasx̂i-lix En 1984 *vi.* to give echo (of cliff, **igana-x̂**); En 1982 (ayasx̂i-) *vt.* to make (it) echo (of person); **ayaasx̂i-x̂** En 1948, 1982 (ayasx̂ix̂), 1984 *vn.* echo (*cf.* **chahlaax-six**, **sulux-six**, **sulgi-x̂**) ▫ **ayaasx̂ii tutakung** En 1984 I heard the echo of it + **-us(i)-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi-**)

ayaasx̂ita-lix En 1978 (P. Merculieff), 1984 *vt.* to make echo from (**igana-x̂** cliff) + **-us(i)-sx̂i-t-(x̂)ta-**

hayaatuna-x̂ Abm 1963 *vn.* good, *lit.* requestable + **-aatu-na**$_2$**-**

ahya- - (*with obsolete suffixes*)
[[*cf.* Y **ayag-**, I **ayak-** to push, *etc.*; AAY **ayaqu(q)** harpoon; CAY **ayauquq**, **asauquq**, **asaaquq** three-pronged bird spear used with a spear-thrower]]

ahyaaku-x̂ En 1950-, A 1952-, **ayaaku-x̂** E 1909, Ea 1983 *n.* play dart, thrown at a hanging whale figure (En **kaamsuuda-x̂**, A **kahya-x̂**); **ayaakum algaa** E 1909, Ea 1983 the whale figure (1909 orc) thrown at, made of cottonwood (1983; *cf.* Jochelson 1933:63) + ***-Vku-**

ayaqsa-x̂ En 1910 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* boy's play spear (*same as* **uuĝluuda-x̂**, J 74:28, 30); **ayaqsa-lix** *vi.* to throw a play spear (J 74:22, 24, *same as* **uuĝluuda-lix**) + ***-q(u)sa-**

ahyaqu-x̂ Eun 1948- (En *also* **ahyaku-x̂**), **ayaqu-x̂** E 1878, 1909, 1941, Eba 1983-84, Au 1909 *n.* fish spear (A **itu-s**); **ayaqu-lix** Ep 1941, **ahyaku-lix** En 1982 to spear, catch fish in a creek with a spear + ***-qu-**

ayaqudaax E 1791, A 1840-1950, **ayuqdaax** E 1909-, **ayuqdaagi-x̂** En 1982 *n.* sea otter spear, small harpoon (Ea 1952 stiff or half stiff, *cf.* **chamnaax**; Ea 1983 with bladder, **sanĝux̂**); **ayuqdaax-six** E 1982- *vi.* to throw a sea otter spear +***-qudaag-**

ayaasaqa-x̂ E 1909-50 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* harpoon (En 1950: nine feet long) with float and line, used from shore on seal and on sea otter at close quarters (En 1948; *cf.* Jochelson 1925:95) + **-usa-qa-**

ayaga-x̂ 1. E 1780-, A 1772-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1881–1963 *n.* wife (*as opposed to* **ugi-x̂**), **ayagaa** his wife; E 1909 brother's wife, A 1952 wife's sister; Ea 1983, **kurulam ayagaa** Ek 1982 queen in cards; **Ayagax̂** A 1952 Pillar Rock (Kiska Island 1046, *cf.* 1047 **Ugiix**); **Ayagaa Tunutux̂** Ea 1983 *name of high mountain* (Krenitzin Islands 52), *lit.* his wife has loud voice

2. E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931 woman (*as opposed to* **tayaĝu-x̂**, *cf.* A **anĝaĝi-x̂**, E **anĝaĝina-x̂**) ▫ **ulam ayagaa** Eb 1871, **ulam nagan ayagaa** A 1840 mistress of the house; **ayagam awaĝanaa** A 1860 female servant (Mark 14:69, E **anĝaĝinam talaĝanagan** *rel.*); **Ayagas Hidaluu** A 1950- "Women's Cape" (Atka 657); **hingan ayagax̂ ayagachxizakux̂** A 1952 that woman is good-looking; **Ayagax̂** Eu 1791 (ayegak) *name of boy* (at Unalaska 89); 1791 *in eleven more names (partly with the meaning wife), e.g.* **Ayagan Algaa** E Umnak Women's Mammal (chief at Umnak 121, moved from 218); **Ayagangin Suqax̂** Eu (ayagagin shokax) His Women (Wives) Were Taken (boy at Unalaska 125); **Ayagan** (*or* **Ayagaan**) **Ukunax̂** E Unimak Found Women (*or* His Wife) (boy); *other names are given under the second component of the names*

3. E 1909-, A 1950- Ab 1892, 1931 adult female of animal (*as opposed to* **alix̂**): **isuĝim/qawam ayagaa** female seal/sea lion; **tanĝaaĝim ayagaa** Eb 1984 female bear; **kasamim ayagaa** En 1984, A 1984 female eider; **qamgaangim ayagaa** En 1984 female emperor goose (A **qagmangim anaa**)

4. E 1909 stick with three notches in the game **yaagaadan** (Jochelson 1933:63, *cf.* **tayaĝu-x̂**); **nuĝim ayagaa** En 1948 kind of rock, softer than **nuĝim aliĝa; saaqudam ayagangin** Ea 1983 stalks of wild celery, *Heracleum lanatum*, without sheaths (*cf.* **alix̂** 4.); **hyaagam ayagaa** E 1834, Eu 1909 larch tree, resinous tree (J 81:4, *perhaps* Sitka spruce); En 1948 hemlock

Ayagachxiza-x̂ Eu 1791 (ayegachxizhak) *n.* Nice Woman, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 89); A 1952- *ordinary noun* + **-chxiza-**

Ayagaachux A 1952 *name of hill* (Adak Island 883) + ***-Vchu-**

ayagaada-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1825- girl (1909: up to 13-14 years old; 1978: 8-17 years old, A **asx̂udgi-x̂**, Au **asquyax**; *cf.* **anĝaĝinaada-x̂**); E Morzhovoi 1791 (ayegadok) *name of elderly man* (at I 64b)

2. E 1840 co-wife (Zap. 2:77); E 1878-, **ayagaaya-x̂** Au 1909 mistress, sweetheart + **-aada-**

Ayagadun A 1791 *n.* Means For Getting Women (?), *name of tributary man* (at Atka 634) + **-t-un** = **-usi-**

ayagaagamax E 1840 *n.* principal wife (Zap. 2:77); En 1950 mature woman (30-40 years old) + **-iigamag-**

Ayagaaguzali-x̂ E Sanak 1791 (ayegaguzhalik) *n.* Only Woman, *name of tributary man* + **-iiguzali-**

ayagaĝa-l A 1952 *vp.* to have been taken for wife (**Niiĝugim ilaan** by an Atkan, N.M. 3:5); **ayagaĝana-x̂** E 1909 *vpn.* which is had as a wife + **-ĝa-**

ayagaĝi-x̂ 1. E 1791, 1805, A 1791, 1840, Ab 1931–63 *vn.* married, **aygaĝiĝulux** unmarried; **Ayagaĝinax̂** A 1791 (ayegaginox) Had (*or* Having) A Wife, *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 905); **ayagaĝi-lakan** A 1952- *vi.neg.* to be unmarried

2. E 1791 having a woman *or* women in it *or* on it *in personal names*: **Ulaa Ayagaĝix̂** Eu His House Has Women In It (tributary man at Unalaska 125); **Chiĝanaa Ayagaĝix̂** E Unimak His River Has A Woman (*or* Women) In It (elderly man); **Kilmaa Ayagaĝix̂** Eu His Belly Has A Woman On It (tributary man at Unalaska 120); **Kitakix Ayagaĝix̂** Eu (Kitaki ayagagix) His Feet Have A Woman On Them (tributary man at Unalaska 120) + **-ĝi-**

ayagaĝiqada-l A 1950- *vi.* to lose his wife, **tayaĝum ayagaĝiqadanaa** widower; **ayagaĝiqadax̂ta-x̂** E 1878-1948 *vn.* widower + **-ĝi-qada-x̂ta-**

ayagaĝiisa-na-x̂ Eu 1791 (ayegagisanax) *vt. in* **Chaan A.** Copulated By Means of His Hand, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 89) + **-ĝi-usa-**

ayagax̂ta-lix E 1909, Ab 1963 *vt.* to have as a wife, be married to; to have intercourse with (*e.g.* J 4:14); **ayagax̂tana-ng** E 1909 my (man's) brother's wife (*also* En 1950); wife's sister; brother's wife's sister (*so Jochelson's ms.*; 1933:70 "wife's brother's sister") + **-x̂ta-**

ayagaĝut-, **ayagaĝusix** E 1909, Au 1909, **ayagux̂six** E 1909-, **ayagax̂six** En 1982 *vt.* to ask in marriage (*cf.* **ĥaya-lix**); Ea 1952- *vi.* to look for a wife ◘ **asxinuu nung ayagaĝuchaa** E 1909 ask his daughter in marriage for me; **ugiĝiix̂tax̂ ayagaĝusxadagalikum** (*vp.*) **ugiĝiitunaĝulux** En 1910 she was constantly courted for marriage but did not want to marry (J 62:2) + **-ĝut-**

ayagaala-lix E 1870, A 1838- *vp.* to be taken for wife (**ngaan** by or for him, Luke 1:27; N.M. 3:3) + **-ula-**

Ayagalga-qa-n-ulux E Unimak 1791 (ayegalga kanulyuk) *pp. pl.neg.* Not Taken By Women (?), *name of boy* + **-lga-**

ayagalĝi-lix 1. E 1832-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **ayagaĝli-l** Au 1909; **ayagalĝisix** E 1878, A 1950, Ab 1931 *vt.* to marry, give a wife; *vr.* to marry, get a wife ◘ **ting ayagalĝikuqing** E 1870 I got married (Luke 14:20, A *similarly*); **ayagaĝiqadal aalax hiisal txin ayagalĝis** A 1950 to lose his wife and marry a second time, remarry

2. E 1791 to provide with women, bring women to *in names of tributary men*: **Ulaan Ayagalĝinax̂** Eu Brought Women To His House (at Unalaska 89); **Tanaan Ayagalĝinax̂** Ea Brought Women To His Place (at Krenitzin I. 42) + **-lĝi-**

ayagali- E, A 1791 *vt.* to deprive of women *or* his wife, take women away from *in personal names*: **Kanaax̂ Ayagalinax̂** E Unimak Took Women Away From The Koniag (boy); **Alidax̂ Ayagalinax̂** Ea Deprived A. Of His Wife (tributary man at Krenitzin I. 1); **Tanaan** (*or* **Tanan** *for* **Tanas**) **Ayagalinax̂** A Took Women Away From His Island (*or* The Islands) (tributary man at Adak 854) + **-li-**

ayagaliga-x̂ E 1870-, A 1860-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *n.* future wife, bride (*e.g.* John 3:29) + **-liga-**

ayagaasa-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vrt.* to marry, take for wife ◘ **hamakus suĝanaqangis ilaan sulka igim ayagaasamaayaqaa hiilax̂tadax̂** A 1840 (her husband) took those needle-works of hers from her and finally took her for wife (again), it is said (V B 3:9); **ayagaasadix quchximdix ax̂six** Ea 1910 (the two brothers) putting between them the one they had taken for wife (J 17:74); **Ayagaasakuu** Eu 1791 (aiyaga saku) Married Her, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 89) + **-usa-**

ayagata-l A 1977, **aayaxtaada-lix** En 1950 *vr.* to try to appear womanly ◘ **ayagam txin aayaxtaadaa** En woman who primps herself (to make herself more womanly); **Ayagataqax̂** E Unimak 1791 (ayegatakax) Made (into) A Woman (?), *name of tributary man* + **-t-(x̂)ta-aada-**

Ayagatu-x̂ E Tigalda 1791 (ayega tuk) *vn.* Has A Big Wife, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 4) + **-tu-**

ayagayuux-six A 1791- *vi.* to try to find himself a wife, to woo (1791 "wedding") + **-yuug-**

ayagayuukaĝi-lix A 1840 *vi.* to woo + **-yuug-qaĝi-**

ayagiiĝlu-x̂ A 1838-62 *n.* maidservant, bondwoman (Matthew 26:69, Luke 12:45, 22:56, E **anĝaĝinam talaĝanaa**) + ***-iiĝlu-**

a[a]yagiiĝu-x̂ E 1791-1909 *n.* man transformed into a woman, transvestite, hermaphrodite (Jochelson 1933:71: in tales; Merck 1791 apparently man used as woman; Zap. 2:115: a dishonest man called so in disdain); **aaygiiĝu-x̂** Ea 1910 a person totally unable to go in baidarka and hunt; a man of weak disposition, not industrious (Jochelson, *ms.*), incompetent (J 33:1) (*cf.* **tayaĝiiĝu-x̂**) + ***-iiĝu-**

ayagáadax-six A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *vi.* to not dare

Ayag(u)daang Eu 1975-84 *name of small bay* (Unalaska 70)

Ayaĝaĝu-x̂ A 1950- *name of narrow lagoon* (Atka 625)

Ayaĝi-n Eapu 1909- *n.pl.* (E 1840, Zap. 2:277 †ayaq) Makushin Volcano (Unalaska 87)

ayaĝi-lix E 1834-, A 1791-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be ashamed, to be bashful; **ayaĝi-x̂** 1834-1909 *vn.* shame (Au **samax̂**); **ayaĝi-ĝ-ulux** E 1832-38 *vn.neg.* shameless (Matthew 5:22)

ayaĝidgu-lix A 1840, 1984 *vr.* to be ashamed, bashful + **-dgu-**

ayaĝiĝi-ĝ-ulux E 1870 (Matthew 5:22 an'giĝiĝúluk *misprint*), **ayaĝiĝi-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (ayagiĝiĝúlux) *vn.neg.* shameless + **-ĝi-**

ayaĝix̂ta-lix E 1832-, A 1860- *vt.* to be ashamed of (person, fact); E 1832-70 to feel shame for (person, Matthew 21:37) □ **hayam malgaa ayaĝix̂takuqing** E 1870 I'm ashamed to beg, *lit.* of making begging (Luke 16:3, A *similarly*) + **-x̂ta-**

ayaĝiila-lix A 1862 *vp.* to be an object of shame: **taliĝim ama mikam ayaĝiilalakan malganangis** dancing and play shamelessly performed, shameless dancing and play + **-ula-**

ayaĝina-lix E 1833-, A 1973-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to be disrespectful; **ayaĝinan-malgangin** E 1870 lasciviousness, *lit.* doing things to be ashamed of (Mark 7:22, A **malx̂unu-x̂**); A 1840 to be ashamed; **ayaĝina-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* shame, (bad) conscience + **-na**$_2$**-**

ayaĝinaasa-l A 1973- *vt.* to treat with no respect + **-na**$_2$**-usa-**

ayaĝini-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vr.* to become ashamed, get bashful; En 1984 to blush; E 1982 *vt.* to abash, embarrass □ **hlax̂ txin ayaĝinix̂taa(ĝan)-ax̂takux̂** A 1952 the boy got bashful + **-ni-**

ayaĝ(i)niisa-lix E 1983-84 *vrt.* to become ashamed of + **-ni-usa-**

ayaĝiqatu-lix E 1909-48, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be given to being ashamed, to be bashful (Au **samaqatu-l**); **angaĝim ayaĝiqatuu** 1909 a bashful person + **-qatu-**

ayaĝiisa-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to be ashamed of (fact) □ **wan idmaan ukuchx̂isxaa ayaĝiisaam** being ashamed to let see her pregnancy (J 16:8) + **-usa-**

ayaĝiiza-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* honor, respect + **-aaza-** (**-aada-**)

ayaĝiizadguusa-lix A 1840 *vt.* to honor; 1862 *vrt.* to use (the Lord's name) with great awe + **-aaza-dgu-usa-**

ayaĝiizaala-x̂ aslita-x̂ A 1838-60 *vn.* worthy of being venerated, respectable (Luke 1:3; 14:8 **ilamiis** more than you); reverend (priest, 1838 Preface VI, E **samanax̂** = **samtalgax̂**) + **-aaza-ula-**

ayaĝiizana-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* honest □ **angaĝim angaĝigan ayaĝiizanaa** an honest person + **-aaza-na**$_2$**-**

ayaĝiizanaachxuza-x̂ A 1836-40 *vn.* very reverend (father, 1839 Preface XVII, E **samanaasaadax̂**), venerable (1836:20, E **amagnaasaadax̂**) + **-aaza-na**$_2$**-iichxuza-**

ayaĝiizaasa-lix A 1840-62 *vt.* to respect, venerate (the Lord's name) + **-aaza-usa-**

ayaĝiizaasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* respect + **-aaza-usi-**

ayaĝit-, **ayaĝisix** E 1909 *vt.* to put to shame; A 1952- *vr.* to become ashamed, get bad conscience □ **Imaan ayaĝitikux̂** E 1909 he put John to shame, **Imaan ayaĝitikuu** John put him to shame + **-t-**

ayaĝitaada-l Ab 1931 [*vr.*] to be shy + **-t-(x̂)taaada-**

ayaĝidusa-lix Ea 1910, A 1860- *vrt.* to become ashamed of (**manadix** what they did, John 8:9, E **ayaĝix̂talix**); to feel shame for, respect (person, Luke 20:13, E **ayaĝix̂ta-**); **Anĝiin Ayaĝidusanax̂** E Umnak 1791 (angyn ayegydusanax) Made Ashamed By His Call, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 74 or 82) + **-t-usa-**

ayaĝitx̂uda-x̂ A 1840 (-tx-) *vn.* proud; pride; A 1973, 1984 (E) *vr.* to be embarrassed + **-tx̂uda-** (**-tuqda-**)

ayaĝiyax̂ta-lix A 1840 *vt.* (to try) to put to shame + **-ya-x̂ta-**

ayax̂si- 1. **ayax̂si-s** A 1860 *n.pl.* temporary shelters (John 7:2, E **ix̂sun**, *see* **nix̂su-x̂**)

2. Au 1952 *aux.v.* to do last night (A **dayax̂si-x̂**) □ **ma avix̂ maaĝal ayax̂six̂** he came in last night

ayaaĝu-x̂ E 1804-, **ayax̂u-x̂** A 1950-, **ayaĝu-x̂** A 1840, Au 1909, Am 1963 *n.* cane, walking stick, staff (*cf.* **tmuusi-x̂**)

[[AY **ayaruq**; CSY **ayaviiq**, I **ayauppiaq** id.]]

ayax̂uĝi-l A 1950- *vi.* to have or use a stick □ **ayax̂uĝil aygaxs** walking with a stick + **-ĝi-**

ayaaĝux̂ta-lix E 1909, **ayaĝux̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to use as a staff □ **aliĝikucham saamin chux̂taqax̂tagan saamix̂ ayaĝux̂taa** Au 1909 a little old man with iron clothes and an iron staff (J 82:14) + **-x̂ta-**

ayaaĝuusa-lix En 1910 *vrt.* to take as a staff □ **kaasxiin igiim ayaaĝuusalix** taking her sewing stand as a staff (J 49:30) + **-usa-**

hayamda-lix A 1860- *vi.* to be unsteady (*e.g.* a box in a boat); *neg.* to be steady (*also fig.*, 1860 in the fear of God)

[[*cf.* I **paya-** to be unsteady; to be weak; to be unable to manage, *etc.*]]

Hayan-axti-x̂ Au 1909 *name of village at Attu* (J 85:4-5) (**Hayan** *perhaps* = A **hadan (had-), axti-x̂** *perhaps vn. of* **ax-t-**: approach to it *or the like*)

ayangchi-x̂ En 1948, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63 *n.* mast (*cf.* **maasta-x̂**)

ayangi-x̂ E 1778-, A 1791-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* fog; E 1909 leaden color, gray color; *vi.* to be foggy □ **ayangix̂ sutukux̂** A 1950 the fog is dense; **ayangiqadal ax̂takux̂** A 1950 there seems to be no more fog; **ulam ayangii** E 1909 a gray house

ayangidgaax̂-s A 1952- *vi.* to be misty, light fog (one can see through it) + *-**dg-aaĝ-**

Aayangiilgi-s A 1840- *n.pl.* Little Fogs, *name of bay* (Amlia 180) + *-**Vlgi-**

ayangit-, **ayangisix** E 1978, A 1950 *vi.* to start being foggy □ **ayangitikux̂** the fog came in + **-t-**

ayangitu-lix E 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to be much fog; to be fogged in (as of island, **tanax̂**) + **-tu-**

ayaqaa E 1909- *interjection of fear or wonder* oh (J 43:42) (Au **atʳanga**); **ayaqaagaatii** En 1948-, **ayaqa[a]ga[a]tiya[a]** E 1834 (-ĝ-), **ayaqaaga[a]ting** E 1909, Ep 1941, **ayaaqagaating** Ea 1983 *interjection of wonder*, "holy smokes" (1983)

ayayaa E 1983, A 1973- *interjection of dismay or the like*
[[AAY **ay'ayaa**, Ch **ayaayaa** *expression of surprise, being overwhelmed*]]

ayxa-lix E 1860-, A 1860-, **ayga-lix** E 1832-38 *vt.* to exceed, be more or greater *etc.* than; E *vi.* to be haughty, stubborn; **ayxa-x̂**, **ayga-x̂** *vn.* more than; E 1860-70, A 1840-60 high, big (*cf.* **anguna-lix**) □ **hachigaqax̂ txin hachiganax̂ ayxalakax̂** E 1870 the pupil is not greater than his teacher (Matthew 10:24, 1838 **ayga-**); **uluungidim hatix̂ ayxax̂ slux̂tal** A 1950 he is more than seventy years old; **Kasakam aslaan mayaaĝigumas agudaqamas ayxax̂ agudaqalinas** A 1936 in the Russian period, when we hunted we began to make more than we used to make; **hawakus aguĝiisanangin ayxangis** A 1860 those big buildings (Mark 13:2, E **udakun agulgaqam angunangin**); **uliigim ayxakigulux** E 1860-70 sandals, *lit.* not-high boots (Mark 6:9, A **kitam hukix**); **angaĝinax̂ ayxakux̂** En 1978 the woman is stubborn (haughty); **ayxam malgaa** E 1870 haughtiness, arrogance (Mark 7:22, A **max̂itax̂**); **tanamaguuĝugan aygaa** A 1840 great czar; **slam aygaa** A 1840 strong wind

ayxaasa-l A 1952- *vt.* to exceed by □ **ataqan ayxaasakux̂** it exceeds by one, there is one too many + **-usa-**

ayxat- E 1860-70 *vt.* to make exceed: **hingaya qaankun sisan dinaariyan ilangiin ayxasxalix** (*vp.*) **agasxaqadaguun** if that had been sold for more than three hundred denarii, pence (Mark 14:5); A 1840 to increase, augment; **aygasix** A 1840 the more so + **-t-**

aygata-lix E 1838 *vt.* to do more than (Matthew 5:20, 1870 **ayxan ma-**); **ayxatam malgaa** E 1860 = **ayxam malgaa** 1870; A 1840 to increase, augment + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

aygax-six E 1778-, A 1791-, Au 1909, Ab 1931–63, **agyax-s** Am 1982 *vi.* to walk (person, animal); to go (**Hamaan kadan** ahead of Him, Luke 1:17; A of baidarka); A *vt.* to walk on, along (**tanax̂** the ground; **alaĝum hangada** the surface of the sea, 1860 Mark 6:48, *ibid.* 49 and E **ax-ta-lix**); **aygax** E, A 1909, **aygagi-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* walk, walking distance; A 1840 procession □ **quganas kugan aygaxhlikuqaa qaxsal ayuu(ngan)-ax̂takuq** A 1952 I was walking on the rocks until I slipped and fell; **sumuutam aygaga** A 1838, E 1870 a sabbath day's walk (Acts 1:12); **aalax sisax alitxuĝim aygagin** E 1870 two hundred foot soldiers (Acts 23:23)
[[*cf.* Y **ayag-**, I **ayak-** to leave, go away, travel, *etc.*; *if not derived from* **ayux-six**]]

aaygagaada-lix En 1950- *vi.* to walk slowly + **-aada-**

aygagala-lix E 1819-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vp.* to be carried (by somebody walking, *cf.* **akiiĝala-lix**) □ **asx̂ax̂taa tanasxaaĝan aygagalakuĝ-aan** Eu 1909 when he was carried dead to be buried (J 85:15) + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

aygagasa-lix E 1791-, A 1791-, **agyagusa-** Am 1982, *vt.* to walk with, carry; Ab 1963 to drag □ **Uĝaluun Aygagasanax̂** Ea 1791 Walked With His Spear, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 43); **anaĝix̂ sux̂talix aygagasakux̂** E 1978 she is carrying something, *lit.* holding walking with; **kixtal aygagasal** A 1950 carry in the mouth (of dog); **alitxux̂-aygagasa-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* colonel + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

aygagasana-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* leader + **-asa-** (**-usa-**) **-na$_1$-**

aygagdu-lix E 1804-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to walk fast; **aaygagduudakux̂** En 1950 he is walking faster (+ **-aada-**) + **-du-**

aygagiyuduux-six A 1909 *vi.* to make walking movements (*perhaps* dance, J 77:167) + -(V)**yuduug-**

aygagna-x̂ E, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *n.* walker □ **aygagnax̂ lil, kay aygagnax̂ lil, qakun aygagnan!** Au a walker appears, also [another] walker appears, three walkers! (people showing up, J 82:27); **aygagnam kamga** E 1838-70 leader (Matthew 2:6, A **tuku-x̂**) + **-na$_1$-**

aygagnaax̂(a)saqali-da E 1909 start trying to carry it! + **-naaĝ-asa-** (**-usa-**)

aygagnisa-lix E, Au 1909 *vt.* to wait for (sea otter) to arrive + **-nisa-**

aygaxsxa-lix *vp.* 1. E 1909 to be walked on: **kuming aygaxsxakuqing** I am walked on, they walk on me

2. A 1860 to proceed (of time): **uluung chasis hadangin aygaxsxakus ilingin** at the seventh hour (John 4:52, E **uluung chasam ilan**) + -(**t**)-**sxa-** (**-lga-**)

aygaxsu-lix En 1948 *vi.* to be good at walking; *neg.* to be crippled + **-su-** (**-zu-**)

aygaxt-, **aygaxsix** E 1834-, A 1840-, Au 1909, **agyaxcha-** Am 1982 *vr.* to start walking, walk off; A to start going □ **ting aygaxsaĝutalaaĝanaqing** E 1909 I started walking again (earlier today); **iqyaan aygagiiĝan txin aygaxs aguun** A 1952 (he said that) when his baidarka started going (N.M. 3:92) + **-t-**

aygaxtula-lix E 1832-34 *vp.* to be carried off (by somebody walking); **ngiin aygaxtulaax̂tax̂** A 1971 let's walk off with it + **-t-ula-**

aygaxtusa-lix E 1909, A 1840-, Au 1909 *vrt.* to walk off with □ **sulka igiim aygaxtusakuu** A 1952 he took it and walked off with it + **-t-usa-**

a[a]ygakaaĝu-x̂ E 1805, 1825, 1870 (Luke 9:58, 13:32), En 1950, **aaykaaĝu-x̂** E 1834- *n.* fox (1950: because he's the one that walks around), red fox, *Vulpes fulva* (*cf.* **uuquchiing**); **aaykaaĝum quhmaa** 1878 white fox, **aaykaa-**

ĝum chidĝaayuu blue fox, **aaykaaĝum chumnuga** cross fox, **aaykaaĝum qaxchikluu** black fox; **aaykaaĝum uluudaa** En 1984 red fox, **aaykaĝum siguu** cross fox; **aaykaaĝu-lix** En 1936 *vi.* to catch a fox; **aaykaaĝunaax̂-six** E 1909 *vi.* to hunt for (-**naaĝ**-) foxes ◻ **aaykaaĝux̂ asix qakux̂** En 1979 (P. Merculieff) he eats with the fox, *that is* late in the evening + *-**kaaĝu-**

aygaĝasi-x̂ E 1804-34 *n.* basket; E 1878 berry basket of grass; Ea 1952, **ayĝaĝasi-x̂** Eu 1984 pack-basket (*cf.* **anguĝachx̂u-x̂**, **isx̂ati-x̂**, **axsux̂ti-x̂**, **ukuuta-x̂**) ◻ **qiigam aygax̂sii** En 1978 grass basket; **igluqam aygax̂siĝnaa** Ea 1983 basket made of sealskin thongs

aaygaĝachaada-x̂ E 1839 (axyaĝachàda-) *n.* small basket (into which Moses was put, Hist. 24, A **angsux̂ti-** = **axsux̂ti-x̂**) + -**aada-**

aygax̂chxuuda-x̂ E 1910- *n.* old worn pack-basket (J 14:9) + *-**chxuuda-**

aygax̂tuuqda-x̂ En 1950- *n.* pack-basket of sedge (1950); Eu 1984 fish basket + -‡-

aygi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1791, 1952-, **ayĝi-x̂** En 1952-, A 1840 *n.* hill, hillock (*cf.* **ayngi-x̂**, **amti-x̂**, **qaya-x̂**); **Aygim Asaĝigan Anii** En 1949 *name of a lake south of Nikolski*, "the lake of the named hill" (*or* "the hill with reefs outside it", *near* Umnak 104), **Lalum Aygikix** The Two Cedar Hillocks, *name of "little bluffs"* (Adak Island 892)

aygaayu-l A 1952- *vt.* to pile up; **Aygaayu-x̂** *name of island where Russians killed by Aleuts were piled up* (Adak Island 880); **aygaayu-x̂** A 1840 embankment + **Vyu-**

a[a]ygiida-n E 1909 *n.pl.* ornamental triangles representing hills (Jochelson 1933:66) + -**aada-**

Aygiĝaĝina-x̂, **Agyiĝaĝina-x̂** Au 1909 *name of rock* (J 80:23) + -**ĝa-ĝi-na**$_1$-

aygi-lakax̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vi.neg.* is worthless, unworthy (*cf.* **maqi-lakan**)

aaygiiĝu-x̂ *see under* **ayaga-x̂**

ayx̂a-lix E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **ayĝa-lix** Eba 1952- *vi.* to travel, go by sea (*cf.* **ayux-six**); A to move (*also* of feces); to swim (of sea animals and birds, *cf.* **guchix-six**); Ab 1963 to circle (of bird); A 1950- to go by (of months); **ayx̂a-x̂** E 1834-1909, A 1840, Ab 1963 *vn.* travel, trip ◻ **ayx̂alix tanaan nuuĝan aĝikuĝ-aan** En 1910 going (in his baidarka), when he was about to reach his place (J 48:70); **hawaan huzugaan quchigmax ayx̂al txidix ukux̂taaguzaqalinas ax̂takus** A 1952 traveling between each other they had begun to see each other all the time (N.M. 3:2); **ayx̂ax̂ ii hinga** A 1952 does it (the boat) move?; **sitxingis ayx̂aatulakan txin anglital** A 1952 his feces not wanting to move, he is straining; **tugidam chix̂taatudangis ayx̂aqalinaziin mal chix̂tax̂ txin haaĝataatulakan umamakux̂** A 1950 the rainy months have begun to go by, so the rain is not going to stop now

ayx̂aada-l A 1952 *vi.* to barely move (of boat) + -**aada-**

ayĝax̂talix Ea 1983 *vi.* to travel, take a trip ◻ **aalax tayaĝux naadaan ayĝax̂tanax ax̂takux** two men took a trip [here] from the west + -**x̂ta-**

ayx̂aala-lix E 1978, A 1952- *vp.* to be traveled with, to be used as a boat (**iĝilax̂** baidar, N.M. 1:25); **alaĝum ayĝaalaa** A 1840 *vn.* navigation + -**ula-**

ayx̂ana-x̂ E 1909 *n.* traveling companion (Au **ayuxtana-x̂**); A 1840 (-ĝ)- traveler ◻ **kama ayx̂anaan** E 1909 where is your companion? **kiin ayx̂anax̂taltxin** whom are you traveling with? + -**na**$_1$-

ayx̂aasa-lix E 1978, A 1840- *vt.* to travel with, take along in a boat + -**usa-**

ayx̂aasi-x̂ E 1860- (1870, Mark 6:47, **ha-**), A 1860-, Ab 1931–63, Am 1982 **ayĝaasi-x̂** A 1838-40 *n.* means for traveling: boat (*cf.* **iqya-x̂**, **nix̂ala-x̂**; **suna-x̂**, **duura-x̂**, **skiifa-x̂**); vehicle; **igluqam ayx̂aasiĝahlinangis** A 1952 all sorts of skin boats (N.M. 1:16); **ayx̂aasim sutuĝii** En 1978 sailboat, **ayx̂aasim aalax kulisax̂taa** bicycle, *lit.* vehicle with two wheels; **qichidusim kungin ayx̂aasix̂** E 1870 vehicle on wheels (explanation of chariot, Acts 8:28) + -**usi-**

ayx̂aachaĝi-l A 1952-, **ayx̂aasiĝi-l** Am 1982 *vi.* to have boat, go in boat ◻ **ayx̂aachaĝil hawaaĝanas** they came there in boats (baidarkas, N.M. 3:11) + -**us(i)-aĝi-** (-**ĝi-**)

ayx̂aasx̂ita-l A 1952 *vi.* (*perhaps for vr.*) to have taken (*e.g.* borrowed) a boat for going out, to be in a boat (N.M. 3:12) + -**us(i)-sx̂i-** (-**lĝi-**)-**t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

ayx̂at-, **ayx̂asix** E 1860-, A 1860-, **ayĝasix** Ea 1952- *vr.* to start, set out in a boat, A *also* on land; A to start moving ◻ **agangudaĝan tuman ayx̂asax̂tan** E 1870 let us set out, go across to the other side (of the lake, Mark 4:35, A *likewise*); **haman isiiĝan txidix ayx̂atikus** A 1952 they set out to cross over that one (sound, N.M. 3:25); **akaluĝim il txin ayx̂asaĝan aĝikum** A 1860 when he was about to set out on a journey (Mark 13:34, E 1870 **txin aygaxsaĝan maayulix**); **txin ayx̂atiiĝutakux̂** A 1952 (the boat) started again + -**t-**

ayx̂atachx̂i-l A 1950 *vt.* to send (a letter) (*cf.* E **aygaxtachx̂i-lix**) + -**t-**(**x̂**)**ta-chx̂i-**

ayx̂atu-x̂ (*or* **ayx̂aatu-x̂**) E 1909 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *vn.* runner, person good at traveling + -**tu-** (-**aatu-**)

ayĝax̂-six E 1832-, A 1950-, **ayĝaĝiya-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to shake, tremble (*cf.* **usxu-lix**, **uyĝux̂-six**); En 1948-50 to be nervous, shaky

ayĝaĝasa-l A 1952 *vr.* to rush (of wind) + -**asa-** (-**usa-**)

ayĝax̂t-, **ayĝax̂six** E 1838-, A 1952-, **ayĝaĝiyas** Au 1909 *vt.* to shake; *vr.* to be shaken; to start trembling ◻ **adgilax malgalix aguun tanax̂ ayĝax̂dakux̂** En 1978 whenever there is an earthquake, it shakes the ground; **higasxal ting ayĝax̂s angaliq** A 1952 I started trembling with cold + -**t-**

hayi-l Au 1909 *vt.* to warm, heat (*same as* **unĝut**^{r}**a-**, *see* **huĝ-na-t-**)

aaykaaĝu-x̂ *see* **aaygakaaĝu-x̂** *under* **aygax-six**

ayku-x̂ E 1791-1819, A 1791-1952, Ab 1892, 1963 (h-) *n.* dog (*cf.* **saagla-x̂, sabaaka-x̂**); Ea 1791 *name of chief* (at Krenitzin I. 96)
[[AAY Kod. **aikuq** dog *probably from Aleut*; *in pre-colonial times there seem to have been no dogs in the Aleutian Islands, but on Alaska Peninsula there might have been*]]

aymit-, aymisix Ea 1909 (*unknown* Eaun 1983-84) *vi.* to play (**asix** with a woman), copulate (J 10:29) (*cf.* **mika-lix**)

ayngi-x̂ En 1948- *n.* knoll (*cf.* **aygi-x̂**); **a[a]yngiida-x̂** 1948 small (-**aada**-) knoll

ayngila-lix En 1948- *vi.* to be full of knolls, sand dunes, be a rolling country (*cf.* **qaya-la-lix**) + **-la-**

ayqi-lakan A 1977- *vi.neg.* to do not find anything hard to do; **tayaĝum ayqiĝulaa** man who does not find anything hard to do
[[*perhaps from* *__ayuqi-__, *cf.* I **ayuq-** to be unable to reach something; GRI **ajor-nar-poq** it is impossible, difficult]]

ayqidgu- (to force several): **ayqidgux̂taasi-x̂** A 1840 *n.* compulsion, constraint + **-dgu-x̂ta-usi-**

ayqidguna-lix A 1840- *vi.* to be difficult to do + **-dgu-na**$_2$**-**

ayqidgunaasa-lix A 1840 *vt.* to do with difficulty + **-dgu-na**$_2$**-usa-**

ayqix̂ta-lix E 1833-34, A 1860- *vt.* to find difficult (A *e.g.* **awax̂** a work; E 1834 to be in a narrow place unable to turn) □ **verblyuudax̂ haluusim damlukix axsmihliiĝan ayqix̂tazuukaĝulax** ... A 1860 a camel will not find it hard[er] to pass through the eye of a needle (than ..., Mark 10:25) + **-x̂ta-**

ayqix̂taqaĝi-ĝ-ulax A 1860 *vn.neg.* free, without constraint (John 8:32, E **qiquchaĝiĝulux**) + **-x̂ta-qaĝi-**

ayqix̂taqalĝi-lakan A 1860 *vt.neg.* to set free (John 8:36, E **qiquchaĝiĝulux hit-**) + **-x̂ta-qalĝi-**

ayqina-lix En 1984, A 1838- *vi.* to be difficult, hard (*cf.* **kayuĝna-lix**); A 1952- to be sick and cry all the time (child); **ayqina-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* difficulty; E Umnak 1791 (aixkinax) *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 39) □ **hangalgaa ayqinal** 1952 it is hard to climb; **Niiĝuĝim tunuu ayqinal** the Atka language is difficult; **alaqaĝizulagiin Aguuĝum angaligan il aĝasxaa, qanan sanaatax̂ ngiin ayqinaasax̂takux̂!** 1860 how hard it is for rich people to enter the Kingdom of God (Mark 10:23, E **kayuĝnaasaadakux̂**) + **-na**$_2$**-**

ayqini-lix En 1948 [*vr.*?] to dread (= **iĝayngani-lix**); **ayqinichx̂i-lix** [*vt.*] to be awed (**iĝaynganichx̂i-lix**); **ayqinichx̂isix** E 1868 *vr.* to be in rage (**ngaan** at him); **ayqiniĝa-lakan** E 1833:60 *vp. neg.* not to be grieved; **ayqinix̂ta-lix** E 1834, Ep 1941 [*vr.*?] to be sorry for what one did (1834: make mistakes); A 1984 *vr.* to have a hard time; **ayqinix̂taasa-lix** E 1839 *vrt.* to endeavor (Cat. 47) + **-ni-chx̂i-**, **-ĝa-**, **-x̂ta-usa-**

ayqiniisax̂ta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to make it difficult for, to hinder □ **Hadaming waaĝaax̂tas ayqiniisax̂talagaaqachi** do not hinder them from coming to Me (Mark 10:14, E 1860 **ngiin aĝlix̂taasaaĝanachi**) + **-ni-usa-x̂ta-**

ayqiisa-qa-x̂ E Unimak 1791 (aikïisakax) *pp. in* **Tukuu A.** His Chief Was Hard To Deal With (?), *name of tributary man* + **-usa-**

ayqit-, ayqisix A 1840- *vt.* to force □ **ting ayqisxal** (*vp.*) **angalikux̂** 1973 I was forced, had a hard time (*e.g.* working) today + **-t-**

ayqid(u)sa-lix En 1948 *vt.* to tighten or block [with something] + **-t-usa-**

Ayqidusi-x̂ Eu 1791 (aixkedusix) *n.* (means for) Forcing *or* Blocking, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 130) + **-t-usi-**

ayqita-lix E 1833- *vt.* to force, compel (*cf.* **qiquta-lix**); En 1984 *vr.* to try hard + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ayqitaasa-lix En 1984 *vrt.* to try hard to do + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

ayu-lix E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to fall over, tumble (*cf.* **awaaĝa-lix; it-, isix**); to capsize in baidarka (*cf.* **hut-, husix**) □ **kitakix hatax̂s ayukux̂** A 1950 his feet slipped and he fell; **haang ayul haang asx̂anax̂** A 1952 there he fell and died (N.M. 3:74); **ayulakan** A 1950-52 without falling, don't fall (= good-bye)
[[*cf.* I **ayu-** to go on ahead, get a head start, to die, CAY to progress, spread. *Cf. also* **aya-lix**]]

ayux̂ta-l A 1973 *vi.* to lie down prostrate for a while (as for drinking from a creek); **Quganax̂ Ayux̂tax̂** Ea 1791 (Kuganok ayuxtax) The Stone Tumbles, *name of chief* (at Krenitzin I. 43) + **-x̂ta-**

ayula-lix E 1948- *vi.* to fall down (Ea 1983 **sigaquudang kugan** on my face) + **-la-**

ayumaaqu-l A 1971- *vi.* to limp (*cf.* **iix̂i-lix**) + ***-maaqu-**

ayumix-six En 1948 *vi.* to fall down [repeatedly] (as when weak or tired) + **-mig-**

ayuna-x̂ Ab 1931–63 *vn.* corpse, dead person + **-na**$_1$**-**

ayut-, ayusix E 1791, 1909-, A 1838-, Au 1909 *vt.* to fell, bring down (*e.g.* reindeer); cut down (grass); to knock down; A 1973 *vr.* to fall flat; **ayuti-x̂** A 1973 *vn.* cut grass □ **atix̂ tayaĝum sukuu [sukan] ayutxaa** E 1909 ten men grabbed him and knocked him down (J 85:27); **Qayax̂ Ayunax̂** E Unimak 1791 (kayax ayunok) Knocked Down The Hill (cf. J 71:181), *name of tributary man*; **hamang aduuting mas hamang ting ayutinaq** A 1973 I fell full length there + -t-

ayutachx̂i-l A 1973 *vr.* to let oneself be felled (E **awaaĝatachx̂i-lix**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

Ayutxaĝiila-x̂ E Unimak 1791 *vn.* Used For Bringing Down, *name of tributary man* (at I 86) + **-t-xaĝi-ula-**

ayuya-lix E 1978, A 1973- *vt.* to try to turn or tip over □ **qiigaan ayuyal umamakux̂** A 1971 *lit.* it is trying to turn its grass over now = it is blowing hard + **-ya-**

ayu-lix E 1909 *vt.* to prop up, shore (**iqya-x̂** baidarka)
[[*perhaps cf.* CAY **ayag-ta** prop, support, *etc.*]]

ayulĝi-lix E 1909 *vt.* to provide with a prop, to shore (**iqyaan** his baidarka) + **-lĝi-**

ayuusa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to prop, shore with □ **iqyax̂ yaagax̂ ngaan ayuusada** shore the baidarka with a stick + **-usa-**

ayu-x E 1812-, Au 1909 (J 82:26), Ab 1963, **ahyu-x** A 1780-, **aayu-x** Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.du.* buttocks (*sg.* one buttock, Ea 1983 buttocks, rump); **aayum agyaaĝing** Au sacrum (*see* **aadxaax̂**), **aayum ulukix** flesh of the buttocks; **ayukin** En 1984 the side of your hips and thighs; *cf.* **Aku-uĝu-**
[[*probably derived from* **at-**$_1$, *cf.* **kang-ayu-**]]

hayu-x̂ E 1840- (1909- **a-**) A 1909-52, Au 1909 *n.* partition of sleeping place in a sod house (Zap. 2:206; 1909: reaching a sitting man to the nose, often made of bones of whale; *cf.* J 79:186); pole marking the bed (Ea 1983: put on the side when ones goes to bed; A 1952 *du.* on each side); **Hayu-x̂** A 1952 *name of bay with village site* (Kavalga Island 994)

hayuĝi-x̂ E Morzhovoi 1791 *vn. in* **Anĝaĝin Hayuĝin** Persons Are In The Sleeping Place, *name of tributary man* (at I 64b) + **-ĝi-**

ayux-six E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909-49, Am 1982 *vi.* to go out, start out, leave (person in boat or airplane, boat) □ **angalix̂ haqakuĝaa mal alaĝuĝiix̂ ayuxs angalix̂ uku** Au 1909 when daylight came and he had gone out to go sea hunting (J 82:32); **sunax̂ ayuxs saĝanax̂** A 1978 the ship left yesterday
[[AAY **ayugi-** to go by baidarka or boat, *probably from Aleut, cf.* Y **ayu-** to progress; NAI to go ahead, *etc.*]]

ayuga-qa-x̂ E Sanak 1791 *pp. in* **Tanagan Kukiin A.** One Went Out From His Two Places (?), *name of boy* + **-(ĝ)a-**

ayug(a)la-lix En 1909 *vp.* to be taken out to sea (J 49:29) + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

ayugasa-lix E 1791, 1909, Au 1949 *vt.* to go out with, take out (in boat) □ **Atan angaĝinangin chimikang hamaax sul ayugasal** Au (the Japanese) took all the people of Attu from there out to sea (1959: 126, 35(3)); **ayugasachx̂inax̂** E he ordered (**-chx̂i-**) (his wife) to be taken out to sea (J 49:28); **Iglagin** (*or* **Iglagiin**) **Ayugasanax̂** Eu 1791 Went Out With Harpoons (*or* His Harpoon), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 96); **Iganax̂ Ayugasanax̂** E Unimak 1791 Went (*or* Going) Out Alongside The Cliff, *name of boy*; **Igluqaa Ayugasaqax̂** Ea 1791 (ayuasakax) His Hide Was Taken Out, *name of elderly man* (at Krenitzin I. 43); **Ayagamaan Ayugusaqax̂** (sic) E Morzhovoi 1791 Was Taken Out For A Woman, *name of boy* (at I 64b); *other names under* **alaĝu-x̂** 1., **anĝ-aĝi-x̂** 2., **quga-x̂**, **tunu-x̂ta-** + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

ayugasi-n Eu 1984 *n.pl.* what one needs for going out in boat (guns, *etc.*) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

ayuxchx̂i-lix E 1909-, A 1952- (**ayuxchx̂is**), **ayuxchi-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to let go out, to send out (to sea or by air, *e.g.* mail); **ayuxchx̂isxa-lix** E 1909, A 1952 *vp.* to be sent out (*e.g.* N.M. 3:39) + **-chx̂i-**

ayúglaasa-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* to go out at several occasions (V B 1:9) + **-la-usa-**

ayugni-lix E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1909, Abm 1963, Am 1982 *vt.* to move, put in motion (*cf.* **chiklagni-lix**); *vr.* to move, make a move, to start; Au to start out; go out; A 1860 to begin (**alaqaĝiqaliiĝan** to come in want, Luke 15:14), *vi.* id. (*e.g.* **tunux̂taaĝan** to speak, Luke 11:29, E **-qali-**) □ **Iqyax̂ Ayugninax̂** Eu 1791 Put(ting) The Baidarka In Motion, *name of man* (at Unalaska 41); **chaan ngaan ayugnikuun ...** Ea 1910 he moved his hand to her (J 26:19); **ngaan txin ayugnilix** Ea 1910 he moved to it (J 28:17); **chimignuu txin ayugnidaa aqaqalinax̂** En 1909 his big toe began to come in motion (J 58:16); **tataam ting ayugnil awal angalikuqaang** A 1952 when I had started working again (1959:79, 13(4)); **misiisaaĝuung ting ayugnil qan'gaanaq** Au 1909 last winter I went out to hunt foxes (J 80:1) + **-ni-**

ayugnichx̂i-lix A 1860 *vt.* to let make a move, let make efforts: **Txin sahnganatalgaax̂ta ngus ayugnichx̂usanatxin isxanangin Txin qaĝaasakuq** I thank you for your letting me make efforts that You shall be praised + **-ni-chx̂i-**

ayugniĝa-lix En 1909 *vp.* to be shaken (house by earthquake), to be touched, troubled (shed, of blood, J 49:26) + **-ni-ĝa-**

ayugnix̂ta-lix E 1832-34 *vt.* to move, shake; A 1860 *vr.* to move temporarily □ **taangam txin ayugnix̂taa** A 1860 moving water (John 5:3, E **txin ayugninaa**) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

ayugnilax̂ta-lix A 1860 *vr.* to come in repeated motion, be shaken (Mark 13:25, E **chiklagni-**); **ayugnilax̂taasa-l** A 1952 *vrt.* to make repeated motions with (**-usa-**, N.M. 3:76) + **-ni-la-x̂ta-**

ayugniisa-lix A 1860-, Ab 1962 *vrt.* to start with, begin (**maqalĝitaaĝin** to accuse Him, Luke 23:2) + **-ni-usa-**

ayugnita-na-x̂ Eu 1791 (ayugnitanax *or* -kax) *vt. in* **Tukuun A.** Made His Chief Go Out, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 48) + **-ni-t-(x̂)ta-**

ayuxta-lix 1. E 1909-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52 *vi.* to go out (in boat) for a trip; to be out (*e.g.* fishing); Au to travel at sea (E, A **ayx̂a-lix**); **ayuxta-x̂** E, Au 1909 *vn.* a trip, travel □ **ayuxtachix̂ malgakux̂** E 1909 it's time (weather) to go out; **ayuxtaluut** Au 1952 let's go out for a trip
2. Au 1949 *vr.* to start out (**Yapuuna tanagan hayangi** toward the Japanese islands, 1959: 127, 35(8)) + **-(x̂)ta-**

aayuxtaada-lix A 1840 *vi.* to take a trip out + **-(x̂)ta-aada-**

ayuxtana-x̂ Au 1909 *vn.* traveling companion (E **ayx̂ana-x̂**) + **-(x̂)ta-na**$_1$**-**

ayuxtux̂-s A 1952- *vi.* to go away (of a number of people, N.M. 3:39) **-tuĝ-**

ayuxtux̂chx̂i-, **ayuxtux̂chx̂is** A 1952 *vt.* to send out (many boats, N.M. 3:39) + **-tuĝ-chx̂i-**

hayugax̂-six 1. E 1804- *vi.* to dance (En 1982: *perhaps* "rock type", *cf.* **ax̂a-lix**; A, Au **talix̂-s**); **hayugax̂** 1834-1909 *vn.* dance (Au **talix̂**), **hayugaĝi-x̂** 1834 dancer

2. Au 1909 (*also* **a-**) to move (E **chiklax-six**) □ **[h]ayugaĝlaka [h]iing ukutaan** when he was there without moving (J 82:20); **chimikaa haguyaĝa [h]aqal** all of him became moving (J 86:17, E **chiklaga**)

Ayugasxi-s A 1950- *n.pl. name of islets* (Atka 589)

ayux̂-six E 1909- *vt.* to ascend, climb (**qaya-x̂** a hill, *e.g.* J 10:54) (*cf.* **hanga-lix**); Ea 1910 to rise (of the sun, J 16:34)
[[*perhaps from* ***hayux̂-**, *cf.* Esk. **mayuq-** id.]]
ayux̂ta-lix E 1870-1935 *vi.* & *vt.* to ascend, go up □ **akaluĝin Iirusaliimam hadan ayux̂tangin** 1870 the paths going up to Jerusalem (Luke 13:22)

ayux̂a-x̂ A 1840-, Ab 1931, **ayuuĝi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* lumpfish, *probably* smooth lumpsucker, *Aptocyclus ventricosus* (E **lumatu-x̂**, **luumtuuda-x̂**); **Ayux̂as** A 1840/1952- *pl. name of bay/islets* (Atka 580)
[[AAY K **ayurra(q)** lumpfish, *from Aleut*]]

Aayux̂ta-x̂ Ea 1952 (Ay-), 1983 Rootok Island (Krenitzin Islands 18)

ayuka-lix E 1832-34 (*unknown* Ean 1983-84) *v.* to plait; Au 1909 to plait a rope of grass; **ayuka-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* plaited rope of grass

ayuka-lix *see* **a-lix**

hayuung Ea 1909 (*unknown* Eapkn 1982-84) *interjection of contempt* (J 10:41)

ayuqdaax *see* **ahya-** -

ayusu-u En 1952- *n.* the stem of its (whale's) tail (*cf.* **umsu-x̂**)

B (cf. M, P, V)

baabka-x̂, **maamka-x̂** Eu 1910 *n.* midwife (J 36:1) (*cf.* **kuka-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **bábka** midwife]]

baabuska-x̂ E 1978-, A 1952- *n.* midwife
[[*from Russian* **bábushka** midwife]]

baliika-x̂ E 1935-, A 1948- *n.* smoked salmon
[[*from Russian* **balýk** cured filet of fish]]

baana-x̂ *see* **maana-x̂**

baanka-x̂, baanki-x̂ *see* **maanka-x̂**

baraabara-x̂ A 1973 *n.* sod house (*cf.* **malaamala-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **barábara** sod house]]

baraaska-x̂ E 1936-, A 1977- *n.* sheep; **Baraaskam Anii** Ep 1983 Sheep Lake (St. Paul Island 4)
[[*from Russian* **baráshek,** *gen.* **baráshka** lamb]]

barbaana-x̂ Eu (St. George word) 1987 *n.* drum
[[*from Russian* **barabán** drum]]

baarxata-x̂ Ep 1941 *n.* velvet *in*: **baarxatam chinguudĝii** velvet flower
[[*from Russian* **bárkhat** velvet]]

bariita-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* hairpin (= **spiilka-x̂**)
[[*from English* **barette**]]

baasa-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* bass (voice)
[[*from Russian* **bas** bass]]

basmaka-x̂ Sand Point 1984 *n.* shoe (*cf.* **samuug-**)
[[*from Russian* **bashmák** shoe, *pl.* **bashmakí**, *in this form as* E 1805]]

Biibliya-x̂ A 1840 *n.* Bible
[[*from Russian* **Bíbliya** Bible]]

bidra-x̂ *see* **vidra-x̂**

biika-x̂ En 1936, **pika-x̂** En 1984, **miika-x̂** A 1840 *n.* ox
[[*from Russian* **byk**, gen. **byká**, bull, ox]]

biilka-x̂ *see* **viilka-x**

biluuga-x̂ *see* **miluuga-x̂**

biinika-x̂ *see* **miinika-x̂**

biruuza-x̂ A 1840 *n.* birch (E **alax̂ta-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **beryóza** birch]]

bliina-x̂ En 1935 (Eu 1984: St. Paul word) *n.* hot cake
[[*from Russian* **blin** pancake]]

bluuda-x̂ *see* **mluuda-x̂**

bluudicha-x̂ [-d-] E 1978-, A 1971-, **luudicha-x̂** En 1950, **luudachi-x̂** Ea 1983, **bluucha-x̂** A 1973 *n.* saucer
[[*from Russian* **blyúdtse** saucer]]

bluudiska-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* saucer
[[*from Russian* **blyúdechko** saucer]]

braasa-x̂ A 1840 *n.* brace (naut.)
[[*from Russian* **bras** brace]]

braata-x̂ E 1909-, A 1948- *n.* brother, **braataa** his brother (*cf.* **agiitudaa**), her brother (*cf.* **huyuu**); **braat(a)duda-x** En 1974- brothers (mutually)
[[*from Russian* **brat** brother]]

bruudna-x E 1978- (1950 **p-**) *du.*, **-s** A 1950-, **bruuna-x̂** A 1948, **bruudni-s** A 1950-, **bruuni-n** Ep 1941 *n.pl.* boots, high rubber boots for wading [[*from Siberian Russian* **bródni** *pl.* boots]]

bruuki-x E 1978 *du.*, **-x̂** A 1948- *n.* pants; **bruukix̂taqang** En 1935 my old pants [[*from Russian* **bryúki** *pl.* pants]]

buchuunka-x̂ E 1909-, **puchuunka-x̂** E 1975-, **buchuunuka-x̂** A 1952- *n.* barrel (*cf.* **muuchxi-x̂**) [[*from Russian* **bochónok**, *gen.* **bochónka**, small barrel]]

Buukuchu-x̂ A 1952 *name of person in* **Buukuchu(m) Yaaĝa** *name of point* (Ogliuga Island 987)

bulaavka-x̂ *see* **gulaavka-x̂**

buulka-x̂ En 1935, A 1948- *n.* roll, biscuit (*cf.* **chiku-uda-n**); **buulkaada-x̂** En 1982, **puulkaada-x̂** Ea 1983 small biscuit (also nickname) [[*from Russian* **búlka** roll]]

bulta-l A 1977- *vt.* to stir (in a pot) (E **uulgi-lix**) [[*from Russian* **boltá-t'** to stir]]
bultaasi-x̂ A 1977 *n.* flour paste + **-usi-**

bumaagi-x̂ A 1952-, **gumaaga-x̂** A 1840 *n.* paper, *pl.* documents (E **kalika-x̂**) [[*from Russian* **bumága**, *pl.* **bumági**, *Siberian Russian* **gumága** paper, *pl.* documents]]

butiilka-x̂ *see* **putiilka-x̂**

buuvini-x̂ Ek 1982, A 1971-, **buumni-x̂** Eau 1983-84 *n.* diamond (in cards) [[*from Russian* **búbny** *pl.* diamonds]]

CH

cha-x̂ 1. E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* hand; **chaking** E 1909, **chak** (**chaning**) A 1950- my hands; **isuĝim chakix** E 1935-, A 1950- seal's front flippers; **qawam chakix** E 1982- sea lion's front flippers; A, Au front paw (of fox, dog); **qam chakix** Ea 1982, A 1948- fish's pectoral fins (E **igachuqda-kix**); **an'gim changin** En 1950 lines of the blood vessels on prepared gut, *lit.* gut's hands

2. A 1950- *vt.* to pick (**aangsus** berries) (E **la-lix**)

chadux̂-six E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to crawl (as of hunter or baby) + *-**duĝ-**

chaduqlu-lix A 1840 *vi.* to crawl + *-**duĝ-qlu-**

†**chagamadan** E 1909 to the right [*perhaps from* ***chaagamag[i]m hadan**] + **-iigamag-**

chaagamaguuĝi-x̂ E 1805-1909, A 1780, 1860-62, Ab 1931 (-umu-), **chaagamguuĝi-x̂** E 1836-, A 1840, 1950-, **chaamguuĝi-x̂** E 1909, Ebu 1984 *rel.n.* right, right-hand (*opposite of* **angiqiiĝix̂**) ◽ **chaagamaguuĝix̂ chax̂, cham chaagamaguuĝii** E 1909 the right hand; **chaagamguuĝix̂ chaa** E 1870, A 1840, **chagan chaagamaguuĝii** A 1860 his right hand (Luke 6:6); **chaagamguuĝix̂ tutucha** E 1870, **chaagamaguuĝan tutucha** A 1860 his right ear (Luke 22:50); **chaagamguuĝing daa** A 1973 my right eye, *lit.* the eye of my right; **chaagam(a)guuĝimin hadan** E 1838-1909, **chaagamaguuĝimis hadan** A 1860 at your right (Matthew 20:21, Mark 10:37); **kamgam ulagan chaagamguuĝigan chidaĝan** A 1952 at the right-hand side of the church + **-iigamag-uuĝi-**

cha[a]gamudaĝan E 1909, **chaamgudaĝan** Eu 1982 *adv.* to the right; **chaagamudaĝ-** Ab 1931 [*vi.*] to obtain justice, to justify oneself + **-iiga-(mag)-mudaĝ-**

Chaaguza-x̂ E Sanak 1791 (chaguzhak) *n.* Just Hand, *name of boy*; **chaaguza-a** A 1971, **chaagut^{r}aa** Au 1909 *n.* just its (fox's) front paw (J 80:3) + **-iiguza-**

chaaguzaasa-l Ab 1910 (cāxusasa-) *vr.* to masturbate, *lit.* to use just one's hand on oneself (Jochelson: a practice obviously brought by the Russians) + **-iiguza-usa-**

chaĝi-lix E 1832-, A 1971- *vi.* to have a hand, to use the hand; E 1909- *vt.* to massage (*e.g.* a pregnant woman's belly, J 12:10); **chaĝi-x̂** En 1983 *vn.* massage; **chaĝi-ĝ-ulax** Ab 1931-63 *vn.neg.* armless ◽ **chaĝil qakuq** A 1971 I'm eating with the hand + **-ĝi-**

chaĝida-x̂ En 1948 *n.* massager, Aleut doctor + **-ĝi-da-**

chaĝula-lix *see separate entry*

chaaku-lix E 1975- *vi.* to crawl (as of a hunter) + *-**Vku-**

Chakucha-x̂ A 1791 (chakkuchak) *n.* Little Hand, *name of chief* (at Tanaga 953) + **kucha-**

chalxu-lix E 1909, **chalgu-lix** En 1982 *vt.* to strike, drive in (**quxsu-x̂** a wedge; 1982 = **kliinax̂ tuga-lix**) + **-lgu-**

chalĝi-lix A 1860 *vr.* to lay one's hands (**kugan** on him, *e.g.* Mark 14:46, E **chaan kumsi-lix**); **chalĝisxa-lix** A 1838 *vp.* to be laid hands (**kugan** upon, Matthew 26:50) + **-lĝi-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

cháaluung E 1834 *num.* fivefold + **Vlu-Vng** | **-uung-**

chamĝu-lix *see separate entry*

chamix-six Ea 1909-, A 1838- *vt.* to beat (E **katax-six**), to whip (Matthew 20:19, Luke 18:33, E **tugamixta-**), to chastise (Luke 23:16, E **akyaĝusa-**) + **-mig-**

chamigaada-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to beat up a little (J 17:63) + **-mig-aada-**

chamigáluxta-x̂ A 1860 *n.* torturer (Luke 12:58) + **-mig-aluxta-**

chamigasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to beat (**Ngaan** Him) with (**quganas** stones, John 10:31, E **nugda-**); *vr.* to beat oneself (**quganaziin** at stones, Mark 5:5, E **tugamixtaasa-**) + **-mig-asa-** (**-usa-**)

chamigda-lix Ea 1909, A 1838- *vt.* to beat, knock several times, to fight; to whip (Matthew 10:17, E **tugamixtada-**) ○ **amĝil txidix chamigdal** A 1952 fighting and knocking each other + **-mig- da-**

chaang E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1909-, Ab 1881-, Abm 1963 *num.* five; **chaang hatix** Au 1952, **chaang hatix̂** Ab 1931-63 fifty; **chaang sisax̂** A 1840- five hundred; **chaang hiisix̂** E, A 1840-, Ab 1963 the fifth; **sluudan chaangii** Ek 1982 five of clubs + -V**ng**

chaangidim E 1804-, A 1840- *adv.* five times; **chaangidim hatix̂** fifty; **chaangidim sisax̂** E 1804 five hundred + -V**ng-di-**

chaangilu-s A 1840 five together + -V**ng**-V**lu-**

chaangiqlu-x̂ *see separate entry*

chaaqusa-lix E 1948-, **chaaquda-lix** A 1973- *vt.* to finger, to touch, get into things without being supposed to (as of children); A 1840 to soil, make dirty + **-aaqu-sa-/-da-**

chaaqudaasa-l A 1984, Ab 1963 *vt.* to finger + **-aaqu-da-usa-**

chaasa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to handle (also in the sense of copulating, J 17:67); to clean (fish, squirrels, J 10:7); to touch (*cf.* **hadĝa-lix**, A **kata-lix**) ○ **chaasaaĝnaan** En 1948 don't handle it, don't touch it; **qan chaasakux̂** 1909 he's cleaning fish; **kalikan chaasana-x̂** 1909 the one handling the mail, the postmaster + **-usa-**

chaati-x̂ *see* **taachi-x̂**

chaya-x̂ *see separate entry*

chachx̂u-x̂ 1. E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **chachqu-x̂**, **chax̂chu-x̂** Au 1909, Am 1963 *n.* belt, girdle; A string for skin pants (**salamaalix̂**); **quga(m)-chachx̂uu** En 1978, A 1948- ground fir, *Lycopodium clavatum*, *lit.* devil's belt

2. E 1909-, A 1973, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vt.* to put a belt on (person); *vr.* to put on a belt, gird oneself; to tie up the clothes (1909: woman when working)

[[*perhaps derived from* **chachi-lix**]]

chachx̂uĝiilux̂ E 1870-1952 *n.* waist, *lit.* place for having a belt (*probably calque from Russian* poyasnitsa; A 1860 **idug-** Mark 1:6, Luke 12:35) + **-ĝiilug-**

chachx̂ux̂ta-lix E 1832-38, A 1950- *vt.* to have as a belt (**igluqax̂** skin, Matthew 3:4); Ab 1982 [*vi.*] to be girdled ○ **kiiĝuusis ayangix̂ chachx̂ux̂tal** A 1950 the mountains have fog as a belt, there is fog around the mountains + **-x̂ta-**

chachx̂uusa-iix E 1870, A 1860- *vrt.* to gird oneself with, wrap around oneself (garment, John 21:7) + **-usa-**

chachqutu-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* a big kind of spider (E **kinkam angunaa**, **qiglux̂ ulgix̂tax̂**), *lit.* having a big belt + **-tu-**

chachi-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909-, Ab 1931-63, Am 1963 1. *n.* cover, lid; En 1949 pad (*cf.* **chulasi-x̂**); Au 1952 flap (of skin bag, **kanuux̂tu-x̂**); Au 1952, Am 1931 blanket (A **ingti-x̂**, E **qalugi-x̂**); **dam chachii** Ep 1941 eyelid (*calque from English*, *cf.* **hulug-alux̂**); E 1832-38 roof (Matthew 4:5); **chiidgiid(am)-chachii** En 1948, Ea 1983 kneecap, patella (*cf.* **asu-x̂**)

2. *vt.* to cover, put a cover on; to close, shut (door; E 1909 book); to wrap up (*e.g.* letter); *Bibl.* to choke (**tunux̂** the word, Mark 4:19); A 1952 to close, forbid to be killed, *vr.* to be closed (**chngatu-x̂** sea otter, N.M. 2:49, 51)

[[I **tati-** to lie against, jam, squeeze, *etc.*]]

chachiĝa-lix E 1826, A 1860 *vp.* to be covered for a while (**dakix** His eyes, Luke 22:64) + **-ĝa-**

chachiĝi-lix E 1978, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to have a cover or lid on, to be closed (*e.g.* can) + **-ĝi-**

chachix̂ta-lix E 1978, A 1971-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to have or use as a cover (*e.g.* blanket); Ea 1981 to be covered by (**qaniix** snow, of mountain) + **-x̂ta-**

chachix̂taasa-lix Ea 1981 *vt.*, A 1952- *vrt.* to be covered with ○ **alaĝum himlagan hangadan huzuugizaa hwaĝiin igiim chachix̂taasanax̂ liidakux̂** the agitated sea was as if covered with smoke all over (N.M. 3:95) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

chachila-lix E 1978, A 1952- *vt.* to cover, close (several); **chachila-x̂** Ea 1952 *vn.* roof-shed; covered pit; **chachila-n** Eu 1984 *pl.* covered place for drying fish + **-la-**

chachilaĝi-l A 1952 *vp.* to be closed, wrapped up (several) + **-la-ĝi-**

chachiila-l A 1952 *vp.* to be used for covering (**ngiin** them, N.M. 2:7) + **-ula-**

chachiisa-lix E 1978, A 1977-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vt.* to cover (**ngaan** it) with ○ **ayagaan as tin ninil igasiim angaa naa qiigaasaka angaa naa chachiisaka** Au 1909 (Raven) going to bed with his wife, used the one of his wings as a grass couch for her and the other one as a cover (J 82:30) + **-usa-**

chaachmaada-x̂ En 1950- *n.* snare in the form of a grate made of sticks over a pit, a string with bait trips the trigger and the trap falls trapping the bird in the pit (Marsh) + **-ma$_3$-aada-**

chadu-x̂ 1. E 1765-, A 1840-, Ab 1892-, **chayu-x̂** Au 1909-, Am 1963 *n.* fat, oil (of seal, whale, fish; *modern also* diesel, lubrication oil); Ab 1931 *also* butter (*cf.* **maasla-x̂**); **asx̂aan(am)-chaduu** En 1949 mummy oil; **chadum qaxchikluu** Ep 1941 bitumen, *lit.* black fat; **chadum adigaa** En 1978 gasoline, *lit.* bright oil (A **gazaliina-x̂**); **tutusi(m) chayuu** Au 1952 earwax (A **qiqii**) ○ **isuĝi(m) chaduu** A 1952- seal oil; **Chadum Huga** Ea 1791 Oil Bag, *name of old man* (at Krenitzin I. 31)

2. **chadu-lix** E 1791, 1826-, A 1950-, Abm 1963 *vt.* to oil (*e.g.* A **uliikin** his mukluks, **ayx̂aasix̂** skin boat); A 1860 to smear, anoint (John 9:11); Ab 1931 to butter; **Tanaan Chadunax̂** E Unimak 1791 Oiled (brought oil to ?) His Place, *name of tributary man*

chaaduuda-x̂ E 1978, A 1950- *n.* blister (as in the hand after rowing) + **-aada-**

chaaduudalĝit-, **chaaduudalĝis** A 1909 *vr.* to get blisters (J 77:256) + **-aada-lĝi-t-**

chadudgusi-x̂ Ab 1931 *n.* butter dish + **-dgusi-**

chayuĝiilux̂ Au 1952 *n.* hollow of stone lamp for holding the oil + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

chadux̂(i)ta-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to apply oil to (fish) + **-ĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

chaduĝna-x̂ E 1812-, A 1950-, Ab 1931 *n.* blubber (of seal, whale), A 1950 bacon; A 1840 fat (human); **tutusim chaduĝnaa** A 1950- ear lobe (*cf.* **tuta-ĝiilux̂**); **chaduĝnaada-x̂** En 1952 kidney fat; **hyaagam chaduĝnaa** A 1840 sappy part of tree + *-**ĝna-**

Chaduĝnaliqa-x̂ Eu 1791 *pp.* Was Deprived of Blubber, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 130) + *-**ĝna-li-qa-**

Chaduĝnanu-x̂ Eu 1791 *vn.* Smelling Of Blubber, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 54) + *-**ĝna-nu-**

Chaduĝnatxaĝiisi-x̂ Eu 1791 *n.* Provider of Blubber, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 130) +*-**ĝna-txaĝi-usi-**

chadux̂si-lix Ea 1952- *vi.* to render oil, put blubber away in stomach to make oil; A 1909 *vt.* to make oil of (**atxidam aaĝingis** cod livers, J 77:49) + **-x̂si-**

chadux̂taala-l A 1949 *vp.* to be spread, used as butter (**xliibam hangadan** on bread) + **-x̂ta-ula-**

chadulĝi-l A 1971 *vr.* to fuel (of airplane) + **-lĝi-**

chadulĝita-l A 1971 *vt.* to add oil to (food) + **-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

chadunu-x̂ En 1982 *vn.* smelling oil (nickname) + **-nu-**

chaduuqu-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* oil on top of water, picked up with a feather and used as eye medicine + -V**qu-**

chaaduquuda-x̂ A 1948-52, 1984, **chaadaquuda-x̂** (*perhaps through* *****chaadquudax̂**) 1971 *n.* kind of black beetle with reddish legs + *-**quuda-**

chaduusa-lix E 1870, A 1860 *vt.* to anoint (**ikin** the two) with (myrrh, Luke 7:38; clay, John 9:6); Ab 1963 to smear with oil + **-usa-**

chaduusi-x̂ E 1791, 1834-, Ab 1892, 1963, **chayuusi-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* ointment, grease; **chaduusi-ngin** Eb 1984 *pl.* (cormorant's) tail ("that's what they oil their feathers with"); **Chaduusix̂** E Morzhovoi 1791 (chadushik) *name of boy* (at I 64b) + **-usi-**

chadutu-lix E 1805, A 1840, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be fat, have much fat (*cf.* **sadax-six**) + **-tu-**

chaduutqux̂si-n En 1948, 1984 *n.pl.* oil sac (gland) in tail of ducks + *-V**tqu-x̂si-**

chadux̂-six *see under* **cha-x̂**

chaduĝasi-x̂ En 1952 *n.* long bone point (found in burial cache)
[[*looks as if derived from* **cha-dux̂-six**]]

Chaaduunu-x̂ En 1982-84 *name of bay* (Umnak 207)

chax-six E 1805-, A 1860- *vi.* to split, crack (as of wood); E *relig.* to become schismatic; **chax** E 1805 *vn.* split, crack □ **yaagam chagduukaa/chagduukaayulux** E 1909 a tree that will/will not split

chagaya-lix Eu 1910 *vt.* to try to split (log with wedge, J 35:16) + **-aya-** (**-ya-**)

chagyaasi-x̂ (*perhaps* *****chagayaasi-x̂** *or* *****chaagyaasi-x̂**) E 1909, Ep 1941 *n.* instrument for splitting, wedge (*cf.* **an'gu-qa-x̂, quxsu-x̂**) + **-(a)ya-usi-**

chagdiga-lix E 1950- *vi.* to split easily □ **yaagam chagdigaa** wood that splits easily, clean + **-diga-**

chakdux-six E 1909, **chaxdux-six, chagdux-six** En 1982 *vi.* to be fragile, to break at once (as when one tries to cut a piece of wood straight but it splits on one side) + (-‡-)-**dug-**

chagdugdaasa-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to be sensitive to: **qilagan chix̂tax̂ ulaaladuukaguun, chiidgiidax qinganax̂ chagdugdaasadax** when there will be rain next morning, the knees are sensitive to (Jochelson "cut with") cold (presage, J 24:8) + **-dug-da-usa-**

chakduxta-lix E 1909 *vi.* to crack, chat too much; **angaĝim tunusagan chakduxtaa** a garrulous person + (-‡-)-**dug-(x̂)ta-**

chagduxtaasa-x̂: **qumax̂ chagduxta[a]sax̂** Ea 1909 (*unknown* Eau 1983-84) having a white line, stripe (on the middle of the nose, J 10:28) + **-dug-(x̂)ta-usa-**

chagduki-lix En 1984 *vi.* to split easily + *-**duki-**

chakdukiya-lix E 1909 *vi.* to be fragile + *-**duki-ya-**

chagiidgu-lix E 1832-, **chagidgu-lix** Eun 1984, A 1840-, **chaagidgu-l** A 1973- *vt.* to split (several, *e.g.* **iklas** pieces of firewood); E to tear, rend (**chux̂taqatxin** his clothes, Mark 14:63, A **chaglimaĝ-**) + **-dgu-**

chagigna-x̂ Eun 1909-, A 1950-, **chagina-x̂** Au 1909, Ab 1963 *n.* crack, fissure (in wood, table, ground *etc.*; Au in ice), narrow ravine (J 81:25; E *also* **chagna-x̂**, *cf.* **umla-x̂**) + **-gna-**

chagli-lix E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, Am 1963- *vt.* to cut out (**amuligas** A material for clothes, **uliigiligas** material for mukluks); A 1973 to tear off (*for* E, Au **ungasix** *in* J 58:3; 86:3); **kalikax̂ chaglilix chigdax̂ agukux̂** Eu 1984 she is cutting paper (template) and making a gut parka + **-li-**

Chaglig-is A 1950- *n.pl. name of point with gorges and rock slides* (Atka 652); A 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Chugul 712) + **-lig-**

chagligna-x̂ A 1860-, **chaglina-x̂** Ab 1982 *n.* something cut out, patch (Luke 5:36, E **samluudaasix̂**); Ab 1931 rag + **-li-gna-**

chagliigu-lix E 1978- *vt.* split (several), to cut in pieces (*cf.* **isi-la-lix**) + **-li-Vgu-**

chaglilaĝi-l A 1973 (chagla-) *vi.* to have cuts (like a saw, of leaf); 1984 *vt.* to sew together + **-li-la-ĝi-**

chaglilax̂ta-l A 1973 (chagla-) *vi.* to have several cuts (like a saw, of leaf); 1984 *vt.* to sew together (like patterns, clothes, skins) + **-li-la-x̂ta-**

chaglimax̂-six En 1978, A 1838-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to tear to pieces; A 1840 to cut up; A *Bibl.* to rend (E **chagiidgu-lix**, *e.g.* Matthew 26:65) □ **tiĝlam chaglimaqaa** A 1952 the eagle tore it to pieces + **-limaĝ-**

chaglimaĝasi-, igachim chaglimaĝacha Au 1909 *n.* awl for splitting sinews into threads + **-limaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

chaglina-x̂ A 1840 *n.* tailor + **-li-na$_1$-**

chagliisi-x̂, **igachim chagliisii** E 1909 *n.* awl for splitting sinews into threads; **-x** A 1840, Abm 1963 *du.* scissors + **-li-usi-**

chagna-x̂ E 1909 *n.* = **chagigna-x̂** + **-na$_1$-**

chaxt-, chaxsix E 1805-, A 1840- *vt.* to split, cleave (a piece of wood, a fish for drying, *etc.*); to cut open (**itx̂aygix̂ ilidaa** A a reindeer along the belly) + **-t-**

chaxta-lix E 1834-, A 1950- *vi.* to have a crack or fissure in it, to be split, to be torn; *vn.* crack, fissure ▫ **yaagam chaxtaa** E 1909 a split or cracked log; **iganam chaxtaa** En 1910 a cliff with a fissure in it, a ravine (J 55:17); **ayagam chaxtakix** En 1950 woman's pudenda (split) + **-(x̂)ta-**

chaxtala-lix E 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to have several cracks in it + **-(x̂)ta-la-**

chaxtulax̂ta-l A 1952- *vi.* to crack in several places (of wood) + **-tu-la-x̂ta-**

chaxtulana-, **igaĝiisim chaxtulanaa** A 1840 *vn.* ripsaw, *lit.* saw used for splitting + **-t-ula-na$_1$-**

chaxtusi-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* ripsaw + **-t-usi-**

chax- -

chaxa-x̂ 1. E 1805-, A 1952-, **chaga-x̂** E 1791, Ea 1834-1952, Au 1952 *n.* hollow, depression; pit, ditch (*cf.* **hangux**, **asux**, **ixti-x̂**, **umqa-x̂**) ▫ **atuukix chaxam ilan i[h]duukalakan hi?** E 1870 won't both of them fall into a ditch? (Luke 6:39, A **a[h]ngugim il**); **chunuka(m) chaxaa** En 1948, **chunuk(am) chagaa** Ea 1952 the hollow of the nape of the neck; **Suung Qigaaĝix̂/Naaĝix̂ Chaxaa** A 1952 The Eastern/Western Hollow of Suung (bays on each side of a point, Atka 569-570)

2. **chaxa-lix** En 1948, A 1952- *vi.* to have a depression in it (of rock)

chagaada-x̂ E 1791-1878 *n.* dugout pit, hole; 1791 cache for fish made of piled rocks (Merck); **chaaxaada-x̂** En 1910 a little depression (J 52:13) + **-aada-**

chaxax̂si-lix E 1909 *vi.* to dig a pit + **-x̂si-**

Chaxalu-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 348, at the mouth of a big kettle-shaped valley) + **-lu-**

chaxi-lix E 1909, **chagi-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to dig out (roots) + **-i-**

chaxiisa-lix E 1909, **chagiisa-l** A 1909 *vt.* to dig out with ▫ **alugax̂ igulax̂ ngaan/naa chaxiisakuqing/chagiisakuq** E/Au I dig out the root of the black lily with a root digger + **-i-usa-**

chagitxa-x̂ E 1791, Ea 1909-, A 1840-, **chaxitxa-x̂** En 1950- *n.* white orchid, *Platanthera convallariaefolia*, especially the root (edible - eaten cooked, in September baked, Atka 1950) + **-i-t-xa-**(**-qa-**)

chagitxasuuda-x̂ A 1950-52 *n.* kind of inedible plant + **-i-t-xa-su-aada-**

chaxusi-x̂ E 1909, A 1950-52 *n.* stick (of bone or iron) for digging roots (*cf.* **igulax̂**) + **-usi-**

chaga-x̂ E 1834 (-ĝ-), Ea 1983, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, **chaxa-x̂** E 1909, Ebu 1984, En 1950- *n.* red cedar (driftwood; used for spears and bows, Ea 1983); **chagam uluudaa** A 1948-49 *id.*; **chaxam qumaa** Eb 1984 yellow cedar; **chagam quhmaa** A 1948-49 white cedar; **chaxam qan'ga** En 1952 kind of wood, hard to split (1982)

Chaxa-x En 1949-50, 1984 *du.* (1976-84 **-x̂** *sg.*) Cape Chagak (Umnak 198); En 1950 *also* **Chagax**, *explained as* **chaga-x̂** obsidian (*cf.* **iiglu-x̂**)

Chaxchi-x̂ A 1948- *name of bays* (Amlia 96, Atka 478, Adak 877)

chagi-x̂ E 1778 (cheiach fish), 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963 *n.* halibut, *Hippoglossus stenolepis*; **chaagiida-x̂** Ea 1983 small halibut + **-aada-**
[[AAY **sagiq** halibut, BB **sagiq**, CAY **cagiq** flounder (sand dab or plaice) *from Aleut*]]

chaginuuĝda-n En 1979 (P. Merculieff) *n.pl.* kind of plant

chagla-x̂ A 1948-49 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* midrib of grass

Chaglaxtugi-x̂ Ab 1909 *name of person in tale*

chagli- *see* **chax-six**

Chaglinaĝu-x̂ En 1909 *name of woman* (J 50:48)

chagliiqnaang En 1949- *n.* "sea louse" (Marsh), *possibly* green isopod, *Idotea wosnesenskii*

chaxsi-n En 1948- *n.pl.* best clothes, "the way you prepare yourself" (for going somewhere); **chaxsi-lix** E 1982 *vr.* to get fixed up (Ek combing one's hair) ▫ **ting chaxsix̂takuqing** En 1982 I'm fixed up, ready to go (+ **-x̂ta-**)

chaxtu-x̂ E 1791 (Merck Tschachtuk) *n.* savannah sparrow, *Passerculus sandwichensis* (*cf.* **saxsagaada-x̂**)

chagucha-x̂ E 1878, **chaguchi-x̂** Eun 1978-84, **chavicha-x̂** Eapu 1941-, A 1948- *n.* king salmon, Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*; **chavicham qalgadaa** A 1983 Pacific sandfish, *Trichodon trichodon*, *lit.* king salmon's food
[[*from Kamchatkan Russian* **chavýcha**, *Kamchadal* **chevichev** king salmon]]

chaguda-x̂ E 1778-1909, Ea 1983, Ab 1963 (-ĝ-), **chaxuda-x̂** E 1791 (Merck), En 1950-, A 1791-, **chaguya-x̂** Au 1909- *n.* open wooden hat (*cf.* **qayaatx̂u-x̂**); E 1834-, A 1971- visor (of cap); Au cap (E **saligu-x̂**); **saligum chaxudaa** En 1982 visor of cap (Eu **kusuruuka-x̂**); **qanglaaĝim chaxudaa** A 1952 kind of clam (*fam.* Garidae, *gen.* Siliqua), *lit.* raven's hat; **Chagudaan Qaĝadusanax̂** Eu 1791 (chagudan xagadusanax) Was (*or* Being) Happy For His Wooden Hat, *name of man* (at Unalaska 52)
[[CAY NUN **caguyaq** wooden hat, *probably from Aleut*; AAY Ch **sakuwaq** wooden hat,

visor *perhaps rather from Tlingit* **ŝaxᵘ** hat, *relation to Aleut obscure*]]

Chaĝuuxsix Eu 1984 *name of creek* (Unalaska 95)

chagyux̂ta-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* skin bag with a flap like a briefcase (J 82:29, E **uĝada-x̂**)

[[*probably same word as* E **chngayux̂ta-x̂**]]

chaĝa-x̂ E 1791-, A 1952- *n.* E good luck charm, amulet for hunting (Merck 1791: small carved sea otter, for hunting sea otter; Jochelson 1909: hematite, **axsix̂**; Au feather of rosy finch, *cf.* **quĝulaang**; Ea 1952: dead man's bones, seal or seal lion rib, baby's caul; Ea 1983: diaper wet by baby's urine); E 1909, A 1952 lure on fishhook (E 1909: a **amix̂** root; A: grass, tobacco, orange skin, or piece of wood)

[[*perhaps cognate of* I (Little Diomede), GRI **serra-voq** sings, recites a charm]]

chaĝaxchxi-lix Ea 1909 *vi.* to look for charms; **chaĝaxchxina-x̂** *n.* the charm seeker (J 6:1) + **-xchx-**

chaĝaĝi-lix E 1909, A 1862- *vi.* to have or use charms or lures □ **chaĝaĝil imyax̂s** A 1952 to fish with lures + **-ĝi-**

chaĝalĝita-l A 1973 *vt.* to provide with a lure + **-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

Chaĝazuda-x̂ A 1840 (Chaĝas udax̂), 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 114) + **-zu-da-**

chax̂aada-lix Eb 1984 *vi.* to vomit (Ea **alix-six**)

chaĝaxsita-lix (*also written* **chi-**) A 1840 *vt.* to compel, force

chaĝalix E 1838- (En 1948 **chax̂alix̂**), A 1950-, Ab 1892, **chaĝaligi-x̂** A 1952- *n.* young of seal (E 1909 yearling; En 1948 six months old; A less than one year old, has left its mother and has got fat on its own; E 1834 also young of sea lion and sea otter); **Chaĝaligim tugidaa** E 1791-1909 (Ep 1941 **Chuĝulim tugidaa**) the month of seal young: 1791, 1834 July (Merck: time for hunting seals and catching birds); 1832, 1840 (Zap. 2:257), 1909 June (Jochelson 1933:85: in this month seals are born); Ep 1941 September (when the fur of fur bearing animals is good or in its prime)

[[AAY K **carliaq** child, baby; young of animal; CAY last child in a family; CSY **saghligaq** bitch, female dog; I **sarliaq**, infant in arms, dog with young (GRI), *etc.*]]

Chaĝalixta-x̂ A 1948- *name of cape* (Atka 585, looks like a seal) + **-(x̂)ta-**

chaĝat-, chaĝasix E 1909- *vi.* to go out to the open sea (A **udaga-lix**); to go down to the seashore (J 80:16, Au **ut-**); 1909 to fall down (**chaxam ilan** into a pit); to sink down (**qaniigim ilan** into the snow)

chax̂adusa-lix Ep 1941, **chaĝadusa-lix** En 1982 *vt.* to go out to sea along (**yaĝim angaa** the side of a cape); **Anĝiin Chaĝadusanax̂** Eu 1791 (angin chagadusanax) Went Out To Sea With His Breath (or Blow, as of a whale), *name of boy* (at Unalaska 125) + **-usa-**

chax̂ata-x̂ En 1984 (Makushin word) *vn.* wind out of the bay, off-shore wind + **-(x̂)ta-**

chaĝatuqla-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to sink repeatedly down in soft snow (**kitang** my foot, when walking in deep snow); **chax̂atuqda-lix** En 1984 to go through water or wet high grass (of person) + ***-tuqla-**, ***-tuqda-**

chax̂aya-n E 1878, En 1949, **chaĝaya-n** En 1952 (*unknown* En 1983), **-s** A 1840 *n.pl.* burnsides, side whiskers (*cf.* **utuda-n**)

chax̂la-lix En 1982, Ep 1983 *vi.* to be on the wane, in the last quarter (of moon, A **chaĝu-lix, tugidam txin aqidgul angaa**)

chaĝna-x̂ A 1950- 1. *n.* outgoing surf ("swell go in to beach, go fast out"; "sea running fast from the rocks, just like a creek") □ **chaĝnax̂ axchigal his** the surf goes fast out

2. **chaĝna-l** *vi.* to run fast out from the beach (as to prevent landing, of the sea, **alaĝux̂**)

[[*cf.* **chax̂sxi-x̂** *and* AAY **carwaq** current, CAY **carvaq** stream in mountain, spring (water), **carve-** to flow; I **sarvaq** strong current, tide, rapid, **sarvaq-** to flow (of river or ocean current)]]

Chaĝnaĝi-x̂ A 1950- *name of islet* (Atka 524) + **-ĝi-**

chaĝnatu-l A 1952 *vi.* to have a strong current (of sound, N.M. 3:25) + **-tu-**

Chaĝnachx̂ilax̂ Ea 1909, **Chaĝnaax̂chx̂ili-x̂** Ea 1983 *name of man in story* (the one who went to St. Paul in precolonial times, J 9:1)

Chaĝnuqa-x̂ En 1950 *old name [of person at] Nikolski*

chax̂sa-x̂ 1. E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1892 *n.* soup, fish soup (*cf.* **nax̂na-x̂**) □ **qam chax̂saa** En 1978 fish soup

2. **chax̂sa-lix** E 1834-, Ab 1892 *vi.* to lap up, eat soup; E 1834 to drink tea (*cf.* **chaayu-lix**); En 1935 *vt.* to eat soup of □ **waan angalikingan qamgaang chax̂sakun** En 1935 this evening we had goose soup

[[AAY **sarsaq** tea, CAY **sarrsa-**, **carca-** to drink tea *from Aleut*]]

chax̂sax̂si-x̂ E 1834-1941 *n.* prepared soup, potage □ **chichiviitsam chax̂sax̂siĝanagan isxanan** 1839 for potage of lentil (Hist. 21) + **-x̂si-**

chax̂saalux̂ En 1950 *n.* soup bowl + **-aluĝ-**

chax̂saasi-x̂ E 1909- *n.* soup spoon (*cf.* **taaĝusi-x̂, luux̂sika-x̂**) + **-usi-**

chax̂satu-lix Ea 1982 *vi.* to be juicy + **-tu-**

chax̂sxi-x̂ E 1871-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 (chax̂saĝix) *n.* reef (visible at low tide, invisible at high tide, *e.g.* J 22:1; Atka 277, 285) (Au **chaluyaax**); **Chax̂sxin kadaa** Eu 1984 *name of point* (Unalaska 23) □ **chax̂sxix̂ hitx̂azakux̂** A 1952 the reef breaks, there are breakers (surf) at the reef; **chax̂sxim itx̂aasakan, usuudaaxsangin imsxaqan ax̂tanan** En 1983 the reef breaking over, it (skiff) was altogether overturned

||*cf.* **chagna-x̂**||

chax̂siida-x̂ A 1840, **chax̂saada-x̂** A 1984 *n.* shallow place + **-aada-**

chax̂taasi-x̂ En 1975 (*unknown* Eau 1983-84) *n.* mat worn on the back to protect it from the basket (En **angiikuli-x̂**)

chaĝu-lix A 1840-60 *vi.* to be damaged, to be smashed (of bone, John 19:36, E **six̂ilalga-**); 1840 to be on the wane (of moon) (E **chax̂la-lix**)

chaĝugna-x̂ Ea 1909-, A 1950-, Ab 1931 *n.* cut, wound (*e.g.* J 5:30) (*cf.* **huna-x̂**) + **-gna-**

chaĝut-, **chaĝus** A 1840 *vt.* to smash, damage severely; A 1950- to cut, wound; **chaĝuti-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* wound ▫ **inaqating ting chaĝutikuq** 1950 I cut myself; **atx̂ung chaĝus aamagnil angaliq** I cut my finger so as to bring blood; **Ulaanulux Chaĝuhnax̂** Eu 1791 (Ul'lan ulyuk chagunak) Damaged A House Other Than His Own, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 58) + **-t-**

chaĝuchaĝi-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* cut; wounded (by knife) + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

chaĝuchikna-x̂ E 1878 *n.* mosquito + ***-chikna-**

chaĝula-lix En 1978- *vt.* to beckon (*cf.* **uĝlaĝu-lix**) ▫ **chaĝulakung aqakux̂** I beckoned him and he came

||*perhaps* **cha-ĝu-la-**||

chakna-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840- *vn.* putrid, spoiled, rotten, stinking; fermented; E 1805-34, A 1840, Ab 1963 sour, sourness (*cf.* **quguulina-x̂**); E 1834-70, A 1860 *neg.* unleavened (Matthew 26:17, Mark 14:1, Luke 22:1); **chakna-lix** E 1935-, A 1950- *vi.* to be putrid, spoiled, rotten, stinking (Eb 1984 as of bad breath); Am 1963 to be sour ▫ **chadu(m) chaknaa** Ea 1983, Ab 1931 fermented oil; **saahmlam chaknaa** A 1950 spoiled egg; **udan chaknakun** En 1978 the dried fish are spoiled; **chaknal hux̂sunul** A 1952 it is rotten and stinks

chaaknaada-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* corned salmon: slightly salted humpback salmon put under press for a week for fermentation + **-aada-**

chaknaquli-s A 1983 *n.pl.* slightly salted salmon put in barrel for partial fermentation (*cf.* **suliquli-s**) + **-quli-**

chaknat-, **chaknasix** E 1832-38 *vt.* to make sour; A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vr.* to become spoiled ▫ **ulux̂ txin chaknatiqalil ax̂takux̂** A 1950 the meat apparently has begun to become spoiled + **-t-**

chaknata-lix E 1834 [*vr.*] to have turned sour + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

chaknaya-lix A 1840 *vt.* to make sour + **-ya-**

chaknayaasi-x̂ E 1832-, A 1860- *n.* leaven, sourdough (*e.g.* Matthew 16:6, Mark 8:15); yeast (*cf.* **druusa-x̂**) + **-ya-usi-**

chaaku-lix *see under* **cha-x̂**

chakux̂si-x̂ E 1909-, A 1909-, Au 1909 (*by Jochelson written* **chaquxsi-x̂**) *n.* tinder made of dry grass soaked with pounded seal blubber; fireball so made thrown into enemy's house (J 73:18; 79:150, 182; 85:55-56); En 1984 something dangerous, *also about* woman's menses: scare game away

chala-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1892-, Abm 1963, **chahla-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* clam (*Mactra ponderosa* and other kinds); shell (used for dipper); Ea 1983 *nickname of a tall girl*; **chngatum chalaa** E 1840, A 1952 scallop, pecten, *lit.* sea otter's clam; **aaĝi(m) chalaa** Au the main body of the liver

[[AAY **salaq** clam, shell *from Aleut*]]

chalaada-n Ea 1983 *n.pl.* goose-neck barnacles (*perhaps not the proper name*) (*cf.* **angugaax** *under* **hangux**) + **-aada-**

chalaĝi-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to eat with a shell as dipper + **-ĝi-**

chalasiisi-x̂ E 1978, A 1952 *n.* shovel for digging clams + **-si-usi-**

chala-lix A 1840-, Au 1909, Am 1982 *vi.* to land, come ashore (E **tix-six**); to drift ashore (whale, wood, *etc.*) ▫ **alaĝu(m) gisxan il chalanas** A 1860 they landed on the beach (Mark 6:53, E **tignan**)

[[CAY BB **tulag-** to arrive, I **tulak-** to come ashore]]

chalachu-x̂ E 1878, Au 1952 *n.* flounder (*cf.* **taadimaayu-x̂**) + ***-chu-**

chaalaada-lix E 1952- *vi.* to slide out to sea (Ek 1982 **iqyax̂** baidarka, Ea 1952- **iqaam ilan** in his baidarka); A 1987 to slide in the water (of spear) + **-aada-**

chaalaadaasa-lix Ea 1952- *vt.* to slide out in (**iqaan** his baidarka) + **-aada-usa-**

chalax̂ta-l A 1909 *vt.* to come ashore on (**tanax̂** land, J 78:219) + **-x̂ta-**

chalaaĝu-x̂ A 1840 *n.* rat (*cf.* **kriisa-x̂**) (rats came ashore from ships) + **-aaĝu-**

Chalaalux̂ A 1952 *name of bay with beach* (Atka 936) + **-aluĝ-**

Chalana-x̂ A 1971- *nickname*: "he landed on the beach" (reference to the question where babies come from) + **-na$_1$-**

chalaaqu-x̂ E 1834-, A 1936-, **chahlaaqu-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* kind of swordfish or sailfish (E 1834: similar to a pike; A 1971: long, bluish, silver, with a big fin in the back, sharp teeth; sometimes come ashore on the beach and die; Eu 1984: land on beach all the time); **chalaaqum** (-k-) **kigusii** En 1952 sawfish tooth (used to prick gums when tooth aches, Marsh) + ***-Vqu-**

chalaasa-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to land slidingly in (**iqaan** his baidarka) + **-usa-**

Chalaasi-x̂ A 1791 *n.* Means (Place ?) For Landing, *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 75) + **-usi-**

chalat-, **chalasix** Ek 1982 *vi.* to slide down (**qaniigim ilan** on the snow); A 1952- *vt.* to meet somebody who is landing; Am 1982 *vt.* to throw ashore (of breakers) ▫ **chalakuĝaan anĝaĝinas chalas qilax̂sii** A 1973 when he landed this morning the people came down to meet him (to get their shares from his catch) + **-t-**

Chalasxaatu-x̂ A 1791 *vn.* Wants To Be Met, *name of tributary man* (at Adak 865) + **-(t)-sxa-aatu-**

chahlaax-six E 1909- *vi.* to resound, echo; **chahlaax** 1909 *vn.* echo; **agisam chahlaaga** resounding hill

chalakala-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* "monkey" (animal like human with a long tail, 1959:125, 33 (29)); land bug

chali-l A 1952- (Eu 1987 *obsolete*), Ab 1931 *vi.* & *vt.* to fish with a line from land (*e.g.* **sx̂iigis** pogies) (E **chamchux-six**); **chali-x̂** *vn.* fishline; fishing rod; **Chalix̂ Ngaan Suusaqax̂** E Unimak 1791 (chalik gan shuzhakax) Taken With A Fishline, *name of man*

Chaliigatu-x̂ En 1976-84 *name of beach* (Umnak 17); Stepanof Cove (Umnak 187) + **-iigatu-**

Chaliilux̂ A 1952- *name of point* (Atka 309) + **-aluĝ-**

chaliisi-x̂ A 1952- *n.* fishline (and hook) for fishing from land (*cf.* **chamchxi-x̂**); Ab 1963 fishing rod + **-usi-**

chaligdaasi-s A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.pl.* buffer: poles to receive shock (at landing of baidar) + **-usi-**

chalikda-x̂ En 1950 *vn.* tuning (of drumhead) by rubbing

chalkaana-x̂ En 1952-, A 1972- *n.* kind of fox trap (like a guillotine, En 1982, A); En 1952, **chilkaana-x̂** E 1909 set-bow trap (for rats or mice) [[*probably from Russian, cf.* **shchelkán'ye** clicking, snapping]]

chaalki-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* cut boot used for shoe [[*from Siberian Russian* **charkí** footgear]]

chaalhmaanu-lix En 1984 *vi.* to be not high enough, kind of low; **chaalhmiinu-lix** En 1982 to be at broad angle (of roof of house, *same as* **saakuuta-lix**)

chaalhngaaĝu-lix Eun 1984 *vi.* to smell of fox (smell left by fox)

chaltuuya-x̂ En 1948 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *n.* spoon; En 1984 soup ladle (made of wood)

chalu-x̂ E 1909-52, A 1952-, Au 1952 *n.* corner of an oblong opening (*cf.* **iiqi-x̂**); narrow opening of a saltwater pool formed by rocks; *name of narrow bights* (Amlia 90, corner of bay, En **iqda-x̂**; Great Sitkin Island 762, Little Tanaga Island 779; near east end of Tigalda Island, J 17:21) □ **dam chalukix** En 1952, **ya(m) chalukix** Au 1952 the corners of the eye (Marsh-Laughlin 1956 inner canthi)

Chaluux En 1976-82 *name of cove* (Umnak 57); **Chaluugi-s** A 1840- *n.pl.* Chalugas Bay (Amlia 122) + *-**Vg-**

Chalugalux̂ A 1948-52 Clam Lagoon (Adak Island 890) + *-**galuĝ-**

Chaluka-x̂ E 1791- Nikolski Village (Umnak 121) + **-ka-**

Chaluukna-x̂ E 1791 (Chalyuknax, *village*), Eu 1984 *name of sandy beach* (Unalaska 41) + *-**Vkna-**

Chalula-x̂ A 1950-52 *name of bay* (Amlia 149) + **-la-**

chaluyaax̂ Au 1909, **chaluyaax** Au 1952 *n.* awash reef (E, A **chax̂sxi-x̂**); **chaluyaagim hitx̂agnang** 1952 breakers; **tanam chaluyaaĝii** 1952 quagmire with holes ending in the ocean (people lost there are sometimes found on the beach) + *-**yaag-**

cham-six E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63 *vt.* to scrape, clean by scraping (*e.g.* skin, hide, *cf.* **qitx̂u-lix**); E 1805 to shave, Ep 1941 to whittle (shavings with a knife) □ **chamnax̂ liidakux̂ tutaangan ax̂takuq** A 1952 I heard a scraping sound (like something scraping) [[*cf.* AAY **caugte-**, CAY **ca(a)vte-**, CSY **saafte-**, I **savit-** to touch, *etc.*]]

chaamax-six Eb (at Ea) 1983 *vt.* to scrape (Ea **qitx̂u-lix**); to whittle (make shavings) + *-**ag-**

Chamaĝi-x̂ Eu 1791 (chamagik) *vn.* Shaved, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 122b) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

chamiida-lix En 1948-, **chaamiida-lix** Ea 1983, A 1971-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to shave, cut off (**chngaa** its fur, **inglaakut** one's beard); E to scrape, remove the fat of (**igluqa-x̂** a skin, hide; A **midali-l**); *vr.* to shave oneself + **-aada-**

chaamiidaasi-x̂ E 1805-1948 *n.* razor (*cf.* **riitva-x̂**); Ab 1931 scraper + **-aada-usi-**

chaamiklu-lix A 1840 *vt.* to plane, shave (*cf.* **struusa-lix**) + *-**klu-**

chaamikluusi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* plane (*cf.* **struusa-x̂**) + *-**klu-usi-**

chaamza-x̂ A 1971 *n.* seal blubber scraped off the skin and mixed with seal liver (dish) + **-za-**

chamni-x̂ Eu 1983 *vn.* wedge + **-ni-**

chavtaasi-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* bone scraper for dressing guts (E **qitx̂uusi-x̂**) (Jochelson 1925:88, Fig. 22 **an'gim amtaasii**, *dialect not indicated*) + **-ta-usi-**

chamusi-x̂ A 1840- *n.* skin scraper, shaving knife □ **chamusix̂ sux̂tal igluqax̂ chamida [chamada]** 1978 use the scraper and scrape the hide + **-usi-**

chamyuki-lix A 1840 *vt.* to scrape + *-**yuki-**

chahma-x̂ E 1834-, A 1838-, **chama-x̂** E 1791, 1870, 1909, Ea 1952-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* dish (*cf.* **kaluka-x̂**, **ulix̂**); A 1860 cup (Mark 7:4, 9:41, E **kaluka-x̂**; *cf.* **chaasxi-x̂**); E 1832-38 couch (Matthew 9:2, 1870 **isxa-x̂si-**); **qaqam chahmaa** En 1984 plate; **chama-x̂** Eb 1984 something to carry in, pot, pan (*different from* **kaluka-x̂**), E 1909 big vessel (like barrels, tubs, for keeping provisions or other things); En 1978 **chadum chahmakix** *du.* oil drum; E 1909 support; A 1840 table (= **stuulux̂**); **Chamaa Suqax̂** E Morzhovoi 1791 His Dish Was Taken, *name of boy* (at I 64b)

chahmaada-x̂ Eu 1909 *n.* cavity, depression (in a big stone, J 81:26) + **-aada-**

chahmaĝi-l A 1973 *vi.* to have a cavity in it; **quganam chahmaĝii** a stone with a cavity in it (used for oil for cooking) + **-ĝi-**

cha[h]malĝi-lix A 1838 *vt.* to put in vessels (Matthew 13:48, E **kalukalĝit-**) + **-lĝi-**

chahmaali-x̂ A 1952- *n.* wide valley + *-**Vli-**

chahmaalix̂six̂ta-l A 1973 *vi.* to make a cavity (in a stone) + *-**Vli-x̂si-x̂ta-**

chamaqutʳax̂six̂ta-l Au 1909 *vi.* to make a cavity (in a big stone, J 81:26) + *-**quda-x̂si-x̂ta-**

cháamada[a]lux̂ A 1840 *n.* spool + -**aluĝ-**

chamadaana-x̂ En 1974-, **chamdaana-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* suitcase
[[*from Russian* **chemodán** suitcase]]

chamaaka-x̂ En 1948- *n.* bonnet (*cf.* **kalhmaax**); Eu 1984 hood of parka
[[*from dialectal Russian* **chabák** fur cap]]

chamchux-six E 1909- *vi.* & *vt.* to fish with a line from land (A **chali-l**); **chamchugi-x̂** En 1984, **chamchxi-x̂** En 1950, A 1950-, Ab 1931, **chavchi-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* short fishline for fishing small fish from the beach (formerly made of smoked sealskin, A)

Chamchugaluĝ-is *n.pl. name of cape* (Kanaga Island 937) + -**aluĝ-**

chamda-x̂ A 1952- *n.* grebe, *possibly* horned grebe, *Podiceps auritus*

chamdaaya-x̂ E 1834- *n. id.* + *-**Vya-**

chamdaayu-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* tube-snout, *Aulorhyncus flavidus* (*uncertain information*)

chamgina[a]ĝasi-n E 1909 *n.pl.* all the spears on the baidarka; deck-straps for the spears on the baidarka (J 9:78) + -**naaĝ-asi-** (-**usi-**)

chamĝu-lix A 1838-, Ab 1892, 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to wash (**chakin** one's hands, **sagimaĝiin** one's face - by throwing water into it, *cf.* **saanĝu-l**, **chx̂uux̂-six**; E **x̂ula-lix**); 1860 *vi.* to wash one's hands (Mark 7:4, E **x̂ula-** *vr.*)
[[*perhaps derived from* **cha-x̂**]]

chamĝuulux̂ A 1840-60, Ab 1931-63 *n.* washbasin (John 13:5, E **x̂ulaalux̂**) + -**aluĝ-**

chaamĝu-x̂ Eb 1984 (-**n** *pl.*) *n.* driftwood; Eu 1878 limb (of tree); En 1984 piece of wood drifted ashore, picked up for firewood (A **iikla-ygi-s**); **chaamĝu-lix** Eak 1982-83 *vi.* to pick up pieces of driftwood
[[*from* AAY **camru(q)** small piece of driftwood, CAY **ciamruq**, I **siamĝu(q)** id., CSY **siimghu** small stick used for kindling]]

chaamĝuuda-n Eak 1982-83 *n.pl.* pieces of driftwood (burned without chopping) + -**aada-**

chaamiida-lix *see* **cham-six**

chamix-six *see* **cha-x̂**

Chamiix A 1952 Dinkum Point (Ulak Island 1002)

chamikli-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* stingy, stinginess (E **igalina-x̂**)

chamila-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to be out of seal oil; A 1952- to feel dry inside from eating food with no oil or grease in it; **Chamila-x̂** A 1952 Kingfisher Point (Igitkin Island 728) ▫ **isuĝnaaĝix̂ aqakux̂, chamilalix waagan aĝakuqing** Eu 1984 it is time for hunting seal, I've been out of oil all this time

chamilana-l A 1952 *vi.* to be lean (of meat) + -**na**$_2$-

chamila-x̂ *see* **chanmiilax-six**

chamina-lix E 1805 (*unknown* Eapun 1983-84) *vi.* to be sportive; 1834 to play pranks, to play, Ep 1941 to play childish; **chaminam malgangin** E 1860, **chahmina-x̂** A 1860 *vn.* fornication (Mark 7:21, E 1870 **ungix̂sim malgaa**)

chahmit- A *see* **chimit-**

Chaamlag-a A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 215), **Chaamlagan yaaĝa** point (216)

chaamhlaasa-lix En 1950 *vi.* to knock together: **iĝim aaliisigan nagan txidix anuusa[laa]ĝnaqing-aan chaamhlaasaax̂txidix** I have thrown you two into the baidar harbor, so you knock together (properly)! (old-time people used to say so to quartz when striking fire)

Chaamhlaasi-n E Morzhovoi 1791 (cham lashin) *n.pl.* Knocking (striking fire), *name of tributary man* (at I 64b) + -**usi-**

chamli-x̂ E 1909-, A 1909-, **chavli-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* rack for skin boat: four posts with cross sticks on which the wooden frame of the skin boat [baidarka or baidar] is put for the winter as well as in summer when not in use (J 65:3; 84:6)

chamlu-x̂ E 1791, 1878, En 1948, **chmalu-x̂** E 1778, 1834, 1909, Eu 1984 *n.* chin; **chmalu-x̂** E 1805 (chamalluk) end of beard; **chmalum sitxa** E 1825 chin, *lit.* under the beard (*calque from Russian* podborodok); **chamlu-x̂** A 1780 small beard
[[AY **tamluq**, SY **tamlu**, I **tavlu** chin]]

chamluuka-x̂ A 1948-, Ab 1931-63, **chavluuka-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.* chin (*cf.* **uli-m acha**); **chavluukam ach** Au 1952 the area under the chin + *-**Vka-**

chamlu$_2$-x̂ *see* **chimalu-x̂**

chamnaax Ea 1952 *n.* limber spear (goes under the water; *cf.* **ayuqdaax** *under* **ahya-** -)

chamsada-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* = **tamlada-x̂**

Chanĝila-x̂ A 1950- *name of high bluff* (Amlia 62)

chaanika-x̂ E 1805- (1805 written **chai-**, 1950 **chaay-**), A 1840-, **chaniika-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* teakettle; **chaayu(m) chaanikaa** A 1952 teapot; **chuguun(um) chaan(i)kaa** Eu 1984 cast iron kettle
[[*from Russian* **cháynik** teakettle]]

chaan(i)kaada-x̂ E 1948- *n.* small teapot; **chaayum chaankaadaa** *id.* + -**aada-**

chaanikali-lix E 1909, Au 1909, **chaanikalix̂ta-l** A 1952- *vi.* to put on the teapot, make tea + **-li -x̂ta-**

chanikda-l A 1950- (1984 **chalikda-l**) *vt.* to skin, remove the hide of (**isux̂** seal, or reindeer) by cutting along the belly (*cf.* **uxi-lix**) and take off the blubber
[[**chani-kda-**, *cf.* CAY **tane-**, CSY **taane-**, I **tanit-** to scrub; GRI to grease, salve]]

chanki-lix 1. E 1909-, A 1984, **chanku-l** A 1977- *vt.* to crash, break open (sea urchin, shellfish)
2. **iganam chankii** Ek 1982 (*unknown* En 1984) *vn.* resounding cliff, echo (*cf.* **ayaasx̂i-x̂** *under* **haya-lix**); **iganax̂/iganan chankix̂takux̂** it resounds from the cliff/cliffs, the cliff resounds/the cliffs resound

chankiisi-x̂ E 1909-, **chankusi-x̂** A 1950- *n.* hammer (rock or piece of wood) for crushing something hard (sea urchins etc.); **Chankusi-x̂** E Morzhovoi 1791 (I 64b), A 1791 (Amlia 202) *name of tributary men*; A 1950- *name of promontory* (Amlia 89) + **-usi-**

chanmiilax-six A 1840 *vi.* to ring; **chanmiilax** A 1840 (-x̂), **chamila-x̂** A 1973 *vn.* ringing (as of bell); 1973 clink (as of broken window [1973 *contamination with* **chamila-lix**]

chanmiilagala-lix A 1840 *vp.* to ring, be set to ring (*probably* of church bell) + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

chaanu-x̂ A 1860- *n.* gray-crowned rosy finch, *Leucosticte tephrocotis griseonucha* (E **huluĝasi-x̂**, **quĝ(u)laang**; Luke 12:6 *for* sparrow)

changa-lix 1. E 1909-, A 1840-, Au 1909 *vi.* to enter, go or crawl into (as into a hole, *cf.* **qangu-lix**; E 1909 **iqyam nagan** into the bairdarka, *cf.* **hanga-lix**; A **udam nagan** into a bay, *cf.* **ulĝi-l**; into a body, of spear); A to sink into (into swamp, of foot) □ **aaykaaĝux̂ chixtiim ilan changakux̂** En 1978 the fox enters its den; **hamang adu(m) qalan changanax ax̂takux** A 1952 the two (men) had gone in to the bottom of the cave (N.M. 3:73); **tama misiisix̂ nuĝi sixta changaayax̂taku** Au 1909 that fox had crept under a rock (J 80:3); **itx̂aygix̂ qiigas ilan changakum hikikux̂** A 1952 the reindeer went in between the grass and disappeared; **kitang angaa hamang changal angalix̂** A 1952 my one foot sank down there (into the swamp)
2. Eb 1984 *vi.* to go fast (of baidarka); **changa-x̂** E 1834- *vn.* fast, swift (of boat); **changa-lakan** A 1780 *vi.neg.* (flies) slowly (*cf.* **axchiga-lakan**) □ **iqa(m) changaa** Ea 1983 a swift baidarka
[[*perhaps from* ***chinga-**, *cf.* AY **chinge-** to push, I **siŋit-** to push (*e.g.* boat) into the water]]

Changachx̂i-x̂ A 1791 (chanachxix) *vn.* Making Go Fast, *name of boy* (at Kanaga 905) + **-chx̂i-**

changadaam adan E 1909 to his sleeping compartment, *lit.* to where he used to crawl in (J 8:23) + **-da-**

changaduĝ- A 1840-60 *vi.* to climb in, force his entry (**unuqux̂** some other way, John 10:1) + ***-duĝ-**

changamix-six E 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to go up and down (in the water, of something floating) + **-mig-**

changana-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909- *n.* valley, ravine (*e.g.* Unalaska 92; Amlia 78, 79, Atka 283, 287, 448, 449) + **-na$_2$-**

changanamati-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* race (E, A **amax̂u-x̂**); **iqyam** [*for* **iyĝam**] **changamacha** baidarka race; **angaĝinam changamacha** foot race + **-na$_1$-ma-t-** (?)

changat-, **changasix** 1. E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to make enter, insert (*e.g.* spear into sea lion, V B 1:6; sword into sheath, E 1870 John 18:11, A **ax̂-six**; En 1983, A 1909 baidarka frame into the skin cover, J 79:6; his hand under whale, J 17:42); Ean 1983-84, A 1840 to put skin on (baidarka)
2. E 1834 *vt.* to make (baidarka) fast by inserting small bones in the framework + **-t-**

changadusi-x̂ E 1909, A 1909, 1952, **changayusi-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* means for inserting: E **katmusim changadusii** bone shovel for putting a boot stretcher into footwear for drying after sewing; A wooden stick with bone hook (**changadusim agaluu**) for taking out things from the bow or the aft of baidarka (*cf.* J 79:300) + **-t-usi-**

changatxuli-x̂ A 1840 *n.* bolt, *lit.* something to insert + **-t-xuli-** (**-quli-**)

changaya-lix E, Au 1909 *vt.* to try to make (his baidarka) swift + **-ya-**

changayaasi-x̂ En 1909 *n.* a small bone crutch attached to the keel of the skin boat on which the upper rails of the frame of an ancient skin boat were resting (Jochelson 1925:130), *lit.* means for making swift + **-ya-usi-**

changi-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1952 *n.* bow (of boat); the lower part of the bow of a baidarka (made of soft wood, *cf.* **iiguyaax**); **changi-n** Ea 1909- *pl.* the whole bow of a baidarka, **changingin** its bow (J 8:38); **changim hangayuuĝii** Au 1952 the upper part of the baidarka bow (A **iiguyaax**); **Txaĝlu(m)-changii** A 1950- the "bow" of the promontory Txaĝlux̂ (Atka 533)

Changidiga-s A 1840- *n.pl.* "Convenient Bows", *name of multipartite point with several harbors* (Atka 533) + **-diga-**

chaangiqlu-x̂ E 1778-, A 1791-, Ab 1931-63, **chaangilĝu-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* elbow; **chaangilĝukayan slaapaa** Au capsule of elbow joint
[[*perhaps derived from* **cha-x̂**]]

chaangiqluĝa-lix Ea 1910 *vp.* to be elbowed, nudged by the elbow: **aman ayagax̂ tunuux̂tax̂ chaangiqluĝakum malix, tunukux̂** the woman, being elbowed to talk, said (J 17:104) + **-ĝa-**

chaangiqlux̂ta-lix En 1949 *vi.* to elbow, rest the elbow (**stuuluĝim kugan** on the table) + **x̂ta-**

chaanglikna-, **ayagaadam/lakaayam chaangliknaa** En 1950 (*unknown* Eapun 1982-84), **chamaaliknaa** Ek 1982, **chungiilixtaa** Ea 1983 *vn.* girl/boy who sneaks out in the night with a man, resp. girl; **chamaalikna-kux̂** Ek *vi.* sneaks out in the night (teenager, dog)

chaqalka-n E 1791 (Tschakalkag), En 1909 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *n.pl.* kind of seaweed (J 75:9) [[*loanword to or from* AAY Ch **caqallqaq** algai, *esp.* dulse, *source of* Tanaina **jaqałq'a** dulse, *Rhymenia palmata*; also in Eyak, Tlingit, Tsimshian and Kwakiutl]]

chaqix, qigdam chaqiga A 1952 *n.* shaft for hook (**qigda-x̂**) used for catching fish [[*possibly restructured from* **cha(m)-qiga**, *see* **qix**]]

Chaaqix̂ A 1952 Cape Chakik (Umak Island 768)

Chaqisxa A 1950- *name of promontory* (Atka 464)

chaqux-six E 1909-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Am 1963 (-k-) *vt.* to chew ▫ **chigux̂ chaqugikux̂** E 1909 he is chewing gum

chaquxsi-x̂ *see* **chakux̂si-x̂**

chaaqusa-lix, chaaquda-lix *see* **cha-x̂**

chaari-x̂ A 1984 *n.* czar [[*from Russian* **tsar'** czar]]

chasa-x̂ E 1832-, A 1838-40, **chasi-x̂** A 1860-, Au 1952 *n.* hour; time; *pl.* clock, watch; A 1840 canonical hours ▫ **qanaang chasax̂** En 1950 what time is it? **ataqan chasax̂** one o'clock, **aalax chasax** two o'clock, **qaankun chasan** three o'clock, **chaang chasax̂** five o'clock, **aalax chasam angaa** half past one, *lit.* half two hour; **qankus chasim angaa** A 1950 half past two, *lit.* half three hour; **chasimaa** Au in time; **karmaan(am)-chasangin** Ea 1983 pocket watch, **cham-ixcha(n)-chasangin** wrist watch; **chasining** A 1973 my watch (*also* **chasing** *sg.*) [[*from Russian* **chas**, gen. **chasá** hour, time; *pl.* **chasý** clock, watch]]

chasaĝi-lix En 1983 *vi.* to have morning prayers (hours) + **-ĝi-**

chasa-lix En 1982 *vi.* to fall, slide down (*cf.* **chat-**)

chasagna-x̂ En 1948- *n.* talus, rocks left on hillside after landslide + **-gna-**

chaasa-x̂ E 1832-, A 1860 *n.* cup, chalice [[*from Russian* **chásha** cup, chalice]]

chasavaya-x̂ E 1983 *n.* watchman; **chasav(a)ya-lix** E 1941-, **chasivya-lix** Eb 1984 *vi.* & *vt.* to watch, look at (*e.g.* TV); Eb to stare; Ep 1941 to watch, guard (their young, of walrus) (*cf.* **amgix̂six**) ▫ **qayam ilaan tugidax̂ anganaa chasavyanax̂** Ep 1941 watched the moon rising from a hill [[*from Russian* **chasovóy** sentry]]

chasilúdax̂ A 1840 *n.* field, ground

chaaska-x̂ E 1805-, Ab 1963, **chaasxi-x̂** A 1840- *n.* cup [[*from Russian* **cháshka**, *pl.* **cháshki** cup]]

chasliiva-lix Eu 1984 (St. Paul word) *vi.* to be lucky, have luck (*e.g.* getting a halibut) [[*from Russian* **schastlív**, *fem.* **schastliva** is lucky]]

chasliivaasa-lix Eun 1982, A 1952- *vt.* to be lucky with, succeed in getting on (**igax̂tadax̂** the airplane) (*cf.* **ma-digaasa-l**) + **-usa-**

chasti-i Ea 1982 *n.* [her] dimple; **amgix̂sigan chastii** [her] beautiful spot [[*from Russian* **chast'**, *gen.* **chásti**, part, area]]

chaasu-x̂ E 1878, **saamhlam chaasuu** Ekn 1982-84, **saahmlam chaazuu** A 1950-, Ab 1931 *n.* yolk of egg

chasuta-x̂ E 1805- *n.* fair, dry weather; **chasuta-lix** E 1834 *vi.* to be fair, dry weather (A **saalu-x̂**, **saalu-l**)

chat-, chasix E 1909-, A 1952- *vi.* to slide down (as of rocks or snow); **chati-s** A 1949- *n.pl.* flats, rocks with kelp on them, sloping into the sea (*cf.* **hasa-x̂**, **ya-s**); **Naaĝix̂/Qagaaĝix̂ Chatix̂** En 1982-84 Western/Eastern Slide, *name of reefs* (Umnak 131, 132) ▫ **qaniix chaduukaa aqax̂takux̂** Eb 1984 the snow is ready to slide down

chata-l A 1950-, Au 1909, Ab 1931 *vi.* to slide, take a slide (person down a hill, *e.g.* J 80:14, E **qaxsa-lix**); **Chatanax̂** A 1791 Slid (*or* Sliding), *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 906) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

chaataada-lix A 1840, Ab 1931 *vi.* to go skating; **chaataada-x̂** (Ep) A 1987 *vn.* speedboat + -(**x̂**)**ta-aada-**

chataadaaluĝi-x̂ Ab 1931 *n.* skating rink + (**x̂**)**ta-aada-aluĝ-**

chatamaalix̂ta-, **alaĝum achiyan nuĝigan chatamaalix̂taa** Au 1952 flat rock going down into the sea + **-maali-x̂ta-**

chataalux̂ A 1978 *n.* slide (as by a schoolhouse) + -(**x̂**)**ta-aluĝ-**

chataqa-l Au 1950 *vi.* to sleet; **chataqa-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* sleet: wet snowflakes that melt at once after having reached the ground, "make you wet in no time" + -(**x̂**)**ta-qa-**

chataasi-x̂ E 1909-41 *n.* bird dart, glider spear (*cf.* Jochelson 1925, plate 24:1); A 1978 toboggan + -(**x̂**)**ta-usi-**

chatat-, chatasix E 1941-50 *vi.* to skim along the top of the water (of spear); to skip (stone on water); **Chatatxax̂** A 1791 (chattatgax) Made Slide, *name of boy* (at Amlia 202) + -(**x̂**)**ta-t-**

chatadusi-x̂ En 1952 *n.* spear that hits water flat and glances + -(**x̂**)**ta-t-usi-**

chatigna-x̂ A 1840- *n.* something slipped down; 1840 sandbank (*cf.* **aya-gna-x̂**) + **-gna-**

chatmi-lix E 1909- *vt.* to let slide ▫ **agisaan kitalix amaan nix̂alam kugan chatmilix** 1909 he kicked his hill and let it slide down upon that baidar (J 71:18) + **-mi-**

chatux̂-six Eu 1909 *vi.* to slide, fall down (of cave, J 37:11) + **-tuĝ-**

chat-, chas A 1977- *vi.* to get partially dried (of fish to be dried, **huda-x̂**)

chata-lix En 1982, A 1977- *vi.* to be partially dried (**huda-x̂**); **chata-x̂** Ab 1931 *vn.* partially dried fish + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

chatamux̂si-x̂ Eun 1984, **chatumax̂si-x̂** En 1984 *n.* half-dried fish (to be boiled) + *-**mux̂si-**

chata-lakan En 1982 *vi.neg.* to feel chilly, feel cold; **chataqada-lix** En 1935, 1982 to begin to feel chilly

chaati-x̂ *see* **taachi-x̂**

chatu-lix En 1948-49, A 1952 *vt.* to chip, flake pieces off (in the making of a stone axe or stone knife); chip (arrow point); knock off (edge with a rock); **chatu-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* bone chipper, bone flaker for retouching stone implements
[[*possibly derived from* **cha-x̂** *or* **chat**$_1$-]]

chatuulux̂ E 1871-, A 1948- *n.* thenar eminence, the bulge at the base of the thumb; the palm rest of spear thrower (**hasxu-x̂**, A **haasxu-x̂**) + -**aluĝ-**

chatuusi-x̂ A 1952, Au 1909 *n.* chipping implement, bone flaker + -**usi-**

chavicha-x̂ *see* **chagucha-x̂**

chavlaqut^r^a-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* bola; **chavlaqut^r^am agnaa** bola string (made of sea lion gut or skin); **chavlaqut^r^am tuvaa** ivory ball of bola

chaavquya-, **chiqim chaavquyaa** Au 1952 *vn.* wet mud, so wet that one sinks into it to one's ankles

chaya-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840, Au 1909 *n.* fish pot in trap (1909: made of wood), weir, fish trap in river (*cf.* **zapuura-x̂**); **chaya-n** En, Au 1909 *pl.* weir, fish trap; En 1978 (P. Merculieff) boards of fish trap (removable); **chiĝanam chayangin** E 1909- fish trap in river (*cf.* **chungi-n**); **chaya-lix** Ea 1791, Ek 1982 *vi.* to hook fish from a trap □ **chayalix aanun chayam ilaan qigdalix, asx̂aadguqadaguung** Ek 1982 when I had gone to the trap and hooked red salmon from it, and killed them; **Algax̂ Chayanax̂** Ea 1791 (al'gax chayenok) Hooked A Mammal From The Fish Trap, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 96)

Chayaĝu-x̂ (*or* **Chaayaĝu-x̂**) A 1791 *vn.* Has (*or* Having) Many Weirs (*or* Drums, *see the following word*), *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 906) + -**ĝu-**

chaaya-x E 1791-, A 1840, Au 1909 *n.du.* (Ab 1963 *sg.*), **chaaya-s** A 1952 *n.pl.* drum (percussion instrument) (*cf.* **miĝa-x**, **tungtuungi-x̂**); **chaaya-x̂** E 1834- *n.sg.* musical instrument, En 1950 phonograph, A 1860-1952 wooden pipe (Luke 7:32 *pl.*, E **tunuchx̂aada-x̂**); Ab 1931 accordion; **cham chaayaa** Eu 1984 accordion, *lit.* hand instrument
[[*from* AY **cauyaq** id., I **sauyaq**, *cf.* CSY **saguyak**]]

chaayaĝi-lix E 1834, 1909, Abm 1963 *vi.* to have a drum, to beat a drum (*e.g.* J 13:32); Ab 1931 to play the accordion + -**ĝi-**

chaayaĝida-x̂ E 1834 *n.* drummer, musician + -**ĝi -da-**

chaayaĝix̂ta-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* accordionist + -**ĝi-x̂ta**$_3$-

chaayaĝiisi-x̂ Ab 1931 *n.* phonograph + -**ĝi-usi-**

chaayu-x̂ E 1831-, A 1840- *n.* tea; **chaayu-lix** E 1831-, A 1950-, Am 1963, **chaaya-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to drink tea; A *vt.* to drink (tea) □ **chaayukuq** A 1950 I'm drinking tea, **txin chaayuchx̂ikuq** I'll let you have tea; **ngatiiĝan kadagaan chaayuuqaan** A 1952 drink it (the tea) before it gets cold
[[*from Russian* **cháyu**, *partitive genitive of* **chay** tea; Au *from* **chay**, *gen.* **cháya**]]

chaayux̂taqa-n En 1950 *n.pl.* tea grounds + -**x̂taqa-**

chaaynuuda-x̂ Ean 1983-84 *n.* teapot (*cf.* **chaan(i)kaada-x̂**) + -**nu-aada-**

chaayuusi-n E 1978, **chaayuusi-s** A 1952- *n.pl.* requisites for tea drinking (tea, cups, sugar, *etc.*) + -**usi-**

chaayuutuna-kux̂ A 1952 *vi.* the tea tastes good + -**aatu-na**$_2$-

cha[a]yusu-x̂ Au 1909, 1936 (chá-is), **chaayuusi-x̂** Au 1949-52 *n.* female of common eider, *Somateria mollissima* (*cf.* **kavsagi-x̂** *under* **kasima-x̂**)

chdax-six E 1978- *vi.* to have diarrhea; **chdag-in** E 1909 *vn.pl.* diarrheal feces (*cf.* **tumhla-x̂**)
[[*cf.* CAY **ciikaq**, CSY **siigte-** diarrhea]]

chdaglux-six En 1950 *vi.* to have diarrhea; **chdaglug-in** (-ĝ-) E 1978 *vn.pl.* diarrheal feces + -**lug-**

chdaxti-x̂ A 1971- *n.* loose excrement; **chdaxtikux̂** A 1978 *vi.* has diarrhea + -**t-**

chdaxtilux-s A 1950- *vi.* to have diarrhea + -**t-lug-**

chdu-x̂ Ean 1952- *n.* fish stomach (*cf.* **takda-x̂**); Ean 1952-, Ep 1941 penis (*cf.* **hung**) □ **atxidam chdugan aaĝiin itaa** Ea 1983 cod stomach with the liver in it; **isuĝim chduu** (**unga**) Ea 1983 seal's penis

chduygi-x̂ En 1984 *n.* standing post + *-**ygi-**

chduulgi-x̂ E 1834, Ep 1941 (**chduuli-x̂** Ek 1982, **chungli-x̂** Ea 1983; *unknown* Eun 1982-84) *n.* young cormorant (1941 young loon)

chxa-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1892–1963 *vt.* to steal; E 1812- *vr.* to sneak away, flee (Acts 7:29) (*cf.* **iqi-lix**); **chxa-x̂** E 1791-1909, A 1840, 1860 *vn.* theft □ **qax̂ ilakiiming chxakux̂** E 1909 he stole a fish from me
[[*cf.* Y **tegleg-**, I **tiglik-** id.]]

chxaĝa-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be stolen □ **ayagaa chxaĝakux̂** his wife is stolen + -**ĝa-**

chxaĝi-x̂ E 1832-70, A 1840 *vn.* thief; Eu 1791 (chgagix) *name of old man* (at Unalaska 41); **chxaĝi-lix** E 1804, 1870 *vi.* to be a thief, robber (Luke 18:11, A **chxaqali-**) + -**ĝi-**

chxax̂ta-l A 1952 *vr.* to sneak away for some time □ **txidix chxax̂tal txidix ukux̂tazaqalinax ax̂takux** they began to see each other stealthily from time to time (N.M. 3:80) + **-x̂ta-**

chxalug- Ab 1931 [*vt.*] to conceal + **-lug-**

chxanasika-x̂ En 1952- *n.* thief, robber + **-nasika-**

chxaqaaĝu-l A 1984, Abm 1963 (-g-, -y-) *vi.* to look for something to steal + **-qa-aaĝu-**

chxaqali-x̂ A 1791-, Ab 1931–63 *n.* thief, robber (*e.g.* Luke 18:11); **chxaqali-l** A 1950- *vi.* to be given to thieving + **-qali-**

chxaasa-l A 1952- *vrt.* to sneak away with □ **ayx̂aasix̂ hawaax imax chxaasal ud-hadan aĝaaĝdix imax ukux̂tazaqalinax ax̂takux** they began to look for a boat with which to sneak away from there and get over here (N.M. 3:83) + **-usa-**

chxu-x̂ E 1778-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *n.* sea sponge, sponge (in general, *e.g.* Matthew 27:48, Mark 15:36); **qigangam sinigan chxuu** A 1952 polyp within the nose; **anĝusim chxungis** A 1948 turbinate bones; A 1952- *vt.* to sponge □ **chxul iguda** sponge it (the water) out [[*cf.* AAY Ch 1805 †**chuxozhingot** id.]]

chxuulux̂ En 1971, 1984 *n.* the area along the keel of the baidarka where the water is drained out + **-aluĝ-**

chxuusi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* pump (for baidarka, *cf.* Zap. 2:225) (*cf.* **muunma-x̂**) + **-usi-**

chx̂a-lix E 1805-, A 1950-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **chqa-l** Au 1952 *vi.* to be full, complete □ **stakaanam chx̂aa** A 1950 a full glass, **tugidam chx̂aa** full moon; **chiĝanax̂ chx̂akux̂** Eb 1984 the creek is flooding

chx̂aalquza-lix A 1860- *vi.* to be over-full, overflow (Luke 6:38, E **chx̂aagusa-**) + ***-Vlquza-**

chx̂aalquzasix A 1860 *vt.* to fill up to the brim (John 2:7) + ***-Vlquza-t-**

chx̂aasa-lix E 1838-, A 1860- *vt.* to be full of (*e.g.* **algam uluu** animal meat, of baidar, N.M. 1:26) + **-usa-**

chx̂aasax̂ta-lix E 1909, **chqaasax̂ta-l** Au 1909 id.: **yagan agiitaqaa susux̂ chqaasax̂taku[x̂]** his one eye was full of pus (J 58:3; 87:3) + **-usa-x̂ta-**

chx̂at-, chx̂asix E 1832-, A 1840-, Abm 1963 *vt.* to fill; *relig.* to fulfill; *vr.* to become full, be filled □ **sanĝung chx̂atikuqing** Ea 1983 I'm full, *lit.* I filled my stomach; **kimlang txin chx̂atikux̂** A 1950 id., *lit.* my stomach is filled + **-t-**

chx̂adusa-lix E 1826-, A 1860-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to fill (**ngaan** it) with; *vrt.* to be filled with □ **chxumaan uksuusax̂ chx̂adusanax̂** A 1860 filled the sponge with vinegar (Mark 15:36); **ulax̂ ilgichxizaachxuzax̂ igim chx̂adusanax̂** A 1860 the house was filled with a very pleasant smell (John 12:3, E *similarly*) + **-t-usa-**

chx̂ata-lix E 1826-34 *vt.* to fill (temporarily); to fulfill; Ea 1910 to fill, be as large as (J 17:48) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

chx̂ataasa-l A 1952 *vt.* to fill (**ngaan** it, warehouse) with (**qalgadahlix̂** just food, N.M. 1:52) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

chx̂aya-lix E 1832-, A 1840 *vt.* to try to fill, be filling; **chx̂aya-x̂** *vn.* fulfillment + **-ya-**

Chx̂ayaasi-x̂ Eu 1791 (chxayasix) *n.* Means For Trying To Fill, *name of old man* (at Unalaska 86) + **-ya-usi-**

chx̂ux̂-six E 1804-, **chx̂uux̂-six** A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to wash (*e.g.* dishes, clothes; John 13:6 feet, *cf.* **x̂ula-lix**; *modern* A hands, head, *cf.* **chamĝu-lix, saanĝu-lix**); **chx̂uux̂** A 1840, Ab 1963 *vn.* wash, washing; **chx̂uĝ-in** E 1834-1941 *pl.* laundry, **chx̂uuĝ-is** A 1952-, Ab 1963 washed clothes; **chx̂uuĝim umnaa** A 1952 clothesline (= **tugiida-x̂**)

chx̂uĝasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to wash [**ngaan** it] with + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

chx̂uuĝasigna-s A 1840 *n.pl.* slops, dirty dishwater, *lit.* remains of means for washing + **-asi-**(**-usi-**)**-gna-**

chx̂uuĝna-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* laundress + **-na$_1$-**

chx̂uux̂snika-x̂ A 1952 *n.* washer; **chahmas chx̂uux̂snikax̂** dish washer (person) + **-snika-** (**-nasika-**)

chx̂uux̂taasa-l A 1973 *vt.* to gargle (**chuqam ngaan** the throat) with (decoction of root) + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

chx̂uuqali-lix A 1860- *vt.* to begin to wash; **chx̂uuqali-s** A 1952- *vn.pl.* clothes to be washed + **-qali-**

chx̂uuquli-s Ab 1931-82 *n.pl.* clothes to be washed + **-quli-**

chiichi-x̂ A 1950- *n.* vulva (human and animal) (E **chisu-x**)

chichig-a E 1878 *n.* (its) bud

chichikutʳaaxs *see* **sichig-**

Chichilix̂ta-x̂ E 1791 (Chichxalixtax), En 1950-82 *name of old village* (Umnak 4)

chichngag- A 1952 *in name of points*: **Na(m)-Chichngagis** the Ch.'s of the south, Ragged Point (Kagalaska Island 805); **Chugi(m)-Chichngagis** the Ch.'s of the north (811)

chiida-x̂ E 1834-, A 1791, 1838-, Ab 1931–63, **chiiya-x̂** Au 1909- *n.* young offspring (of bird, animal) (*cf.* **aniida-x̂**); pet; A 1791 (chiïdak) *name of boy* (at Adak 865) □ **slukam chiidangis** A 1952 young of sea gull (*cf.* **chyaali-x̂**); **Chiidam Udaa** A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 269) [[*cf.* **chiidĝu-x̂**]]

chiid(a)ĝi-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to have a young in it (of egg) + **-ĝi-**

chiidax̂ta-lix E 1871-, A 1977-, **chiiyax̂ta-l** Au 1952 *vt.* to have as a pet □ **saaglax̂ chiidax̂takuqing** E 1978 I have a dog as a pet + **-x̂ta-**

chidaamlu-x̂ Eun 1935-, **qamgaangim chidaamluu** En 1982 *n.* immature goose + ***-Vmlu-**

chidax-six E 1909-, A 1840- *vi.* to stretch, get longer (*e.g.* Eu 1984 skin; En 1978 **imgaĝii** his fishline; A 1973 **angalix̂** day) (*cf.* **tugi-lix**); A 1840 to increase; **igluq(am) chidagii** En 1984 stretched skin

[[AY **sagte-**, CAY *also* **cagte-** to spread out, stretch out; CSY **saag-** to get scattered, spread; Sir **sir̂ag-** to smoothen, spread out; I **siak-** to arrange in a row, *etc. Cf.* **chidga-n, chidgi-lix**]]

chidaxchx̂i-lix E 1909- *vt.* to let (**imgaĝiin** his fishline) stretch out; **chidaxchx̂isxa-lix** En 1909 *vp.* to be let go (line of sea otter harpoon, J 56:14) + **-chx̂i-(t)-sxa-**

chidaxt-, **chidaxsix** E 1909 *vt.* to stretch out, extend + **-t-**

chidaxta-lix En 1948 *vi.* to be stretched out; Ek 1982 to be loose, slack (A **ixlu-l**); **chiiyaxta-x̂** Au 1952 *vn.* loose (*same as* **ingaanux̂ta-x̂**, *see* **inga**) + (**x̂**)**ta-**

Chidaglix Hanii A 1952 Lake Frances (Adak Island 851, has bladder wrack and oysters)
[[*perhaps derived from* **chidax-six**]]

chidaĝ- E 1832-, A 1791-, Ab 1931–63, **chiyaĝ-** Au 1909-, Am 1963 *pos.n.* space beside (*cf.* **anga-** 3.); shore (*cf.* **achida-** *under* **at**$_1$-); edge (*cf.* **adi-x̂**, **sichig-**); border (as of clothes, *e.g.* A 1838, E 1870 Matthew 23:5, E, A Mark 6:56, *cf.* **tuxti-n**); *loc.* beside, next to, by, with □ **chidaĝim hadaa agnaa** A 1860 who passed close by (Mark 15:21); **tana(m) chidaĝa** A 1791- seashore, space alongside an island (as seen from the sea, *e.g.* N.M. 3:92); **alaĝu(m) chidaĝan hadan utikuq** A 1950 I'm going down to the seashore, to the beach; **iganam chidaĝii** En 1982 edge of cliff (may fall down); **hatimis chidaĝa** A 1949 the edge of your lip; **ulaa akaluĝim chidaĝan akux̂** A 1952 his house lies beside the road; **stuuluĝim chidaĝan unguchil** A 1950 to sit by the table; **yaasikas chidaĝingin ax̂tux̂salgaax̂tas** A 1952 let's put the boxes together, side by side; **chidaĝing agnax̂** A 1977 he passed beside me; **chidaĝimin unguchikuqing** E 1909 I'm sitting beside you; **qankus angalis Chidaĝming akus** A 1860 they have been with me for three days (Mark 8:2, E **Ilaming**)

chidax̂sx̂isxa-lix En 1982 *vp.* to be trimmed, provided with a border (piece of clothes) + **-sx̂i-(t)-sxa-** (**-lĝi-t-lga-**)

chiidana-x̂ *see* **chiizana-l**

chidga-n E 1834- *n.pl.* entrails, intestines (of animals and fish), **chidgi-ngis** A 1952- its (fish's) entrails (*cf.* **il-iiĝi-**, **chyu-gna-**)
[[*possibly related to* **chidgi-lix**; *entrails, when taken out, "hang loose"*)

chidigli-lix E 1909-, A 1840-, Ab 1982, **chidgili-l** A 1973-, **chigyili-l** Au 1909, **chidikli-l** A 1977, 1984 *vt.* to disembowel, split open the stomach and take the entrails out of (animal, fish); to clean (fish) + **-li-**

cidigliĝa-kux̂ En 1952- *vp.* it is split open, disemboweled + **-li-ĝa-**

chidgi-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vi.* to hang loose, slack (*e.g.* rope, clothes, hair into the face); **chidgi-x̂** En 1983 *vn.* loose part; A 1937 something drifting □ **txin saakusmilikum chux̂taqangin yaagam chuchagan daĝan chidginax̂ liidaa aqalix** En 1936 he got so skinny that his clothes became like hanging on an upright log; **chaasxingis qigdaĝil daĝan chidgizanax̂** A 1952 the cups were hanging hooked up on it (barrel of liquor, N.M. 2:15)
[[*cf.* **chidax-six, chidga-n**]]

chiidgiida-s A 1840 *vn.pl.* tassels + **-aada-**

Ciidgilaang-is A 1952- *n.pl. name of rocks* (Atka 622), *presumably likened to something drifting* + **-laang-**

chidgilga-lix E 1909-, A 1936, **chidgisxa-l** A 1936-, **chidgiila-l** A 1971- *vp.* to drift away (of boat) □ **alaĝum kugan chidgilgax̂takun ukux̂taqalinan** En 1936 we began to see that we were drifting on the sea; **ilagaan chidgiilaqax̂** A 1971 (his boat) drifted away from him + **-lga-**, **-(t)-sxa-**, **-ula-**

chidgit-, **chidgisix** 1. E 1832- *vt.* to hang, hang up (*e.g.* belt, parka; corpse on a tree, **yaagam kugan**, Acts 5:30) (A **inka-t-**); A 1909 to hang loosely (**daĝan** on it, J 78:168)

2. E 1941- to baste, sew with long, loose stitches + **-t-**

chidgidusa-lix A 1909 *vrt.* to come adrift with (J 77:232, *uncertain translation*) + **-t-usa-**

chidgiyáax̂chx̂i-lix A 1840 *vt.* to strain, filter (*cf.* **chidi-lix**), *presumably lit.* to let hang loose (for draining) + ***-yaaĝ-chx̂i-**

chidĝi-lix E 1805-, A 1780-, Ab 1892–1963, **chiyĝi-** Au 1952 *vi.* to be green; A, Au to be blue; to be livid, have a bruise (En 1952 also of sacral spot); **chidĝi-x̂** En 1952 *n.* vein; A 1973- kind of mackerel (smaller or same as **tmadgi-x̂**) □ **qiigax̂ chidĝikux̂** En 1978 the grass is green; **qiigam chidĝii** A 1950- green grass; **chidĝim qaxchaga** A 1840 blue, *lit.* dark ch.; **inkam chidĝii** A 1952, **inka(m) chiyĝii** Au 1952 blue sky; **uuquchiingim chidĝii** A 1950- blue fox; **chidĝinax̂ liidax̂ angalix̂takux̂** A 1952 it has a greenish or bluish color; **[yam] chiyĝinaa** Au 1952 blue eye; **daa chidĝikux̂** En 1948- he has a black eye, *lit.* his eye is livid (*cf.* **funaari-x̂**)

chidĝa[a]lux A (*given as* Au) 1909 *n.* bruise from blow (E **tudĝaalux**) + ***-aalug-**

chidĝaayu-lix E 1780-, A 1791- (1973 *regarded as* E *word*), Ab 1892 *vi.* to be green; E 1805- to be blue □ **qiigam chidĝaayugan kungin** E 1860-70 on the green grass (Mark 6:39, A **qiigam chidĝingin kungin**); **nuĝim chidĝaayuu** E 1909-41 green hornstone schist (Jochelson 1925:57), green soapstone (1941); **inix̂ chidĝaayukux̂** En 1978 the sky is blue; **aaykaaĝum chidĝaayuu** E 1878- blue fox + **-aayu-**

chidĝaayut- E 1870 *vr.* to become green: **yaagam txin chidĝaayutxaligan kugan** on a tree that has started to become green (Luke 23:31, A **hyaagam chidĝii**) + **aayu-t-**

chiidĝiida-n E 1909-, **chiidĝiida-s** A 1950- *n.pl.* kind of grass, *possibly* horsetail, *Equisetum arvense* + **-aada-**

chidĝidiga-x̂ En 1949 *vn.* light green/blue + **-diga-**

chidĝidug-is A 1973- *n.pl.* green grass (not yet bleached) + **-dug-**

chidĝiilgi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* young Brandt's cormorant, *Phalacrocorax penicillatus* (*doubtful identification, the bird may not occur in the Aleutians*); **chidĝiilgi-s** A 1948- kind of bright green short grass + **-Vlgi-**

chidĝit-, **chidĝisix** E 1791-, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vr.* to become green (as of ground; person from cold); to become livid; En 1950 *vt.* to bruise (fingernail) □ **qachx̂igan ilaa txin chidĝitikux̂** A 1952 part of his skin became livid, he got a livid spot on his skin (due to bruising) + **-t-**

chiidĝu-x̂ A 1838-, Ab 1963, **chiiyĝu-** Au 1952 *n.* baby, infant (1838 Luke 1:41 baby in the womb, 1860, E **aniqdu-**); very young offspring □ **aniqdum chiidĝuu** A 1952, **iqiyukicham chiiyĝuu** Au 1952 small baby (2-4 weeks old) (E **muux̂si-**); **sam chiidĝuu** A 1952 very small young of bird, **algam chiidĝuu** id. of mammal; **chiidĝuusanangin akiitam ilugaan** A 1860 from babyhood (Mark 9:21, E **aniqduĝaam ilaligan**)
[[*cf.* **chiida-x̂**]]

chidĝux̂ta-, **chiĝanam chidĝux̂takix** Ea 1982 *vn.du.* divided creek

chidi-lix E 1978, A 1973-, Ab 1982 *vt.* to strain, filter (**taangax̂** water, **buchuunukax̂** barrel); to take the last drop (homebrew)
[[*from Russian* **tsedí-t'** to strain, filter]]

chididax̂ E 1840 (Zap. 1:66) *n.* kind of land bird

chidigi-x̂ A 1780-, Ab 1892, 1963 *n.* knee; **chidigim asuu** 1952 kneecap, patella
[[*probably by metathesis from* ***ceged-**, *cf.* AAY **cisquq**, CAY **ciisquq**, CSY **segesquq**, I **siitquq** knee; I **sitquq** kneecap, patella; hind flipper of seal]]

chidigaĝi-l A 1977- *vi.* to kneel + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

chidigalĝi- Ab 1931 [*vr.*] to kneel + **-lĝi-**

chiidgiida-x̂ E 1778-, **chiidgida-** Eu 1984, **hniin'giit^{r}a-x̂** Au 1949-52 *n.* knee; **chiidgiid(am)-chachii** En 1948, Ea 1983, **hniin'giit^{r}a(m)-slaapaa** Au 1952 kneecap, patella + **-aada-**

chiidgiidaĝi-lix E 1838-60 *vi.* to kneel (Matthew 27:29, Mark 15:19, 1870 **chiidgiidamang kugan anqax̂talix**) + **-aada-ĝi-**

chidqachiyagux̂ (*perhaps* **chiidqachiyaaĝu-x̂**) Eu 1909 (*unknown* Ean 1982-83) *n.* small black beetle (*same as* **chiiĝaada-x̂**, J 35:13), †**citxaciyágux** Ea 1909 *untranslated* (J 3:47, animal used as amulet)

chidu-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **chiyu-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to set, go down (of the sun; Eb 1984, Ab *also* of moon); to slide down, let oneself down (person along rope or pole; spider) □ **aĝadax̂ chidukux̂** E 1860-, **aĝadgix̂ chidukux̂** A 1950-, **aĝayax̂ chiyukux̂** Au 1909 the sun is setting; **chilanaam akangaan chiduqalikux̂** Ea 1910 she began to slide down along her cord (J 15:6)
[[AAY **uste-**, CAY **cetu-**, **citu-**, CSY **estu-**, NSY, I **situ-**, GRI **sisu-** to slide down. *Unusual correspondence* A **-d-**, Esk. **-t-**]]

chidunqalga-lix En 1950- *vp.* to be evening chill (just when the sun sets, especially after a hot sunny day) + ***-nqa-lga-**

chiidu-x̂ E 1824-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **chiiyu-x** Am 1963 *n.* kind of whale, *possibly* beaked whale, *Berardius bairdi* (En 1948-52: not bigger than twenty feet, has two teeth, inedible: oil like castor oil, goes right through); **chiidu-kux̂** E 1909 *vi.* has diarrhea from eating the blubber of this whale; Ab 1931 *n.* black water beetle (*Russian* "plaun")

chidux̂-six A 1840- *vi.* to sail

chiduĝaĝi-l A 1950- *vi.* to follow (**slaa** the wind) (*cf.* **chiimda-l**); **slam chiduĝaĝii** A 1952 tail wind; **chiduĝaĝi-x̂** A 1840, **chidugaĝi-x̂** En 1950, 1984 id. (*cf.* **akinuunu-**) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

chiduĝasi-x̂ A 1984, Ab 1963, **chiyuĝasi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* sail (of skin) (E **sutu-x̂**, *cf.* A, E **paarusa-x̂**) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

chiidux̂ti-x̂ E 1909- *n.* strip (of sea animal blubber); **chaduĝnam chiidux̂cha** En 1909 a strip of blubber (J 43:23)

chiidux̂si-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to cut (blubber) in strips + **-(x̂)si-**

chiduyax̂ A 1791-, Ab 1881 (czymdajèch), 1931–63 *n.* thunder with lightning; **chiduyaĝi-x̂** A 1840 hail; 1973 thunder; **chiduyax̂-s** A 1952- *vi.* to thunder (*cf.* **amu-lix**)

chig- - (*cf.* **chit-**)

chiigimqiila-lix Eu 1910, **chiiximqiila-lix** Eu 1984 *vp.* to drift ashore (J 35:26 **alaĝum achidan** to the shore) + ***-mqi-ula-**

chiigimqidaala-lix Ea 1909 *vp.* to (lie) washed up, floating (J 6:8) + ***-mqi-da-ula-**

chiigimqiisachx̂i-lix Ea 1909, **chiiximqiisa- -** Eu 1984 *vr.* to let himself wash up (J 6:6 **alaĝum achidan** on the shore) + ***-mqi-usa-chx̂i-**

chigisxa-lix E 1870-1949 *vp.* to be washed ashore (as of a dead seal, J 43:24); to be wrecked (of ship, **tanĝim kugan** upon an island, Acts 27:26), *lit.* to get stuck, attached (to land) (A **chala-lix**) + **-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

chigit-, **chigisix** 1. E 1834-, **chixisix** Eun 1978-84, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to attach, stick, glue; to put on, put in, put in place (*e.g.* A **ukuusxix̂** window, **kavkaanas** fox traps) □ **putiilkam chachii chixisix taxsada** En 1978 put the cover on the bottle and put it away; **satmalii chigitikung** En 1935 I put in the door (of the house)

2. E 1838-, A 1840 (**-g-**), 1860- (**-x-**) to join, unite; to marry, unite in wedlock; **chigisxa-x̂** A 1840 *vpn.* marriage □ **dakin chixichada** A 1952 join them together (boards, end to end); **haman Aguuĝum chigitxaa/chixitxaa** E 1860-70/A 1860 what God has joined together (man

must not separate, Mark 10:9); **adam chigitikukix** E 1909 the father married them + **-t-**

chigita-lix E 1832 *vt.* to cleave to (his wife, Matthew 19:5) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

chiigitxaada-l A 1840 (-tx̂i-), 1952- *vi.* to be sticky (*e.g.* candy); **Chiigitxaada-x̂** *nickname of woman* + **-t-xa-** (**-qa-**)**-aada-**

chixiya-x̂: †**tschihijak** E 1791 (Merck) *n.* fish glue (*cf.* **kliiya-x̂**); **chixyaaka-x̂** Ab 1931 sticky; E 1805 †**chegiyakusha** glue, †**chigiyakash** seal + **-ya-iika-usi-**

chixt-, **chixsix** 1. E 1834-, A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to stick, adhere, cleave (*cf.* **chit-**) ▫ **qaagun daĝngin chignangin** E 1870, **hax̂sxis daĝmas chixtnangis** A 1860 the dust that sticks to us (Luke 10:11); **chignax̂** E 1832-34, 1860 (Mark 6:11) dust (*cf.* **chuukun, qaagun**); **ayagaam daĝan chixsaĝan aĝnax̂/chixsakakux̂** E 1860-70/A 1860 he shall cleave to his wife (Mark 10:8)

2. E 1834-, A 1838- *vi.* to unite, be united (**asix** with; A 1840-62 **daĝmax** with each other, of bridal pair); to get married; **chixti-x̂** E 1826-1909, A 1838-40 *vn.* marriage, wedding; **chixtna-x** A 1950 married couple; **chignaa** E 1909 his marriage; **chixnan alix** En 1982 wedding

3. Eun 1909-10 *vt.* to seize with its claws (of eagle, J 35:55, 59; 43:29) (*cf.* **chit-**) + **-t-**

chixta-: 1. **alam chixtaa** Eu 1910 a stranded whale (J 35:51) (*cf.* **chita-lix** *under* **chit-**)

2. **chixta-l** A 1950- *vi.* to be married, **chixtalakan** to be unmarried

3. **chixta-lix** En 1909 *vt.* to grasp, hold in its claws (of eagle, J 43:40) (*cf.* **chit-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

chixtachx̂i-l Au 1952 *vt.* to stick, glue on + **-(x̂)tachx̂i-**

chixtxuli-s A 1952- *n.pl.* marriage + **-t-xuli-**(**-quli-**)

chiixtiknaada-lix En 1984 *vi.* to be sticky + **-t-kna-aada-**

chiixtiknaadala-lix En 1982 *vi.* to bump up and down on the beach (of floating wood) + **-t-kna-aada-la-**

chixtusi-x̂ E 1878-1952, A 1952-, Au 1952 *n.* means for adhering: **chixtusi-n** En 1952, **aaqanam chixtusingis** A 1952 octopus's suckers; **quganam daĝan chixtusii** A 1952 (seaweed's) root sticking on a rock; **agnam chixtusii** En 1952, **uvsu(m) chixtusii** Au 1952 frenulum of tongue; En 1950 frenulum (of the corona of penis); **ayi(m)/kuchuula(m) chixtusii** Au 1952 commissure of the lower/upper lip, **yam chixtusing** nerves(?) of the eye, **iqiyum hugigan chixtusing** ligaments(?) of the uterus; **iluuĝim chixtusingin** E 1878 placenta(?) + **-t-usa-**

chigusa-: **daĝmax chigusanakix** E 1839-70 conjugal union (Cat., A 1862 **daĝmax chixtaasanakix**), *lit.* the fact of being joined together + **-usa-**

chigu-x̂ E 1812-, A 1840, 1909 (1973: E *word*), Au 1909 *n.* resin, pitch, tar; Ekn 1982 gum; En 1983 rubber; **chigu-lix** E, Au 1909 *vt.* to smear with pitch, tar (J 81:27) + *-**u-**

chigutu-lix Ek 1982 *vi.* to be pitchy: **yaagam/iklam chigutuu** pitchy driftwood/firewood + *-**u-tu-**

chiixtukaada-lix Eapkn 1982-3 *vi.* to be sticky; **chi[i]xtukíidax̂** E 1834, **chiixtukaada-x̂** 1982-3 *vn.* sticky + **-tu-ka-aada-**

Chixchaang-naga En 1967-84 *name of cove with landing place* (Umnak 155); **Chixchaang-kadaa** En 1984 (1976-82 **Chix̂sngin kadaa**) *name of point* (Umnak 156)

Chixchx̂alux̂ A 1952 Cape Ruin (Umak Island 722)

chixchi-x̂, **kamgim chixchii** A 1950- *n.* crown of head (E **kamgim kangaa**)

chixchimika-x̂ E 1834 (1840 -am-), **chixchimaqa-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* small mouse; **chixchimaqu-x̂** En 1948-49 tiny mouse (on St. Paul Island); En 1950 shrew (seen on Sanak Island); A 1950- meadow mouse (on Kiska Island); †**chichimukthah** Eu 1911 dusky shrew, *Sorex obscurus* (Murie 1959:265); **chimchimaqa-x̂** Ep 1941 small mouse (1 1/2" long) with a very long tail; Ep 1983 field mouse (shrews not on St. Paul); **chimchiqida-n** Eb 1984 *pl.* shrews

chigda-x̂ E 1778-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **chigya-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* gut parka, kamleika; **aniqdu(m)-chigdaa** E 1950- baby's caul (Ea 1983: *used as* **chaĝa-x̂**)

Chigdaada-x̂ E Tigalda 1791 *n.* Little Gut Parka, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 4) + **-aada-**

chigdaagu-x̂ En 1982, A 1952- *n.* worn out gut parka + **Vgu-**

chigida-n (*or* **chigiida-n**) E 1909 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.pl.* ornamental triangles (Jochelson 1933:66)

chigidàdax̂ E 1840 (Zap. 1:67) *n.* kind of snipe

chigla-kux̂ Ab 1931–63 (*unknown* A 1984) *vi.* it is cloudy, overcast

chiglamu-l A 1977 *vi.* to be ragged (of clothes) (*cf.* **chilga-l**)

chigli-lix E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **chilgi-lix** En 1950- *vt.* to undress, strip the clothes off (person); Ea 1910 to untie (**itx̂atxin** her collar, J 20:3); Ea 1910 to strip off the skin cover of (**iqaan** his baidarka, J 17:148, 30:2); *vr.* to undress (*cf.* **chilgi-lix** *under* **chilga-lix**)

chigliĝi-lix A 1860 *vp.* to have been undressed, be naked (Mark 14:52, John 21:7, E **qachx̂iim hangadan**) (*cf.* **aalĝa-lix**) + **-ĝi-**

chiixsa-x̂ [-ks-] A 1952 *n.* fire drill (*cf.* **chixti**$_2$**-**)

chixsaĝiisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* foundation, base + **-usi-**

chixsu-lix Ekn 1982 *vi.* to be dirty (so that one does not want to touch it; *stronger than* **kikagna-lix**)

chixti-x̂ E 1780-, A 1840- *n.* den, lair (of fox, bear) (*cf.* **uudugaaĝi-x̂**, **huna-x̂**); Ea 1910 hole, burrow (of mouse, J 13:41); E 1780 nest (*cf.* **chungu-x̂**); **chixch-a** E 1834 (chixchaq) its den; **Chixtin Algalĝinax̂** Ea Put Mammals In Dens, *name of chief* (at Krenitzin I. 42); **Chixchim Qala** Ea 1982, **Chixchan Qala** Ea 1983 "The Bottom of (its) Den", *name of head of bay* (Krenitzin Islands 57); **Chixtis** A 1952 *pl. name of cape* (Atka 483)

[[*obscure relations to* **ixt-** and AAY P **nigta**, **igta**, K **legta**, Ch **ngigta**, **nigta**, CSY **riigta**, Sir **ecixta** den, lair; *cf. also* Koryak **čïg-**, **yïg-**, Chukchi **rïg-** to dig]]

chixchaĝi-lix E 1832-38, A 1860, **chixtiĝi-lix** E 1870 *vi.* to have a den (of foxes, Matthew 8:20, Luke 9:58) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

chixti-x̂ E 1909 (*unknown* Eau 1983-84) *n.* drill; **chixtim umusii** headpiece of drill (Jochelson 1925:88, Fig. 27) (*cf.* **chiiixsa-x̂**, **igdaaka-x̂**)

chigu-x̂ *see* **chiĝ- -**

Chigusaalux̂ En 1984 *name of rock* (Umnak 120) [[*perhaps* **chig-usa-aluĝ-** place to get stuck]]

chiiguyaaka-x̂ E 1791-1909, A 1840, **chiigyaaka-x̂** Ea 1952-, **chiiwyaaka-x̂** Eun 1950-, **chiixuyaaka-x̂** A 1948- *n.* song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia* (Krebs 1791 "Drossel", Stresemann 1950:120 *Anthus spinoletta rubescens*, water pipit); **qusam chiiguyaakaa** En 1910 rosy finch, *Leucosticte tephrocotis* (J 69:11; *but cf.* **huluĝasi-x̂**); **chiĝanam chiiwyaakaa** En 1950 dipper, *Cinclus mexicanus* (*cf.* Au **chuguchiiya-x̂**)

chiĝ- - (*cf.* **chiqa-lix**)

chiĝana-x̂ E 1764-, A 1780-, Au 1909-, Ab 1931, Abm 1967, **chix̂ana-x̂** E 1834, En 1952 *n.* river, brook, creek; E 1909 a figure of cat's cradle (Jochelson 1933:63); **Qikaagix̂/Aluugix̂ Chiĝanax̂** En 1976-82 Eastern/Middle Creek (Umnak 15-16); **Chiĝanam Alaĝ(u)nuu** Eb 1984 'Salty Creek' (Belkofski 84) + **-na$_1$-**

chiiĝ(a)naada-x̂ E 1978- *n.* small creek, brook + **-na$_1$-aada-**

chiĝanaagamax Eu 1984 *n.* main creek (reference to Unalaska 107) + **-na$_1$-iigamag-**

Chiĝanaĝi-x̂ A 1950- *n.* 'Has Creek', *name of bay* (Atka 228) + **-na$_1$-ĝi-**

Chiĝanax̂sxa A 1952- *n. name of bays* (Amlia 141, Amchitka 1027) *and point* (Atka 579); **Chiĝanax̂si-x̂** Au 1909 *name of bay* (Attu 1070) + **-na$_1$-x̂sx-**

chiĝanakucha-x̂ *n.* A 1950- *n.* small creek, brook + **-na$_1$-kucha-**

chiĝanalĝu-x̂ A 1840- *n.* river, big creek + **-na$_1$-lĝu-**

chiĝanamasika-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* cat's cradle (E **iimaqluuda-x̂**) + **-na$_1$-*-masika-**

Chiĝanatu-x̂ Eb 1984 'Having a Big Creek', *name of beach* (Belkofski 20) + **-na$_1$-tu-**

chiĝanayu[u]ki[i]da-x̂ A 1840 *n.* brooklet + **-na$_1$-yuug-kiida-**

chiĝatakla-lix A 1840 *vt.* to splash + **-t-(x̂)ta-*kla-**

chiĝdu-x̂ 1. E 1909-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **chiyĝu-x̂** Au 1952, **chidĝu-x̂** Ab 1931–63 *n.* high tide; **chiĝdu-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) ebb-tide (*cf.* **aguĝilĝu-x̂**); **chiĝdu-l** A 1950-, **chiĝyu-l** Au 1949 *vi.* to be covered up by the tide (of beach), to be high tide ◻ **chiĝdux̂ masxakux̂** A 1950- it is high tide; **agux̂ chiĝdukux̂** A 1950-, **agux̂ chiĝyul** Au 1949 the beach is covered up; **aguĝim chiyĝuu** Au 1952 high tide; **chiĝdulgu-x̂** En 1948 high tide

2. E 1791-1948 *n.* clay (*cf.* **qudiiĝu-x̂**); **chiĝdum an[g]uĝanaa** 1909 clay lamp (Jochelson 1925:130) + **-du-**

chiĝdut-, **chiĝdusix** E 1978-, A 1950- *vi.* to become high tide, to rise ◻ **chiĝdutikux̂** E 1978, A 1973 it is becoming high tide, the tide is rising; **agux̂ chiĝdutxalii(ĝan)-ax̂takux̂** A 1950 the tide has started coming up, *lit.* the beach has begun to be covered up by the tide + **-du-t-**

chiĝdutu-lix *vi.* 1. E 1804-, A 1840- to be high tide; **chiĝdutu-x̂** E 1878- *vn.* high tide

2. A 1840 to be dirty, muddy + **-du-tu-**

chiĝi-lix E 1826-39, Ea 1983, A 1840, Au 1952, **chix̂i-lix** E 1826-70, Eb 1984, A 1860- *vt.* to dip (**taangam ilaan** *or* **ilan** A 1952 in water, **taangam iluun** A 1860, **ilan** E 1870 Luke 16:24; **bluudam nagaan** E 1860-70, **chahmam ilugaan** A 1860 in the dish, Mark 14:20); E 1839, A 1840-62 to submerge (**taangam ilan** in water, at baptism); Ab 1982 to splash + **-i-**

chix̂iilux̂ E 1870, **chiĝiilux̂** A 1840 *n.* baptismal font + **-i-aluĝ-**

chiĝilĝi-x̂ E 1805-, A 1949- (*also* **-s** *pl.*), Au 1952 (**-n** *pl.*), Ab 1963, **chix̂ilĝi-x̂** En 1982 *n.* swamp, marsh, bog (*cf.* **tumtuulu-x̂**, **tuhlutulu-x̂**); **chiĝilĝim aahmaaĝa** A 1950 kind of plant (violet or blue-violet flower, low and light green leaves); **tanam chiĝilĝituu** Au 1952 marshy area + **-i-lĝi-**

chix̂ilqa-x̂ En 1984 *n.* swampy place + **-i-l(ĝ)-qa-**

chiĝin'gi-x̂ A 1973- *n.* drizzle, mist (less than **sx̂idux**) + ***-n'gi-**

chiĝni-lix E 1870-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to wet, make wet; A *vr.* to get wet ◻ **taganim silmiyaa aqalix usux̂ chiĝnilix** En 1936 wet snow came and made everything wet; **chiĝanam ilan mikal agumdix txidix chiĝnizas** A 1952 when (the kids) play in the creek they get wet; **Hamaan kitakix daam taangakix ikin chiĝniisalix** E 1870 wetting His feet with (**-usa-**) her tears (Luke 7:38) + **-ni-**

chiĝniya-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* dampness + **-ni-ya-**

Chiĝzang A 1840- *n.* Martin Harbor, Sand Bay (Atka 425 - the inside is a marshy plain with a creek) + ***-zang-**

chix̂t-, **chix̂six** E 1978, A 1940- *vi.* to become wet (of person) ◻ **chix̂taliisiin chux̂tasxuunulax chix̂samis aĝikux̂t** A 1952 if you don't have on your raincoat you will become wet + **-t-**

chix̂ta-lix 1. E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be wet (of person, ground *etc.*); **chix̂ta-x̂** *vn.* wet, damp; Ab 1931–63 dew (A **uglaangi-x̂**) ◻ **chix̂takuq** A 1950 I'm wet; **tanam chix̂taa** E

1909, A 1950 wet ground; **qaniigim chix̂taa** A 1952 wet snow, **ayangim chix̂taa** wet (light) fog; **slam chix̂taa** A 1840 damp weather

2. E 1791-, A 1950- to rain; **chix̂ta-x̂** *vn.* rain (A 1840-60 **kim-dux**) □ **chix̂tax̂ [h]aqakux̂** E 1805 rain is coming, it starts raining; **chix̂tax̂ malgakux̂** E 1978, A 1978 there is rain, it is raining (*likewise* E 1870 Luke 12:54, A **kimdux**); **chix̂tayukaqalikux̂** A 1950 it has been raining for a long time now; **chix̂tam chinguudĝii** Ep 1941, **chix̂tam chix̂uudngii** En 1948-, **chix̂tam chiĝuudngii** Ea 1983, **chix̂tam aahmaaĝii** A 1983 "rain flower": Ep 1941, En 1948 buttercup, *Ranunculus sulphureus;* En 1982 cinquefoil, *Potentilla* (*dubious identification*); Ea 1983, A 1983 spring beauty, *Claytonia sibirica* (A: purple flower) (*cf.* **qugu-x̂**) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

chix̂takuda-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* humidity, dampness; †**chaxtakógalik** E 1804 [*vi.* to be humid, damp] + -(**x̂**)**ta-kuda-**

chix̂tali-l A 1950- *vi.* to go out in the rain + -(**x̂**)**ta-li-**

chix̂taliisi-x̂ E 1978-, A 1948- *n.* raincoat + -(**x̂**)**ta-li-usi-**

chix̂tat-, **chix̂tasix** E 1978, A 1950- *vi.* to start raining □ **chix̂tatikux̂** it has started raining -(**x̂**)**ta-t-**

chix̂taatu- A 1950 *vi.* to tend to be rainy: **tugidam chix̂taatudangis** the rainy months (July and August) + -(**x̂**)**ta-aatu-**

chix̂tatudusa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to wet (**chxumaan** a sponge) with (**uuksusax̂** vinegar, John 19:29, E **chux̂duqudusa-**) + -(**x̂**)**ta-tu-t-usa-**

chix̂tikna-lix Ekn 1982 *vi.* to be wet, soaked wet (as of grass, firewood, clothes) + **-t-kna-**

chix̂tudang *see separate entry*

chiiĝaada-x̂ E 1909- *n.* beetle (Ep 1941: any kind; Ea 1983: black, bigger than a bluebottle, no wings, on the ground; En 1982: black, or purple, shiny, may go into one's ear, if one eats it, one will die) (A **chaaduquuda-x̂**); **taangam qalan chiiĝaadaa** Ep 1941 water scavenger, *lit.* beetle at the bottom of (fresh) water; **anim chiiĝaadaa** Ep 1941 *lit.* lake beetle

chiiĝaadax̂six̂ta-lix En 1910- *vr.* to turn into a beetle for a while (J 51:21, A **txin chaadaquudax̂six̂tal**) + **-x̂si-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

chix̂chaada-x̂ Ep 1941 *n.* weevil, **alugam chix̂chaadaa** flour weevil (*cf.* **chuliigi-x̂**); Ep 1984 (at Eb) kind of black and shiny, long and narrow bug with strong odor, jumps (rather than flies), feeds on mossberries (crowberries)

chiĝidqiti-ngin E 1804-1909, **chix̂idqiti-ngin** En 1950-, **chix̂idqati-ngin** Ek 1982, **chiĝidqasingin** Ea 1983 *n.pl.* its (bird's) tail (*cf.* **tuuklu-n**)

chix̂isngi-x̂ En 1950- *n.* pectoral sandpiper, *Erolia melanotos* (Marsh); **chiĝiisingi-x̂** A 1936-52, †**chirr-teg-ech** Au 1936 northern phalarope, *Phalaropus lobatus* (Murie 1959:156) *or* least sandpiper, *Erolia minutilla* (1952: smaller than a song sparrow); **chiĝiisingim aahmaaĝa** A 1950 kind of plant

chix̂mitxi-s A 1983 *n.pl.* adolescents (male)

chix̂sax-six A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be shallow (as of a bay) (E **qamdaad(a)-lakan**); **chix̂sax** 1840 *n.* shallow, shoal; **Chix̂sxa** 1952- 'The Shoal There', *name of bay* (Atka 571), *interior of bay* (Atka 626, Tagalak Island 700); **Tanaangis Chix̂sxa** the shoal of the bay Tanaangis (Atka 237-8); **Atx̂a(m)-yaaĝa(n) Chix̂sxa** the shoal of the point of Atka (Atka 500)

Chix̂saxta-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (Amchitka 1028), *perhaps* 'Partly Shallow' + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

chiix̂sidux-s A 1952- *vi.* to hiss (as of water poured into boiling oil) + **-dug-**

Chix̂sngin kadaa En 1976-82 *name of point* (Umnak 156; 1984 **Chixchaang-kadaa**)

chix̂tu-x̂: †**Tschachtuk** Eu 1791 (Merck) *n.* bunting (*German* Ammer), *according to Pallas: Emberiza chrysops, Stresemann* 1950:124: savannah sparrow, *Passerculus sandwichensis* (*but cf.* **saxsagaada-x̂**)

chix̂tuuqida-x̂ E 1840- *n.* Alaska longspur, *Calcarius lapponicus alascensis* (Ep 1941 *alternatively*, En 1948, Ea 1983; Ep 1941 *alternatively* pipit *or* savannah sparrow; En 1948-52 song sparrow, *but cf.* **chiiguyaaka-x̂**) (*cf.* **chilu-x̂**) + **-Vqida-** (**-Vquda-**)

chix̂tudang E 1804-34, **chix̂tudngi-n** E 1840 *pl.*, **chix̂tudngi-x̂** E 1941-, **chix̂tudgi-x̂** A 1840-1950, Ab 1931, **chitx̂udgi-x̂** A 1951- *n.* boil, carbuncle

[[*possibly derived from* **chiĝ-** -]]

chiĝu-lix E 1909-, A 1973- *vt.* to chase (sea lion) in baidarka; Ea 1952-83 *vi.* to go fast, paddle hard in baidarka; **chiĝu-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* enduring paddler; Au 1909 rounding up of sea otter (E **chmax**); **Chiĝum tugidaa** E 1840, 1909, 1941 May, when the chief hunt of sea lions took place (Jochelson 1933:85) (*cf.* **Chiĝuudngim tugidaa**, **Iichichxux**, **Sadignam tugidaa**)

Chiĝula-x̂ E 1766-, A 1778- *name of islands*: Herbert Island (Islands of Four Mountains, *cf.* 1959:13); Chugul Island (707; 1791 Chigula); Segula Island (1043); **Chiĝula(m)-galuu** A 1952 Tanager Point (Chugul 714); **Chiĝulam Udaa** A 1791 (Chigula uda), 1952 The Bay of Chugul, 1791 *a village* (Chugul 712)

Chiĝuladax En 1976-82 Eider Rock (Umnak 148) + **-la-dag-**

Chiĝuung Ea 1952- *name of cape* (1952: Cape Morgan, Krenitzin Islands 99; 1973: 108; 1983 **Chiĝuung ixchxa** 94) + -**Vng**

chix̂uudngi-x̂ E 1804-5, 1878, Eb 1984, Ep 1983, En 1948-, **chiĝuudngi-x̂** E 1826-70, Ep 1941, Ea 1952-, **chinguudĝi-x̂** Ek 1978, Ep 1941, **siĝun'gi-x̂** Ep 1952 *n.* flower (A **aahmaax̂**); **chix̂uudnga** E 1878 [its] ovary, seed vessel; **Chiĝuudngim tugidaa** E 1909 May (*cf.* **Chiĝum tugidaa**, **Sadignam tugidaa**, Jochelson 1933:85)

Chiĝuudngiĝ(i)m-ungluu Ea 1983 *name of pinnacle with flowers on it* (Krenitzin Islands 78) + **-ĝi-**

chix̂uud[n]giliga-n E 1878 *n.pl.* anther and stamens of a flower, *lit.* future flower(s) + **-liga-**

chix̂uudngit-, **chix̂uudngisix** En 1948 *vi.* to pick flowers + **-t-**

chiĝuuni-x̂ E 1909-41 (*unknown* Eapkn 1982-83), A 1909(?) *n.* microgranular andesitic lava, tool for softening skins (Jochelson 1925:57, *pl.* 16:22)

chiiĝyaada-x̂ E 1909, Ep 1941-, Ek 1982 *n.* ruddy turnstone, *Arenaria interpres* (Ep 1983; Jochelson 1933:53: the smallest species of snipe)

chik- -

chikagala-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be dissipated, squandered + **-(l)ag-ala-** (**-ula-**)

chikagasa-lix A 1838 *vt.* to dissipate, scatter (Matthew 12:30 *with* **-qaĝi-**, E **chisix̂tada-**) + **-(l)ag-asa-** (**-usa-**)

chiklax-six E 1826-, A 1840- *vi.* to move, be in motion (*cf.* **yaagi-lix**, Au **hayugax̂-s**); to be active, frisky; **chiklax** A 1840 *vn.* frisky □ **ukudigalix chiklagnaa** Ea 1910 being active in good health (J 24:9); **chiklaglakan unguchida** A 1952 sit without moving, quiet (said to a child) + **-lag-**

chiklagala-lix E *vp.*: **tumaniin hamaya ... chiklagalakux̂** 1870 in him we move (Acts 17:28); **chiklagalanan** 1833:61 what we are active with, our labors + **-lag-ala-** (**-ula-**)

chiklagasa-lix E 1834 *vt.* to be active with; En 1984 to move (**imgaĝiin** his fishline) □ **sinikin chiklagasanangin** 1834 being active in his thoughts (wandering thoughts) + **-lag-asa-** (**-usa-**)

chiklagni-lix E 1838-1909, A 1838-60 *vr.* to come in motion, to be agitated, shaken (Matthew 24:29, Luke 21:26; E Mark 13:25, A **ayugni-**; A John 6:18 of the sea); A 1838 to be troubled, waver (Acts 2:25, E **inaagni-**); E 1909 *vt.* to move, stir (*cf.* **ayug-ni-lix**) + **-lag-ni-**

chiklagniisa-lix E 1833:110 *vrt.* to be moved by, become worried about + **-lag-ni-usa-**

chiklaxsiisa-lix E 1839 *vrt.* to endeavor (Hist. 46, A **agíqidguusa-**) + **-lag-(x̂)si-usa-**

chikyugni-lix E 1870 (*unknown* Eapun 1983-84) *vt.* to trouble, worry (**ting** me, Luke 11:7, A **sasuliyax̂ta-**); to upset (**anĝichi** your minds, Acts 15:24) + **-yug-ni-**

chika-s A 1950-, Ab 1931 *n.pl.* maggots, fly larvae

chikalga-l A 1973 *vp.* to have maggots on it (of dried fish, **hudax̂**) + **-lga-**

chikaaya-, **uvsum chikaayaa** Au 1952 *n.* papilla of tongue (E **agnam uchi-ngin**) + **-aaya-** (**-aada-**)

chikaaglu-x̂ En 1948 (*unknown* 1982) *n.* "carrot leaf", used for making tea for stomach ache or gas

chikaĝlu-x̂ E 1824-, Ab 1892 *n.* species of whale, *according to* Chamisso (Pallas) 1824 (-gl-) the smallest baleen whale; Veniaminov 1834 (-xl-) not striped, 1840 (Zap. 1:66) with whalebone, without dorsal fin (that is, not a rorqual), but no definite information (Zap. 2:398); Slyunin 1892 (Commander Islands) without stripes, two feet long whalebone in two rows, occurs rarely, *perhaps* gray whale, *Eschrichtius robustus* (has short throat grooves, only 2-4 in number, short whalebone, low dorsal fin); Turner 1886 finback, *Balaenoptera physalus* (Murie 1959:334, uncertain; *cf.* **mangidax̂**); Nikolski 1948 (A. Ermeloff) like beluga, only longer; 1952 (Marsh) has two stripes across shoulder, no throat stripes, dark brown, "trothed" whale; 1982 (Sergie Sovoroff) has teeth (**kigus(i)ĝikux̂**), *perhaps* Pacific striped dolphin, *Lagenorhynchus obliquidens*

chikanangi-x̂ E 1834, Ea 1983 *n.* kind of auklet, *probably* Cassin's auklet, *Ptychoramphus aleuticus* (En **aluuĝaaya-x̂**, A **hmaxchiida-x̂**)

chikat-, **chikasix** En 1910-82 (*unknown* Eapuk 1982-83) *vt.* to wind up (**an'gix̂** gut, on a piece of wood, J 69:18) (*cf.* **ama-lix**, **tam-six**, **taxu-lix**)

chiikaatu-n E 1840, En 1948 (*unknown* Eakn 1982-83) *n.pl.* kind of berries (Zap. 1:52 uva ursi; Marsh: long red berries)

chikayaasi-x̂ A 1948- *n.* fireweed, *Epilobium angustifolium* (Marsh's identification; *cf.* **kimliiya-x̂**; 1952: the leaves used for tea)

chiikda-x̂ 1. **dam chiikdaa** E 1834-, A 1840, Ab 1931 *n.* pupil; A 1952- eyeball

2. En 1978, A 1840-, Ab 1963 (-gd-), **chi[i]ki-x̂** Am 1931–63 shot, bullet; **tumhdam chiikdaa** En bullet of gun

3. Ek 1982 (chiqdax̂) value mark on playing cards

chiikdaĝu-x̂ A 1840, **-s** 1952- *n.pl.* shotgun, *lit.* having many shots (E **chimx̂a-x**) + **-ĝu-**

chiikdax̂ta-x̂, **ataqakus chiikdax̂tax̂** A 1840 *n.* rifle, *lit.* having one (set of) bullet(s) + **-x̂ta-**

chiikdakidaag-is A 1840 *n.pl.* shots, *lit.* lots of bullets + **-kidaag-**

chiiki-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to be messy, in disorder (house, hair etc.); A to be atilt [[*cf.* CAY **cikete-** to close in, bend, bow down, I **siki-** to lower one's head, GRI to stand bending (*e.g.* when picking berries)]]

chiikit-, **chiikis** A 1952- *vt.* to bring in disorder, mess up; *vr.* to tilt □ **aniqdus anaĝining chiikis angalis ax̂takus** 1952 the kids have messed up my things; **ulaa angamudaĝan txin chiikis** 1952 his house is tilting to the side

chiikna-x̂ *see separate entry*

chikiida-x̂ E 1871-, A 1948-, **chikiiya-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* (a man's) brother-in-law: wife's brother, (a man's) sister's husband (A 1840 **ngaĝu-x̂**; Au 1909 **saativi-x̂** *see* **saatimgi-x̂**); A 1840 comrade; Ab 1963 neighbor □ **chikiidaĝan agiitakan asix angaĝiqaliqaa ax̂takux̂** En 1910 his brother-in-law lived as a partner with him (J 70:2) [[**chiki-ida-**, *cf.* CAY **cakiq**, CSY, I **saki** parent-in-law; CAY **cakiraq**, CSY **sakiighaq/sakiiq**, CI **sakiaq** wife's brother/husband's sister; GRI **sakiatsiaq** sibling of one's spouse]]

chikiidax̂ta-l A 1952 *vr.* to be mutually brothers-in-law ◦ **txidix chikiidax̂tal txidix iĝamanaasakuchix mal ayx̂al, txidix agiidax̂ maqax̂tal** because they were in-laws and friendly with each other, they used to travel to visit each other (N.M. 3:5) + **-x̂ta-**

chikiidax̂tana-x̂ En 1950 *n.* [a man's] brother's or parallel cousin's brother-in-law + **-x̂ta-na**$_1$**-**

chikiglu-x̂ E 1909 (*unknown* Ekn 1982), A 1948–49, **chikilĝu-x̂** A 1948- *n.* hemlock parsley, *Conioselinum Gmelini* (Bank 1953:427)

Chikisa-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of cape* (Skagul Island 984)

chiklax-six *see* **chik-** -

chikna-x̂ E 1840-1909 (*or* **chii-**), E 1941-, **chiikna-x̂** Eau 1983-84, En 1948, A 1948-, Ab 1963, **chikicha-x̂** (*or* **chiikicha-x̂**) Au 1909, Am 1963 (-chix̂) *n.* limpet (*Acmaea patina* Esch., Jochelson 1925:25)

[[*perhaps derived from* **chiiki-lix**]]

chiknaaquda-x̂ En 1948-50 *n.* pimple, pimple on tip of tongue; **chiknaaquda-lix** En 1950 *vi.* to have a pimple ("sore") on the tip (of tongue) + -V**quda-**

chiknaaqya-lix En 1982 *vt.* to get (**agnaan** his tongue) stinging, have a stinging (tongue) + -V**q(u)-ya-**

Chiknuna-x̂ E 1834 Usof Bay (Unalaska 128; *cf.* V A 6:2)

chiku-x̂ E 1909-, A 1971-, Ab 1931 *n.* piece of food (meat, fish) put into a pot for cooking; **chiku-lix** *vt.* to put pieces of food into (**asu-x̂** the pot), to fill (*cf.* **icha-lix**, **idma-lix**) ◦ **asum chikungin/chikungis iguda** E/A 1978 take the pieces of meat out of the pot; **sanĝux̂ chikuda** Ea 1983 fill the stomach

chiikuuda-n Eu 1984 *n.pl.* pieces put for oneself in a pot; En 1948-50 rolls (*cf.* **buulka-x̂**) + **-aada-**

chikuĝi-lix En 1936- *vi.* to have contents, to have a filling (*e.g.* matchbox); *neg.* to be empty (*cf.* **idmaĝi-**) ◦ **chux̂taqangin chikuĝililakaĝim uuxalim misuukagan chikuĝiganulux inghlii liidaa aqakux̂** 1936 (getting skinny) his clothes are empty and he has become like a hanging empty coal sack + **-ĝi-**

chikux̂si-da E 1791 (chikoksita) *vi.* slice a piece! + **-x̂si-**

chikux̂ta-lix En 1974 *vt.* to contain (*cf.* **ichax̂ta-lix**) + **-x̂ta-**

chikuusa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to fill (**ngaan** it) with ◦ **isxaĝaqam usukix taangax̂ ngaan chikuuslaaĝanax̂** 1935 (the rain) had filled up both of our places with water + **-usa-**

chikutu-lix En 1983 *vi.* to be full (of sea urchins taken under kelp, **umyan**) + **-tu-**

chila-lix 1. E 1860-, A 1860- *vi.* to become loose, be loosened (harpoon line, A **ang-a**; thread, cloth; the ties of his tongue, Mark 7:35) (*cf.* **chilga-lix**); **chilax̂ta-kux̂** Ep 1983 is unraveled

2. **chila-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* crack (as in a wall that needs puttying)

chilaaluĝ-a En 1948- *n.* its (fish's) belly part, where it is cut open + **-aluĝ-**

chilamax̂ Ea 1952, A 1840- *n.* groove (of spear thrower, A **haasxum chilamaĝa**); A 1973 bore (of rifle); **chilamaĝim qugduĝii** A 1840 cornice, ledge, *lit.* groove with ridge; **chilamaĝi-s** A 1840 *pl.* screws (*cf.* **viinta-x̂**); **chilamax̂-six** A 1840 *vt.* to groove + **-maĝ-**

chilamaĝasi-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* bone chisel for making grooves in wood (E **kada-angi-x̂**) + **-maĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

chilamax̂ch-a En 1950 its (spear thrower's) groove (*perhaps from* **chilamaĝach-a**, *cf. the preceding word*)

chiláamdu-lix A 1840 *vt.* to braid with four, five or six strands (*cf.* **qagada-lix**, **inamlu-lix**) + *-V**mdu-**

chilana-x̂ E 1791-1952 *n.* thread, line made of sinews; En 1909-52 cord braided with four or more strands, binding string (along shaft of dart, **iglax**, in case it breaks, *cf.* J 56:4); **chilana-lix** Ea 1910 *vi.* to braid a thread, cord (J 15:3); A 1840 to spin (*cf.* **imaglu-lix**) + **-na**$_1$**-**

chili-lix E 1791-, A 1838-, Ab 1892, Abm 1963 *vt.* to untie (rope, line, knot), unlace (Mark 1:7); to untangle, unroll (packet); to tear, rip up (*cf.* **chilgi-lix**); to loose (person, John 11:44); E 1826, A 1860 to loose, forgive (from sins, Luke 7:49, E **igni-**); A 1838 *vr.* to be loosed (his tongue, Luke 1:64, 1860 **chila-**); **chili-x̂ta-l** A 1950 *vt.* to take apart temporarily (motor) + **-i-**

chilidusi-, **qahmigim chilidusi-ngin** (*for* **-ngis**) A 1840 *n.pl.* door keys (*cf.* **kluuchi-x̂**) + **-i-t-usi-**

chiliisi-n En 1950 *n.pl.* socket wrenches; Ep 1981 *sg.* carving knife + **-i-usi-**

Chiila-x̂ A 1952 *name of place* (with a cabin, Tanaga Island 960)

chilga-x̂ E 1909- *n.* edge: **stuuluĝim chilgaa** edge of table; **sitxuuĝix̂/qusaaĝix̂/chaagamguuĝix̂ chilga[a]** En 1950 its (target's) lower/upper/right edge, **angan chilga[a]** its side edge; **kiiĝuusim chilga[a]** Ea 1981 mountain ridge

chiilgaada-x̂ Eau 1952- *n.* snowbank (as on crest of hill) (A **iga-aĝu-x̂**); snowslide ◦ **chiilgaadax̂ chasix** the snowbank is sliding, there is a snowslide + **-aada-**

chilga-lix A 1860-, Ab 1982, **chigla-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to be taken apart, be torn, rent (Mark 15:38, Luke 23:45, E **chax-six**); Au to be spread, scatter (as of snow, E **chisa-lix**)

chilgálax̂ta-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* torn off; 1963 *vn.* old, ancient, *lit.* fallen apart + **-la-x̂ta-**

chilgi-lix 1. A 1791-, Ab 1931–63, **chigli-l** A 1971-, Au 1909 *vt.* A to tear off (Mark 2:21 *with* **-qaĝi-**, E 1860 **iqisxa-** *vp.*, 1870 **hala-** *vi.*); to take apart (*cf.* **chigli-l**); Au to divide (food), to scatter (E **chisi-lix**)

2. to undress, *see* **chigli-lix**

chilkaana-x̂ *see* **chalkaana-x̂**

chilu-x̂ Eupn 1911-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, Au 1936-52 *n.* Alaska longspur, *Calcarius lapponicus alascensis* (A 1840 lark, Ab 1963 snowbunting) (*cf.* **chix̂tuuqida-x̂**); **chilum aahmaaĝa** A 1948- the flower of spring beauty, *Claytonia sibirica* (**qugu-x̂**)

chiilu-lix E 1833-, A 1950- (*from* E), Au 1949 (*from* E) *vi.* to return, go or come back (*cf.* **ixchi-lix**, **uqit-**); E *relig.* to turn (**Guuspudam hadan** to the Lord, Acts 11:21), be converted (Matthew 18:3) ◘ **qilagan chiiluduukakuqing** E 1909 I'll return tomorrow; **nix̂alam chiilunaa waaĝakux̂** E 1909 the returning baidar arrived; **tanaam hadan chiilukux̂** A 1950 he returned to his place

chiiluchx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to make or let (a person) return + **-chx̂i-**

chiildaaĝu-lix En 1982 (*unknown* Eau 1983-84) *vi.* to go zigzag (as of boat with too much load in the bow) (A **taqi-mix-s**) + ***-daaĝu-**

chiiluusa-l A 1973 *vt.* to bring back (people) + **-usa-**

chiilut-, **chiilusix** E 1826-33, A 1838, 1951- *vt.* to return, give back; *relig.* to bring back (**Guuspudangin Aguuĝungin hadan** to their Lord, their God, E Luke 1:16, A **iku-t-**); to convert, proselyte (**agnamixtam iliin** E 1870, **umsumixtam ilaan** A 1838 from the pagan, Acts 2:10); E *relig. vr.* to turn back (E Luke 22:32, A **iku-t-**), to turn to (**Guuspudam hadan** to the Lord, Acts 9:35) ◘ **igiim chiilusaq hix̂taqangis** A 1952 he asked me to return them to him; **madgunatxin uyaamulux imin chiiluduu(ka)kuqing** Ep 1983 some day I'll return to you (revenge) what you are doing (*cf.* **aki-lix**); **kanuux̂chi Aguuĝum hadan chiilusachi** E 1833:4-5 turn your heart to God; **angaĝim amnaĝungin tunuusalix chiilutikux̂** E 1870 has persuaded and turned away many people (Acts 19:26) + **-t-**

chiiluchaĝi-n E 1870 *vn.pl.* proselytes (Acts 13:43) + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

chimakaayu-n E 1834 *n.pl.* fly maggots; Ep 1941 fly specks + ***-kaayu-**

chimalu-x̂ E 1804-, **chamlu-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **chavlu-x̂** Au 1909-, Am 1963 *n.* floor; **Suna(m)-chimaluu** En 1982-84 'Ship's deck', *name of reef* (Umnak 134; "**chatim chimalux̂ liidaa**" a reef like a deck); **sunam kangan chamluu** A 1840 deck; **chamlum [h]angadan tadaaluĝa** A 1840 mat, *lit.* place to step on the floor (*cf.* **puluviika-x̂**)
||*perhaps derived from* **chimi-x̂**; A, Au *metathetic from* ***ch[i]malu-x̂**||

chiimaluuda-x̂ E 1868, **chiimluuda-x̂** E 1941-50, **chaamluuda-x̂** A 1840- *n.* flat ground (Ep 1941 swampy place); A 1840-60 field (Mark 2:23, E **tanasxan**), valley (Luke 3:5, E **umla-**)

chimchi-x̂ E 1978, A 1950- *n.* something caught between the teeth (piece of meat *etc.*)
||*perhaps cf.* CAY **tepli-** to have food particles or stains around one's mouth; CSY **tefli**, I **tivli** particles of food clinging to one's mouth area||

chimchiida-x̂ E 1909- *n.* wedge (**kliinaada-x̂**) in sewing stand (**chuchaxtaka-x̂**) + **-aada-**

chimchili-lix E 1950-, A 1950- *vi.* & *vt.* to pick the teeth ◘ **kigusiin/agaluun chimchilida** E/A 1978 pick your teeth + **-li-**

chimchiliisi-x̂ E 1834-, A 1950-, **chivchiliisi-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* toothpick (En 1948 a shag quill; Ea 1983 made of bone) + **-li-usi-**

chimchira-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* bruise under nail

chimchimaqa-x̂, chimchiqida-n *see* **chixchimika-x̂**

chiimda-l A 1840- *vi.* to slide with the waves, run before the wind (in a boat) (*cf.* **chiduĝ-aĝi-l**)

chimga-l A 1973 (*unknown* 1984) *vt.* to abandon (**chiidat** its young, of bird disturbed in the nest)

chimgit-, **chimgisix** Ea 1910, **chimxisix** En 1952- (*unknown* Eapu 1983-84) *vt.* to wipe off something wet (A **angada-lix**); to slide down along (**tulakix** his arms, in wrestling, the grip slipping, J 17:89 *commented* En 1952)

chiimgi- -

chiimgina-lix Enk 1950-, **chiimigna-lix** En 1978, A 1973- *vi.* to be nasty, foul (of something filthy; of wet ground; A of wet and cold weather and of clothes) ◘ **chiimignax̂ tutakuq** A 1984 (my clothes are wet and) I feel chilly + **-na**$_1$-

chiimgita-lix En 1950- *vt.* to feel disgust at, so that one does not want to touch it + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

chimgu-x̂ 1. E 1834- *n.* kind of inedible flatfish with sharp teeth, like a small halibut (En 1950); Ep 1941 *Hippoglossoides hamiltoni* (1 1/2 feet long) 2. E 1834-, A 1952-, Ab 1963, **chivu-x̂** Am 1963 package, parcel, something sent (*presumably likened to a flatfish*); **chimgu-lix** E 1909 *vt.* to send a parcel to (**txin** you) ◘ **Imaan chimgulgakux̂** E 1909 *vp.* John was sent a parcel

chimgux̂ta-lix E 1839-, A 1950- *vt.* to send (package, letter; Acts 11:29 relief) ◘ **kalikax̂ chimgux̂takux̂** E 1909 he is sending a letter, **kalikax̂ chimguĝakux̂** *vp.* the letter was sent + **-x̂ta-**, **-ĝa-**

chimxuux En *n.* plant used for scrubbing instead of soap (Laughlin 1980:104)

chimĝa-n E 1840 (Zap. 2:260), Ea 1983, **chimĝa-s** A 1840 *n.pl.* rash, eruption on skin (*cf.* **ilax̂si-x̂**); **chimga-x̂** En 1948-49 scurvy, **chimga-lix** *vi.* to have scurvy

chimx̂a-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, **chimĝa-lix** E 1909 *vt.* to splash, dash water on (person; rock, as in steambath); En 1935- to shoot (geese) with a shotgun; A *vi.* to splash, spurt (of water);

chimx̂a-x̂ E 1909-, **chiimx̂a-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* shotgun, **chimx̂a-x** 1909 *du.* double-barreled shotgun (A **chiikdaĝu-s**)

[[*possibly from* ***chix̂ma-**< ***ciqpa-**, *cf.* **chiqalix** *and* AAY **ciqwaltegte-**, CAY **ciqpag-**, GRI **sirpar-** to splash]]

chimx̂amix-six A 1983, Ab 1931 *vt.* to splash repeatedly; **chimx̂amixta-l** A 1973, Ab 1931 *vt.* to splash from time to time: **qiigax̂ alaĝum chimx̂amixtaqaa** A grass splashed by the sea (unfit for weaving) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

chimx̂aasa-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, Ab 1931, **chimĝaasa-lix** E 1909 *vt.* to splash (**ngaan** him, it) with □ **igluqax̂ taangax̂ ngaan chimĝaasada** E 1909 splash the hide with water + **-usa-**

chimi-x̂ E 1791, 1804-, A 1952-, Au 1909, Ab 1892, 1931, Abm 1963, **chim**, *pl.* **chimi-s** A 1840, **chihmi-x̂** Eun 1935-, A 1952- *n.* track, footprint; Ea 1910 footsteps (J 17:87 ff.) □ **aalaalux angaĝim chihmikix** En 1935 tracks of two people; **uuquchiingim chimingis** A 1952, **misiisim chiming** Au 1909 fox tracks; **Chimi-x** A 1952 Two Tracks, *name of bluffs* (Amchitka Island 1030); **Chimitxin** E Sanak 1791 His Own Tracks, *name of boy*

[[Y **tuma**, **tume-t**, I **tumi** id.]]

chihmiiĝu-lix Eun 1984 *vt.* to follow the tracks of (**aaykaaĝux̂** fox) + **-aaĝu-**

chimiiĝuda-lix E 1870 *vt.* to pursue (Acts 26:11) + **-aaĝu-da-**

chimix̂si-lix E 1834 *vi.* to make tracks, to trample + **-x̂si-**

chimhlax̂-six En 1982 *vi.* to make footprints in snow or sand + **-laĝ-**

chiihmyaax̂-six Eu 1984 *vt.* to track, follow the tracks of (*e.g.* **aaykaaĝux̂** fox) □ **txin chiihmyaax̂six ukukuqing** following your tracks, I found you (**chihmitxin axtal txin ukukuqing**) + **-yaaĝ-**

chihmi- - E, **chahmi-** - A

[[AAY **sapu-**, CAY **cape-**, SY **saape-**, I **sapi-** to block, dam; *vowel assimilation in* E, Au]]

chimit-, **chimisix** E 1834-, (A 1840), **chihmisix** Eun 1950-, **chahmis** A 1952-, Ab 1963, **chamicha-** Am 1963 *vt.* to block, obstruct, plug (*e.g.* a fox's den; their ears, Acts 7:57), A to dam (**chiĝana-x̂** a creek); **chimiti-x̂**, **chimich-a** E 1805-, **chihmiti-x̂** En 1950- *n.* plug, cork: **ulugam chimicha** *or* **chimitii** E 1909 cheek plug, labret worn in the cheek (Jochelson 1925:98, Fig. 94); **duuram chihmitii** En 1982 plug in dory; **putiilkam chihmitii** En 1978 bottle cork, cap of bottle + **-t-**

chimidusa-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to plug (**ungax̂tagnaan** his wound) with (**chaayux̂** tea, J 5:29) + **-t-usa-**

chihmidusi-x̂ En 1978-, **chahmidusi-x̂** A 1952-, Ab 1931–63, **chimiyusi-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* plug (in a boat *etc.*); Au marble stopper for the bone mouthpiece of a bladder used for carrying fresh water in skin boats (Jochelson 1925:99, Fig. 105); Ab 1931 cork + **-t-usi-**

chi[h]mitaasa-lix En 1935 *vt.* to plug with (**ichadang utang ngaan** my anus with my thumb) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

chahmitxa-x̂ Ab 1963 *pp.* bolt, *lit.* plugged + **-t-xa-** (**-qa-**)

chihmitqaax-six Eu 1984, **chiihmilqaax-six** En 1950 (chihmilkaĝ-), 1984 *vt.* to plug (several holes), to caulk (cracks) + **-t-(-(x̂)ta-)-*qaaĝ-**

chim[i]yaasi-x̂ Ep 1941, **chihmiyaasi-x̂** En 1982 *n.* something to cork with, caulk + **-ya-usi-**

chimiglu-lix E 1805, A 1840, **chihmiglu-lix** Ekn 1982, A 1952-, **chivilu-l** Au 1952 *vt.* to wring (washed clothes); Ekn 1982 to rinse (*obsol. for* **iluumax-six**)

[[*cf.* CAY **ciur-**, **civur-**, CSY **sivugh-**, AI **sivug-**, CI **sibvur-**, old GRI **sibbor-**, **siggor-** id.]]

chimignu-x̂ E 1791-1909, A 1840, Ab 1963, **chimagnu-x̂** E 1878, Ea 1909-, Eu 1984, **chihmignu-x̂** En 1950-, A 1950-, **chivinu-x̂** Au 1909-52, Am 1963 *n.* hallux, big toe

chimika-x̂ 1. E 1870- *qual.* whole, entire; intact, safe (A **sasxaĝu-x̂**) □ **xliibam chimikaa** E 1978 the whole loaf of bread (A **xliibam sasxaĝuu**); **tugid(am)-chimikaa** Ea 1981-83 full moon, 1909 a whole month; **aalax slux chimikakix** 1870 two whole years (Acts 28:30); **yaasin ... usungin chimikangin waaĝanan** En 1909 all the boxes arrived intact, safely (J 37:26)

2. Au 1909-52 *quant.* all, *du.* both (E **husu-**, A **huzu-**) □ **chimikaa** 1909 all of him (not just the big toe, J 86:17, E **usuu**); **agiitaqagan chimikakix** 1952 both her fellows (1959:125, 33(13)); **angaĝinan chimikangin** 1949 all the people, **angali(m) chimikaa** all day (1959:126, 34 (11, 12)); **avaa-chimikaa** 1909 always (E **awaan usugaan**, A **hawaan huzugaan**)

chimikat-, **chimikasix** Eu 1791, En 1936- *vt.* to take the whole of; Ea 1982 *vr.* to become full (of moon) □ **isuĝim aĝiilalaaĝanaa chimikasix aĝulix** En 1936 carrying (taking) the whole of the seal we had left behind; **Ulasiin Chimikahnax̂** Eu 1791 Took His Whole Tent, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 86); **Niiĝux̂ Chimikahnax̂** Eu 1791 (neogox chimikxanak) Took The Whole (All) Andreanof Islander(s), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 58) + **-t-**

Chimildiiya-x̂ A 1952- *name of former Russian chief of Amlia*; **Chimildiiyam Haanuuluĝa** The Red Salmon Fishing Place of Ch., *name of bay* (Atka 469)

chiim(i)kaayu-x̂ E 1840-, **chiimkaaya-x̂** Ep 1941 (*unknown* Ea 1983), **chimigi-x̂** Au 1909, Am 1963 *n.* periwinkle, sea snail, *Litorina sitkana*; En 1982 hermit crab (*doubtful indentification*); **Chiimkaayux̂** E Morzhovoi 1791 (chim kayux) *name of tributary man* (at I 64b); **Chiimkaayax̂** Eu 1791 (chimkayax) *name of man* (at Unalaska 81)

chimki-x̂ E 1840, En 1948-, **chimka-x̂** E 1909

(*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* a small stone [really a tropical fruit] sometimes cast ashore from the sea, looks like a turnip, firm, empty inside, smooth outside and of two colors, the one — considered male — quite white with yellow belts around, the other — considered female — red with white belts (Zap. 2:131), of the size of a small egg, serving as an amulet (1909), not supposed to be touched by children (1909, En 1948-); **chngatum chimkaa** E 1909 thin layer of meat taken from the front (breast-belly) of the sea otter, dried like fish, *lit.* sea otter's amulet stone
[[*from* AAY **cikmiq** small round rock with "eye" used as amulet; **cikmir**- to close eyes]]

chimlaag-ing Ea 1983 (*unknown* Ebu 1984) *n.* "my fan", person I like

chimhlaata-x̂ En 1948-, **chiplaati-x̂** Ea 1983, A 1950- *n.* chicken, chick; **chiplaatim aliĝa** Ea 1983 rooster (*same as* **pituĝa-x̂**)
[[*from Russian pl.* **tsyplyáta** chicken]]

chimsux A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* rheumatic pain

chimtxu-x̂ 1886 (chìmt-khukh) *n.* northern phalarope, *Lobipes lobatus* (Murie 1959:156, *classified as* Au, *but* -**mt**- *indicates* E *or* A) (*cf.* **chix̂isngi-x̂**)

Chiimuusi-x̂ A 1952 *name of hill* (Tagalak Island 698)

chinĝuna-l Au 1952 *vi.* to be slippery (A **angyu-na-lix** E **qdi-na-lix**)
[[*perhaps from* ***chiĝnu-na**-, *derived from* **chiĝ**- -]]

chiniqi-x̂, **hyaagam chiniqii**, A 1840- *n.* medulla, pith of tree (*same as* **chuniĝ-a**)

chiniqit^{r}a-x̂ Au 1909-52, **chiniqichi-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* little finger, little toe (E **ichiliqda-x̂**, A **achili-x̂**); a figure of cat's cradle (Jochelson 1933:63) + -(**aa**)**da**-

chinka-x̂ En 1936-, **chiinka-x̂** A 1950- *n.* sheet metal, galvanized tin
[[*from Russian* **tsink**, *gen.* **tsínka**, zinc]]

chinki-l A 1952-, **chiki**- Am 1963 *vi.* to urinate (*cf.* **tugaadi-lix**); **Chinkim Hanii** *name of big lake* (Kiska Island 1048)

chinkinux̂si-x̂ En 1949 *vn.* inflammation, *lit.* making smell of urine + -**nu** -**x̂si**-

Chin'ngala-x̂ A 1952 *n.* a certain group of stars: **Chin'ngalam qungii** "the hunch of Ch.", *possibly* Capella *or* β *in* Cassiopeia; **Chin'ngalam kitakix** "the legs of Ch." (*according to information in* 1973 **chin'ngala-x̂** *is a* meteor *or* comet, *but cf.* **aliĝutxu-x̂**)

chinga-x̂ E 1833-, A 1952-, Ab 1963, **chihnga-x̂** Eun 1978-84 *n.* crag (place on the beach impassable because of a cliff or big rocks going right down to the sea); Ea 1952 *name of crag* (*west of the village of Akutan*), A *name of pinnacle* (Atka 268) ◻ **chihnga(m) kadaa agnaaĝiiglilix** Eu 1984 trying in vain to pass the end of the crag
[[*cf.* AY **cingik** point (of land), tip, SY **singik** point (of knife, needle), tip (of boot)]]

chinga-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1909-, Au 1952, **chihnga-x̂** Eun 1982-84, A 1952- cut (cuts) in fish meat for drying, **qam chihngaa** A 1952, **qa[m] chingaa** Au 1952; **Chihnga-x̂** A 1952 North Island (Adak Island 876); **chinga-lix** E 1909-, **chihnga-lix** Eun 1982-84, A 1983 *vt.* to make cuts in (**uda-x̂** E, **huda-x̂** A fish for drying)

2. E 1909 *du., pl.* "sticks", ornamental figures (Jochelson 1933:66 -n-, *cf.* 67)

chingaada-x̂ E 1909 *n.* small cut + -**aada**-

chingaĝi-lix E 1909 *vi.* 1. to have cuts: **udam chingaĝii** dried fish with cuts

2. to have ornaments: **sam chingaĝikix** bird skin parka with ornaments, embroidery above (J 35:54) + -**ĝi**-

chinga-lix Eap 1834-, Ab 1931, **chihnga-lix** Eu 1984 *vi.* to stretch oneself, bend the upper part of the body far backward (as when one gets a cramp)

chingadgi-x̂ E 1834-40 (*unknown* Ebakn 1982-84) *n.* kind of saltwater fish akin to the pike perch (Zap. 1:67)

chingàlu-x̂ Eb 1871 yellow

†**Chingangalux̂** E 1791 (-lyuk) *village at Unimak* (I 79), *exact location unknown*

chiingi-s Ab 1982 *n.pl.* pubic hair (A **qayaygi-s**)

chingla-x̂ E 1834-1950, A 1838-60 *n.* fever; **chingla-lix** E 1805-70 *vi.* to be sick with fever (Matthew 8:14, Mark 1:30)

chingli-x̂ E 1791- *vn.* hot, heat (A **akina-x̂**); A 1860 fever (Mark 1:30, Luke 4:38); **chingli-lix** E 1909- *vi.* to be hot (A **akina-lix**); Ep (Eb) 1984 to have fever ◻ **taangax̂ chinglikux̂** E 1909 the water is hot, **taangam chinglii** hot water; **tanii chinglikux̂** Ep 1984 his forehead is hot (he has a fever) + -**i**-

chinglisi-lix E 1791- *vi.* to be hot, feel hot (A **akinax̂si-lix**) ◻ **chingliskuqing** En 1982 I'm hot + -**i-si**-

chinglit-, **chinglisix** E 1909 *vt.* to heat (**taangax̂** water); Eu 1984 *vr.* to become hot, get a fever + -**i-t**-

chinguudĝi-x̂ *see* **chix̂uudngi-x̂**

chiipa-n E 1936-, **chiipa-s** A 1860- *n.pl.*, **chiipa-x̂** A 1977- *n.sg.* chain
[[*from Russian* **tsep'** chain]]

chipuuka-x̂ En 1950 *n.* pipestem
[[*from Russian* **chubúk** chibouk]]

chiqa-lix Epn 1941-, **chiiqa-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to splash (*cf.* **chimx̂a-lix**)

[[AY **ciqer-**, I **siqi-**, G **seqer-** to splash; AY **ciqite-** to empty, throw away, dump (liquid)]]

chiqamix-six Ekn 1982 *vt.* to splash, ripple against (**iqyax̂** baidarka) + **-mig-**

chiqaasa-lix E 1909-, **chiiqaasa-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to splash (**ngaan** him, it) with (Ep 1941 **alaĝum aaluu** ocean wave); Ea 1910 to throw out, dump out (water, J 12:3) + **-usa-**

chiqi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1931 *n.* dry mud (*cf.* **tux̂ulku-x̂**); earth, ground (*cf.* **tana-x̂**); **chiqi-lix** E 1838, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to put mud on (plant) ◘ **chiqim ulaĝnaa** En 1950-, **chiqim ulaĝanaa** A 1971 sod house, earth hut; **chiqim taangaĝii** Au 1952 wet mud; **chiqix̂ max̂siisax̂** A 1840 farmer, *lit.* working with mud

chiqiligda-lix A 1860 *vi.* to plow (*lit.* to clean mud): **awam chiqiligdaa** a servant who is plowing (Luke 17:7, E **tahlam tanax̂ six̂inaa**) + **-ligda-**

chiqiliisi-x̂ E 1909 *n.* tool for smoothing or cleaning mud + **-li-usi-**

chiqiliiti-x̂ E 1909 *n.* coarse grass mat for curtaining the walls of a sod house (= **kingsiiti-x̂**); **chiqiliiti-n** En 1948- *pl.* side boards inside a sod house, barabara; **chiqiliitiliga-n** En 1935 (-aligan) *pl.* turf used to thatch house (**-liga-** future) + **-li-Vt-**

chiqitu-lix E 1791-, A 1952- *vi.* to be muddy ◘ **taangam chiqituu** A 1952 muddy water + **-tu-**

chiirfa-x̂ Ek 1982, **chiirva-x̂**, Eu 1984, A 1973- *n.* hearts (cards)
[[*from Russian* **chérva**, *pl.* **chérvy, chérvi** hearts]]

chirila-x̂ A 1982 *n.* grass mat
[[*from Kamchatkan Russian* **tsirél, tsiréla** grass mat]]

chiripiicha-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* board for winding up fishline; **chiripiicha-n** Ea 1983, En 1950, **chiripiichi-n** En 1978, **chiripiichi-s** A 1949- *n.pl.* roof shingles; A small halibuts
[[*from Russian* **cherepítsa**, *pl.* **cherepítsy**, tile]]

chiirka-x̂ Ebn 1975-84 *n.* church (building) (*cf.* **kamgam ulaa**)
[[*from Russian* **tsérkov'** church]]

chiirkiisnika-x̂ A 1977 *n.* church warden (*cf.* **staarasta-x̂**) + **-snika-** (**-nasika-**)

chiirkuli-x En 1948- *n.du.* pair of compasses, dividers
[[*from Russian* **tsírkul'** pair of compasses]]

Chiirkva-x̂ E, A 1984 *n.* the Church (institution)
[[*from Russian* **tsérkov'** church]]

chirniila-x̂ En 1950- *n.* ink
[[*from Russian* **cherníla** ink]]

chirnisliiva-x̂ E 1935- *n.* prune (fruit)
[[*from Russian* **chernoslív**, *gen.* **chernoslíva**, prunes]]

chirti-x̂ En 1982, A 1952- *n.* line, mark (*cf.* **chuudu-x̂**); **chirti-lix** Ea 1983, A 1977 *vt.* to draw a line on; Eu 1984 to mark (before cutting)
[[*from Russian pl.* **chertý** lines]]

chirtila-l A 1952- *vi.* to have lines on it + **-la-**

chirtiisi-x̂ Eu 1984, A 1952- *n.* marker (for cutting) + **-usi-**

chiruuka-x̂ Eau 1983-84, Au 1936 *n.* green-winged teal, *Anas crecca* (*cf.* **atax̂-chiiya-x̂**, A **qiix̂chiida-x̂**, **turiika-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **chirók** teal]]

chisa-lix E 1826-, A 1840- *vi.* to scatter, be scattered (Au **chigla-l**, *see* **chilga-lix**); to part company (N.M. 3:100) ◘ **qaniix chisakux̂** E 1909 the snow scattered

chisaĝa[a]sani-lix E 1870 (*unknown* En 1984) *vt.* to have (**kanuux̂chi** their hearts) moved (get deeply troubled, Acts 2:37) + **-ĝa-aasa-ni-**

chisax̂ta-lix E 1833, A 1838- *vi.* to be scattered (objects, persons); E to be distracted (mind); **an'gikin chisax̂tachx̂ilakan** E 1833:51 without letting (**-chx̂i-**) his mind be distracted, without diverting his thoughts + **-x̂ta-**

chisala-lix A 1860 *vi.* to scatter: **ulamax hadan huzungis chisalanas** all of them went to their respective houses (John 7:53, E **huyalanan**); **Ellenan chisalax̂tangin** E 1870 the scattered Greeks (John 7:35, A **chisax̂tangin**) + **-la-**

chisamida-lix E 1860 (*unknown* En 1984) *vi.* to be distracted (**awaadan** aside, of mind, Mark preface pag. 3); (**angim**) **chisamidaayulux** E 1861:12 *neg.* self-disciplined (mind) + **-mi-da-**

chisi-lix E 1826-, A 1837- *vt.* to scatter (objects); to divide, distribute (food, game, as to the people in the village, Au **chigli-l**, *see* **chilgi-l**); A 1837 to separate (**Qagakugis asix txichi** you and the Easterners, Preface XXI); *Bibl.* to sow; *vr.* to scatter, disperse (people, J 85:34; N.M. 3:63) + **-i-**

chisila-l A 1950- *vt.* to scatter (people); to crumble (bread); **chisila-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* expense + **-i-la-**

chisiilux̂ta-x̂ A 1860 *n.* sower (Mark 4:3, Luke 8:5, E **qaasan chisidax̂**, **chisiqaĝidax̂**) + **-i-alux̂ta-**

chisiqaĝida-lix E 1870, A 1860 *vi.* to be scattering (Luke 11:23); **chisiqaĝida-x̂** E 1870 *vn.* sower (Mark 4:3) + **-i-qaĝi-da-**

chiizana-l A 1952 *vi.* to be bright blood-red (like blood on water when one has shot a seal, *cf.* N.M. 3:68); **chiidana-x̂** A 1780, 1840 *vn.* red (of blood) (*cf.* **ulu-uda-lix**)

chiisxa-l Ab 1963, **chiiska-l** Ab 1982 *vi.* to urinate (*cf.* **chinki-l**, **tugaadi-lix**)

chisi-lix En 1982, A 1952- *vi.* to be "naughty, bad boy" (petting term) ◘ **Chaarli-chisii** A 1952 bad little Charley

chisilax̂ta- Ea 1982 *vn.*: **asxinung chisilax̂taa** my floppy daughter + *-**lax̂ta-**

chisla-x̂ En 1936- *n.* date; **chisla-n** *pl.* calendar
[[*from Russian gen.* **chislá** date]]

chisnuuka-x̂ Ea 1952 *n.* garlic
[[*from Russian* **chesnók** garlic]]

chisu-x̂ 1. E 1791-, A 1840 *n.* roe, fish eggs; **chisu-n** 1805, Eb 1984 *pl.*, **qam chisuu** 1804, 1909 fish roe, **chisukix** E 1878 *du.* its roe (A **tutuunu-s**, Au **ama-x̂**)

2. **chisu-x̂** E 1805-1952, Eb 1984 *sg.*, **chisu-x** E 1909-52, Ab 1892 (*from* E) *du.* vulva (A **chiichi-x̂**, Au **ama-x̂, ama-x**); **chisum atikix** E 1878 labia majora, **chisum chidaĝa** perineum, **chisum naga** vagina, **chisum tataa** carunculae myrtiformae
[[AAY K **sisuq**, *pl.* **sisu-t** roe, fish eggs *from Aleut*]]

chiisuuda-n En 1948-50 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *n.pl.* tops of bistort (**makaarisa-x̂**, *Polygonum viviparum*), *lit.* resembling fish eggs + **-aada-**

chisuli-x̂ E 1909-, A 1984, Au 1909, Ab 1892-, 1963, **chisulĝi-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* roe (salmon eggs) dried in a bag or bladder (eaten with root of black lily or bistort, Ea 1983) + **-li-, -lĝi-**

Chisung Ea 1910 *name of former village on Alaska Peninsula* (on the east side of False Pass, J 32:1)

chit-, chisix 1. E 1870-, A 1952- *vi.* to stick, adhere, cleave (*cf.* **chix-t-**); En 1983 to beach (of wrecked ship); A 1952 *vr.* to stick together (*e.g.* two pieces of skin, paper) ◻ **ayagaam daĝan chisaĝan aĝnax̂** E 1870 he shall cleave to his wife (Matthew 19:5, 1838 **chixsaĝan**)

2. E 1909 *vi.* to get married (*cf.* **chix-t-**)

3. A 1978 *vi.* to be finished, put in order ◻ **ulam kangaa chitikux̂** the top of the house is finished

4. E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909 *vt.* to grab with its claws (as of an eagle) (E *also* **chix-t-**) ◻ **tix̂lax̂ sax̂ chitikux̂** E 1909 the eagle grabbed a bird

chiyusi-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* wooden sewing stand; **chiyusim agaluu** bone squeezer of a sewing stand (Jochelson 1925:88, Fig. 28) (*cf.* **kaasxi-x̂, kix-chx̂i-x̂**) + **-usi-**

chita-lix 1. E 1909, A 1952 *vi.* to stick (**daĝan** to it); A 1979 to be connected, live close (**ulax̂tanangin daĝan** to our room); **chita-x̂** Ea 1952 *vn.* stuff stuck in bottom of pot after cooking (used to put in another's baidarka to change his good luck and drive animals away) ◻ **aaqanax̂ quganam daĝan chital** A 1952 the octopus sticks to the rock; **tanasum tanam daĝan chitaa** A 1952 an islet sticking to (being very close to) the land; **haman ulax̂tanangin daĝan chitanax̂** A 1979 he stuck to, lived in the house we were living in

2. En 1935- to have drifted ashore (of wood, wrecked ship, *cf.* **chixta-**) ◻ **iklax̂ alaĝum achidan chitakux̂** 1978 the wood has drifted ashore on the beach

3. E 1909-, A 1978- to lie firmly, remain; to be intact; E 1909-, A 1909- *neg.* to come loose; be shaky ◻ **yaagax̂ chitakux̂** E 1909 the log lies firmly; **qanangin guudgan chitaatuduukalakaĝa** Ea 1910 what he ate will not tend to remain within him (J 36:24); **tanaa chitadaqdakux̂** En 1909 his settlement came loose, began to quake (J 47:11); **ulam usuu daĝaam chitakux̂** E 1978, **ulam huzuu chital ax̂takux̂** A 1978 the house is all intact + **-(x̂)ta-**

chitaasi-x̂ E 1949-52 *n.* attachment, thong that holds something in place; sucker on octopus or fish (A **chix-t-usi-x̂**); joint (of the sacrum to the pelvis); **agna(m)-chitaasii** Ea 1952 frenulum of tongue (En **agnam chixtusii**), **ati(m)-chitaasii** frenulum of lip mastoid; **usim chuqigan chitaasii** condyle of ramus, *lit.* attachment of the root of the jaw + **-(x̂)ta-usi-**

chitaya-lix En 1948 *vt.* to try to make stick + **-(x̂)ta-ya-**

chiitxaax̂-six A 1840 *vt.* to glue, paste, stick (**kuu** on it) (*cf.* **chig-it-**) + **-xaaĝ-** (**-qaaĝ-**)

chiitxaaĝasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* glue (*cf.* **kliiya-x̂**) + **-xaaĝ-asi-** (**-qaaĝ-usi-**)

Chitxaĝiisi-x̂ E Tigalda 1791 *n.* Means For Grabbing (*or* Sticking), *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 4) + **-xaĝi-** (**-qaĝi**)**-usi-**

chituya-x̂ En 1950 *n.* ambergris (= **qalagim aligasqaa**) + **-tu-ya-**

†citxaciyagux *see* **chidqachiyagux̂**

chitaaya-lix E 1935- *vi.* & *vt.* to read (*cf.* **sam-six**, A **hi-la-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **chitáy-et** is reading]]

chitx̂-, chitx̂i-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **chix̂ti-x̂** Au 1949-52 *n.* gall, bile; gallbladder; En 1948 ink of octopus (used in old days for paint); A 1977 bulb of black lily (**aluga-x̂**); **chitx̂im/chix̂tim hugii** A/Au 1952 gallbladder; **sanx̂um chitx̂ii** En 1952 bile of stomach; **kimlam qalan chitx̂a** A 1840 gall (*or* gallbladder) in the bottom of the stomach (1840: stomach)

chitx̂inu-lix En 1982, **chitiqnu-l** A 1952-, Ab 1982 *vi.* to be bitter, *lit.* to taste of gall (*cf.* **ngalax̂-six**) + **-nu-**

chitx̂udgi-x̂ *see* **chix̂tudang**

chitimilgi-s A 1948, 1984, **chitimikla-s** A 1973 *n.pl.* blennies (about 8-10 inches long, eel-like fish living under rocks)

Chitviirka-x̂ E 1978-, A 1973-, **Chitmiilka-x̂** A 1840 *n.* Thursday
[[*from Russian* **chetvérg** Thursday]]

chiitvirta-x̂ En 1950- *n.* quarter; **qaankun chiitvirtan** three quarters
[[*from Russian* **chétvert'** quarter]]

chitvirtaaka-x̂ E 1982, A 1977 *n.* quarter (25 cents) (Ek 1982 nickel)
[[*from Russian* **chetverták** 25 kopeks]]

chivtu-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* grass basket (A **isx̂ati-x̂**)

chiya-lix E 1870-, A 1838- *vt.* to stretch out, reach out (**chaan** his hand, *e.g.* Matthew 26:51, E 1838 **tugisix; kitakin kadaam** his feet before him, in baidarka, J 77:60); to hold out, reach (**kalukaan kadaam** her plate before her, J 49:13); A 1860 to hand over (Mark 6:28, John 13:26, E **ax̂-six**)

chlax̂-six E 1909-, A 1950- *vi.* to dive (of seal, whale, bird)
chlax̂ta-l A 1950- *vi.* to have dived, **chlax̂tal ayx̂al** to swim under the water (as of seal) + **-(x̂)ta-**
chlaĝusa-lix En 1909 *vt.* to dive with ▫ **ilgaaĝum angunagan chidaĝan qasakan sukan chlaĝusaqaa** a big octopus emerged beside him, grabbed him and dived with him, **chlaĝulalix** (*vp.*) **alaĝum qala ngaan nuulalix** being dived with and brought to the bottom of the sea (J 47:3-4) + **-usa-**, **-ula-**

Chlana-x̂ A 1952 *name of cape* (Kanaga Island 911)

chma-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **chva-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* tail of fish: **qam chmaa**; 1909- tail of whale: **alam chmaa**; **Anagulam Chmaa** En 1982 (1948-) the southwest end of Ananiuliak Island (*opposed to* **Anagulam Qigangaa**, *the island looking like a whale*; Umnak 149); **Amlagim Chmaa** A 1950- the west end of Amlia Island (Amlia 194, *opposed to* 21 **Amlagi(m) Kangayuu**), **Igitxim Chmaa** the western part of Igitkin Island (726, *opposed to* 727 **Igitxim Kangayuu**); **chma-l** A 1950- *vt.* to strike (**alaĝux̂** the sea) with its tail (of diving whale) [[*perhaps cf.* Y **tema**, I **timi** body, top of boot, *etc.*]]
chmaaqiida-n En 1978 (P. Merculieff) *n.pl.* tail part of fish, dried and smoked + *-V**qiida-**

chma-x̂ E 1834- *n.* thick, coagulating, hardening; **aamgim chmaa** 1909- coagulated blood (*cf.* **samatx̂i-x̂**); **tuga(m)-chmaa** A 1840- [clenched] fist
[[*cf.* AAY **cuate-** to fry in oil; NAI **siagaq-** to cook blubber, ECI **siva** the solid part remaining of cooked cod liver oil or blubber melted at a fire; **sivat-** to warm, make hard (of sun), to melt, render the oil fat out of (cod liver); GRI **sujat-**, **siat-** to roast, melt (blubber or grease)]]
chmaax̂tuqlax̂-six En 1948, **chmaax̂tuqlaada-lix** En 1984, **chmaax̂tuqla-lix** En 1982- *vi.* to be thick, lumpy, have lumps in it (of blood, flour) + *-V**x̂tuqla(ĝ)-**
chmaqadax-six En 1948- *vi.* to get out of breath by blood clots sticking in the throat (of shot seal and sea lion); En 1984 to be suffering, fight to get loose (of seal); **chmaqadaxta-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to have got out of breath in that way + ***-qadag-**
chmat-, **chmasix** E 1909- *vr.* to clot, coagulate, harden; En 1948-, A 1984 *vt.* to make tight, clench (**chaan** one's hand, **tugaan** one's fist); A 1840- *vt.* to roll up, knead (paste not raised, as for a hamburger); **aamgim chmatingis** A 1952- *n.pl.* blood clots, coagulated blood; **chmati-x̂** Ab 1910, 1963 bread (*cf.* **xliiba-x̂**)
chmachaĝi-x̂ E 1834, Am 1963 *vn.* baked bread **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)
chmata-lix E 1948- *vt.* to clench, make into a fist (**chaan** one's hand) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

chmax-six E 1909-, A 1973- *vt.* to round up, chase in baidarka (sea otter, fur seal, of several hunters; duck or other birds, also of single hunter) (*cf.* **chiĝu-lix**, **suga-t-**); **chmax** E 1909 *vn.* rounding up of sea otter (Au **chiĝu-x̂**)
chmaga-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be rounded up (of sea otter) + **-(ĝ)a-**
Chma[g]naada-x̂ Ep 1941 *name of camp house* (near North Pt.) + **-na$_1$-aada-**
chma[g]naax̂-six Ep 1941 [*vt.*] to chase in baidarka; **Chma[g]naagna-n** *place name, lit.* the chasers, hunters + **-naaĝ-**
chmaxta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to keep on chasing in baidarka + **-(x̂)ta-**
chmagusa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to hunt (sea otter) with (**tumdan** guns); **chmagula-lix** *vp.* to be used for hunting in baidarka + **-usa-**, **-ula-**

chmalu-x̂ *see* **chamlu-x̂**

chmi-x̂ E 1909-50, **chvi-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* cancellous bone, soft part of bone; pulp of tooth or tusk ▫ **amgaadam agalugan chmii/avaayam agalugan chvii** E/Au 1909 the pulp of a walrus tusk
chmiida-x̂ En 1950 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* wooden seat (part of spear, **iglax**, *explained as* little pith, marrow) + **-aada-**
chmix̂tusi-x̂ En 1948- *n.* white hard pus in a carbuncle (*cf.* **susu-x̂**) + ***-x̂tusi-**

chmilax-six En 1948- *vt.* to crush together into a ball (*e.g.* a piece of paper); *vr.* to double up ▫ **ilimin txin chmilagada** 1982 double up, make yourself into a ball; **chmilaxtaqdada** 1982 quit crushing it

chmu-lix En 1948- *vr.* to come together, gather (like fish into a school) ▫ **txichin chmukun** they come together (Ea 1983 **txichin ukun**)

chnga-x̂ E 1780-, A 1791-, Au 1952 (*from* A), Ab 1963 *n.* hair, fur, pelt (*cf.* Au **haka-x̂**), *pl.* hair animal and human body hair, *e.g.* pubic, axillary, *cf.* **chiingi-s**, **imli-x̂**, **qayaygi-s**); En 1978 yarn; E 1860 *pl.* plants, thorns (Mark 4:7, 1870 **qiiga-n** grass) ▫ **algim chngax̂ inatix̂** A 1950- two-year-old seal, *lit.* finish the fur a second time; **qamtim chngangin** En 1952 eyebrow hairs; **cham chngangis** A 1952 hair on the hand; **kamgi(m) chngaa** E 1780 (kabgi chiga) hair on the head (= **imli-x̂**); **kamgii chngaĝilakax̂** Ea 1983 his head has (**-ĝi-**) no hair, he has no hair on his head; **tanam chngangin** E 1819-1909, **tanam chngangis** A 1840 hay, weeds, 1860 (Mark 4:7) plants on the ground, grass (*cf.* **hi-t-nisa-s**, **qiiga-x̂**)
[[CAY **tengak**, CSY **tenga**, I **tingak**, GRI *pl.* **tingi-t** pubic hair; CAY **tengayuq**, I **tiŋayuq**, GRI **tingajuk** throat hair of caribou]]
chngaada-x̂ E 1909-, A 1950- *n.* fur side of skin or hide: **igluqam chngaadaa**; E muktuk, whale skin (eaten raw in thin strips, Ea 1952) + **-aada-**

Chngadiga-x̂ A 1952- 'Fine Fur', *name of bay* (Amlia 30) + **-diga-**

chngalĝi-x̂, uliigim kangan chngalĝii En 1950 *n.* band of fur around top of boot + **-lĝi-**

chngamuĝi-x̂ Ab 1931 [*vn.*] downy, fluffy + ᵛ**-mu-ĝi-**

chngaaquda-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to be bald (of head) (*cf.* **qulx̂uuda-lix**); **chngaquuda-n** En 1952 *n.pl.* fuzzy hair (on hands, cheeks, *etc.*); **chngaaqudangin usakun** En 1982 its hair is falling off, it is shedding + **-Vquda-**

chngatu-lix 1. E 1834-, A 1973-, Ab 1892, Abm 1963 *vi.* to be hairy, shaggy

2. **chngatu-x̂** E 1778-, A 1772-, Ab 1892–1963, Am 1963, **chaxtu-x̂** Au 1909-52, Am 1881 *n.* sea otter, *Enhydra lutris;* **chiĝanam chngatuu** E 1878 land otter, *Lutra canadensis* (*cf.* **aaquya-x̂**); **tanam chngatuu** Ep 1941 kind of beetle (blackish & red streak)

3. to be grassy, have much vegetation: **tanam chngatugan ilan** E 1838-70, A 1860- on grassy ground; *Bibl.* among thorns (Matthew 13:7, Mark 4:7) + **-tu-**

chngaatuuda-x̂ En 1948- *n.* yarrow, *Achillaea borealis* (A **saahmikaada-x̂**); **tanam chnga[a]tu[u]daa** Ep 1941 caterpillar + **-tu-aada-**

chngatunaax̂-six E 1834-1909, Ab 1963 *vi.* to hunt sea otters (*after* 1910 *illegal*); **chngatunaax̂** E 1834 *vn.* party of sea otter hunters, **chngatunaaĝna-x̂** sea otter hunter + **-tu-naaĝ-**

chngatusniika-n Eb 1984 *n.pl.* sea otter hunters + **-tu-sniika-** (**-nasika-**)

Chngatusu-x̂ En 1950 Bobrof Island (*cf. Russian* Ostrov Bobrovyy = Sea Otter Island; A **Walĝa** 942) + **-tu-su-**

Chngatutxa-txin-ulux E Unimak 1791 (chnatu txatxin ulyuk) *pp.pl.3Rsg.neg.* The Sea Otter He Did Not Catch, *name of tributary man* + **-tu-txa-**

chnguli-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vi.* to shed fur; E to molt (of birds, A **amu-l**); **chnguli-x̂** E 1834-1909, Ab 1963 *vn.* shedding of fur, 1909 molting; **Chngulim tugidaa** E 1791-, A 1840-1952 month of fur shedding: E 1834-1909 September, E 1871 August, E 1791, A October + **-uli-**

chngachada-x̂ E 1909- *n.* red-throated loon, *Gavia stellata* (*cf.* **qigux, qaqax̂**)

chngayux̂ta-x̂ E 1812-1948 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *n.* quiver; **ahnagim chngayux̂taa** En 1950 club sheath (**ug-a**); **chagyux̂ta-x̂** Au 1909 skin bag (J 82:29); **changyux̂ti-x̂** Ab 1963 gun case [[*probably from* CAY **caniurtaq** quiver, gun case; CSY **saningughtaq** quiver for arrows]]

chnguda-, alaĝum chngudaa E 1909 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *n.* subsurface of the sea (J 9:34)

chu-lix E 1834-, A 1860-, Au 1909, Ab 1931–63 *vt.* to put on (clothes, cap, boots, *etc.*) □ **chux̂taqatxin chunax̂** E 1870 he put on his clothes (John 13:12)
[[*perhaps cf.* Sir **sugake-** to dress]]

chuchx̂i-lix E 1833-, A 1860- *vt.* to have (**ngaan** him) put on, to put on; **chuchx̂i-n** En 1948 *vn.pl.* something to put on; En 1950 clove hitch □ **chux̂taqaam iĝamanaagusangin imchi chuchx̂iigan aĝnax̂** E 1833:113 he will put on you his best clothes + **-chx̂i-**

chuchx̂isxa-lix En 1983 *vp.* to be put on (baidarka skin); to be put in (engine in ship) + **-chx̂i-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

chudgu-lix E 1834 *vt.* to put on one garment after another; En 1950 (*unknown* 1982-3) to lace + **-dgu-**

†**chudgúgin** (*perhaps* **chudguĝi-n**) E 1834 (*unknown* En 1984) *n.pl.* jacket, short garment; †**chudugogen** E 1805 European garment, †**chudukox** jacket, **chuudugu** woman's jacket

chuga-x *see separate entry*

chux̂ta-lix E 1860-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to have put on, to wear; to have on □ **furaaskiin chux̂takux̂** A 1950 he has his cap on; **sunam ukaaĝix̂ maastaa umnatxin chux̂taa** En 1936 the ship's after mast with its rigging on + **-x̂ta-**

chux̂tachx̂i-l A 1952- *vt.* to let or make (**ngaan** him) wear + **-x̂ta-chx̂i-**

chux̂taqa-x̂ E 1812-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *n.* clothing, dress, *pl.* clothes (*cf.* **amu**$_1$**-x̂**) □ **chux̂taqaan chux̂takux̂** En 1978 he is wearing his clothing + **-x̂ta-qa-**

chux̂taqaĝi-lix E 1834-, A 1862-, Au 1909 *vi.* to have clothes on; *neg.* to have no clothes, be naked (*cf.* **qachx̂iim hangadan** *under* **hangada-**; **chigli-ĝi-lix**) + **-x̂ta-qa-ĝi-**

chux̂taqax̂six̂ta-l A 1952 *vt.* to make clothes of (**algam igluqangis** animal skins, N.M. 1:12) + **-x̂ta-qa-x̂si-x̂ta-**

chux̂taqax̂ta-lix E 1909, A 1952-, Au 1909 *vt.* to use as clothes, be dressed in (*e.g.* **sam igluqangis** bird skins, N.M. 1:40) □ **ataqa aliĝikucham saamin chux̂taqax̂tagan saamix̂ ayaĝux̂taa** Au 1909 one little old man with iron clothes and iron staff (J 82:14) + **-x̂ta-qa-x̂ta-**

chux̂taqax̂taqa-x̂, *pl.* **-n** E 1834- *n.* worn clothes, rags + **-x̂ta-qa-x̂taqa-**

chux̂taqalĝit-, chux̂taqalĝisix E 1838-70, A 1862, **chux̂taqalĝix̂ta-lix** E 1909, **chux̂taqaĝlix̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to clothe, put clothes on □ **chux̂taqaĝiĝulax chux̂taqalĝisxaa** A 1862 (*vp.*) to clothe the naked; **ugiim uglagan txin qachx̂ilix ama chux̂taqalĝitalakax̂ anuxtaasakum** Eu 1909 thinking that she had nobody but her husband to feed and clothe her (J 85:11) + **-x̂ta-qa-lĝi-t-, -x̂ta-**

chux̂taq(a)liga-x̂ E 1978 *n.* material for clothing + **-x̂ta-qa-liga-**

chula-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vt.* to dress; *vr.* to dress oneself, to dress + **-la-**

chuladiga-l A 1973- *vi.* to have fancy clothes on; **tayaĝum chuladigaa** dandy, "dude" + **-la-diga-**

chulax̂ta-lix En 1948, A 1952 *vi.* to be dressed + **-la-x̂ta-**

chulatu-lakan En 1948- *vi.neg.* to have not much clothes on + **-la-tu-**

chulasi-x̂ En 1949 *n.* belt of menstruation pad (**chachi-x̂**) (*perhaps better* **chulaasi-x̂**) + **-la-(u)si-**

chuuyu-x̂ *see separate entry*

chuchax-six E 1834-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1931 *vi.* to stand upright, be erect (of pole, house, can *etc., cf.* **anqa-x̂ta-lix**); to be steep (of hill, mountain) ◘ **ulax̂ chuchagikux̂** E 1909 the house is standing; **yaagam chuchxa** E 1834-1909, **yaagam chuchaga** En 1950 a standing, growing tree; **kamgimin kugan chuchagada** Ea 1983 stand on your head; **amtim chuchaga** A 1840 steep mountain; **qayam chuchagii** A 1952, **qayam chuchax** Au 1952 steep hill; **chuchagim ilugaan hanim il** A 1860 down a steep place into the lake (Luke 8:33, E **angaakigan kugaan hanim nagan**); **Chuchxis** A 1952 *n.pl. name of cape* (Kanaga Island 940)

chuuchagaada-x̂ E 1832 *n.* reed (Matthew 11:7); **chuuchxaada-x̂** Ea 1952 little upright stick in the bow slit of a two-hatch baidarka (**ulux̂tax̂**, *cf.* **qigux**); Ea 1983 the upper part of the bow of a baidarka (A **iiguyaax**); En 1950 trigger of trap (**klisax̂**); **Chuuchugaada-x̂** A 1977 *nickname of a man* + **-aada-**

chuchagaadgu-lix En 1910, **chuchaagidgu-lix** Ea 1983 *vt.* to put upright several (**chugaamin** bone spikes, J 51:26) + **-dgu-**

chuchagida-x̂ (*or* **chuuchagiida-x̂**) E 1834 *n.* trunk of tall plant + **-da-** (**-aada-**)

chuchaxt-, **chuchaxsix** E 1870-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to put upright, erect (*e.g.* **yaagax̂** E a tree *or* pole; **ix̂sun** E, **ayax̂sis** A tent John 7:2); En 1949 *vr.* to get an erection (*cf.* **agu-lix** 4.) + **-t-**

chuchaxsxa- *vpn.*, **Kriistam Chuchaxsxaa** A 1840 Exaltation of the Cross (14 September) + **-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

†**chuchaxtakax** (*perhaps* **chuchaxtaqa-x̂**) E 1909 *n.* instrument, machine for sewing or embroidering (*apparently* something put upright) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**†-

chuchaxtusi-x̂ A 1952- *n.* erector, something used for putting something erect; *nickname of a man*; **Chuchaxtusim ungluu** A 1950- *name of pinnacle* (where the man stayed to hunt ducks, Atka 307) + **-t-usi-**

chuchaka-l Au 1909 *vi.* to stand upright, erect + **-ka-** (**-qa-**?)

chuchakat-, **chuchakas** Au 1909 *vt.* to put upright, erect (**hyaagax̂** a tree) + **-ka-t-**

chuuchaĝiilu-l *see* **chuuti-n**

chucháatala- Am 1963 *vi.* to talk, converse

chuchxu-n En 1948 *n.pl.* jagged rocks on beach (one can't walk over)

chuchxula-lix E 1833- *vi.* to be sharp (of rocks); *relig.* to be prickly, thorny ◘ **Aguuĝum angaligan silan akaluĝa chuchxulakux̂** 1833 (pref. 2) the road to the divine kingdom is thorny + **-la-**

Chuchxumax Eu 1984 Priest Rock (Unalaska 103) + **-mag-**

chuuchxu-n, **anĝusim chuuchxungin** En 1948- *n.pl.* turbinate bones, nasal bones

chuuchiix̂, **chuuchiiĝi-x̂** E 1834-, A 1952-, Ab 1892-, Au 1936-52 *n.* least auklet, *Aethia pusilla* (Au 1936 whiskered auklet, *Aethia pygmaea*); A 1791 (chuchik) *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 906)

chuuchila-x̂ Ep 1941, **chuuchilu-x̂**, **chuuchulu-x̂** En 1948-, **chuuchlu-x̂** En 1984 *n.* stuffed animal, decoy bird
||*from Russian* **chúchelo** stuffed animal||

chuuch(u)lux̂si-lix En 1935- *vi.* to make a decoy bird; *vt.* to make into a decoy bird ◘ **aĝdiikam chaknaa chuuchlux̂siiĝan uxikux̂** 1935 he skinned (whole) a rotten ptarmigan to make it into a decoy bird + **-x̂si-**

chuchuda-lix E 1909-, A 1840- *vi.* to ring sharply (as of a high-pitched bell); Ea 1981 to (talk) loudly; Ea 1983 to resound, echo (of cliff); **chuchuda-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* sharp ringing; Eu 1984 loud noise, whistle sound; A 1973- soprano

chuchux̂si-l A 1982 *vi.* to feel good

chuuda-lix A 1840 *vt.* to decorate (= **amgix̂sisix**)

chuudaĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vpn.* decorated + **-ĝi-**

chudgix̂sx̂ita-lix A 1840 [*vt.*] to mark *or* to aim (*Russian* metit')

chudgux̂-six Ea 1982 *vt.* to lace up (shoe) (*cf.* **kala-lix**, **silax̂-six**); **chudguĝ-a** Ea 1983 *n.* its hood string (of gut parka, **chigda-x̂**)

chudguĝasi-x̂ Ea 1982 *n.* shoelace (*cf.* **ihmiisi-x̂**, **kalaasi-x̂**, **tahmiigasi-x̂**) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

chudgux̂si-x̂ Ean 1978-83 (*unknown* En 1984) *n.* lace (for shoe; in basket) ◘ **uliigim chudgux̂singin** En 1978 shoelaces + **-(u)si-**

chudgux̂t-, **chudgux̂six** Ea 1982 *vt.* to lace up + **-t-**

chudĝ-, **chudĝi-x̂** Ek 1982, A 1952- *n.* edge, sharp ridge (of mountain); narrow side (of box) ◘ **qayam chudĝa** Eu 1984, **kiiĝuusim chudĝa**, **chudĝii** A 1952 sharp mountain ridge

chudĝat-, **chudĝas** A 1952- *vt.* to put (a box) edgewise + **-t-**

chudĝix̂si-l A 1982 *vt.* "to see if it is straight" (a piece of wood, **atiim aasanangis** if it is straight) + **-x̂si-**

chudaĝita-x̂ En 1950, **chudax̂ta-x̂** Eun 1982-84 *vn.* having (**sichin** four) edges (12 x 12 or 4 x 4 timber) (= **iqux̂-ta-x̂**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**, **-(x̂)ta-**

chuudu-x̂ 1. E 1832-, A 1840-60 (*possibly* **chudu-x̂**) *n.* line, lineal ornament (*cf.* **chirti-x̂**); Ep 1941 groove (as in a board), **tumhdam chuuduu** En 1982 groove inside the barrel of a rifle; **chuudu-lix** E 1834, Eb 1983 *vt.* to draw a line or lines on (*cf.* **chirti-lix**), Ep 1941 to make a groove in (a board or a rock, for inserting another piece of wood in it

2. Ea 1983, **chudu-lix** A 1840- *vt.* to hit (two or more birds) in one shot (as in a line)

Chu(u)dula-x̂ Eu 1791 (chudulag) *vn.* Hitting In One Shot (Throw) Repeatedly, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 122b) + **-la-**

chudugasi-x̂ En 1948- *n.* long spear with a barbless point (1948: for killing people or animals; 1982: slides out on the water, *cf.* **qamigasi-x̂**)

chudugasi-x̂ Ean 1952- (Ea 1952 **-ĝ-**, Ek 1982 **chuduĝusi-x̂**) *n.* piece of whale tongue sewed into a sack with the blubber inside, allowed to turn to oil (Ea 1952); Ea 1983 sealskin taken off whole without the blubber and the legs and neck cut off, sewed together and hung outside in the summer for making oil

chug- *n.* north, northwest (*opposite of* **nga-**, **na-**): **chug-a** E 1909-, A 1950-, **chux** Au 1949 the north side of it, the north point of it (island, *e.g.* N.M. 2:2), **chug-is** A 1950 the north side of them (**tanas** islands); **chugumadaa** E 1834, **chugumdaa** E 1950-, **chugum-hadaa** A 1950-, Ab 1931-63, **chugim-hayaa** Au 1909, **chugimayaa** Au 1949-52 the north, north direction; **chugumdaa** Eb 1984 the Bering Sea side; Ep 1983 the north side of St. Paul Island; **chugum(a)daan ax̂tax̂** E 1825- northwest (wind); E 1819, En 1974- west (wind); †**chugmadanaxtak** A 1791, **chugumadaan ax̂tax̂** A 1840 (*from* E), **chugum-hadaan ax̂tax̂** A 1950-, **chugimayagaa ux̂tax̂** Au 1952 north (direction, wind); **chugimayagaa ux̂tam ama qigaayi(m)-chugagaa ux̂tam quchigikix** Au 1952 north-northwest, **chugimayagaa ux̂tam ama qigaayi(m)chugagaa ux̂tam quchigan chuga** NNNE; **chugaadan ax̂tan** Ep(Eb) 1984 Eskimos; **chugi-x̂** A 1840 the north; **Chugi(m)-Chichngagis** A 1952 *name of point* (Kagalaska Island 811)

chugaaĝi-x̂ Ea 1983, Eu 1909 = **chuguuĝi-x̂**

Chugaaĝina-x̂ *see separate entry*

chugaanu-lix Ean 1936-, A 1973- *vi.* to head north, go northward (as of ship), to turn north (of wind) + **-uunu-**

chugaanux̂ta-lix En 1978, A 1973- *vi.* to go north; **chugaanux̂tam huzuu** A 1973 the whole north part (namely of the island) + **-uunu-x̂ta-**

chugaatxa-lix A 1984 *vi.* to be too far off the north (off the course) + **-uutxa-**

chuguuĝi-x̂ E 1976-, A 1950-, Au 1952 *rel.n.* northern (*opposite of* **nguuĝi-x̂**); **chuguuĝii** the north side of it + **-uuĝi-**

chuguma-s A 1952 *n.pl.* the north side: **chugumas udaa** a bay on the north side + **-ma$_3$-**

chugumudaĝan Ea 1982 *adv.* toward the north + **-mudaĝ-**

chuux-six E 1805- *vi.* to sizzle (*e.g.* meat thrown into a frying pan); to hiss (1805 to fry) □ **chuuxsix ux̂akux̂** En 1982 (the fire) went out hissing (as when splashed upon)

[[*cf.* **chugi-lakan**]]

chuugida-lix E 1834-1941 [*vt.*] to fry, make sizzle; **chugida-lix** En 1984 *vi.* to sizzle (of oil in hot pan); **chuugida-x̂** E 1805-1941 *n.* frying pan, 1941 sizzling-utensil; **chugida-x̂** En 1936, 1984 sizzling sound (as of oil in hot pan) + **-da-**

chuga-x E 1840-1909 *n.du.* parka made of sea otter or fur seal skin, worn by women and children; Eu 1791 *name of boy* (at Unalaska 122b); **chuga-lix** E 1834 *vt.* to dress, clothe

[[*perhaps derived from* **chu-lix**]]

chugaayu-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840- *n.* (A 1840 *also du.*) shawl, cloak (1840-1919: plaited of grass, *cf.* Jochelson 1933:60, Fig. 21); **chugaayum iluuĝiĝa** A 1840 fur coat; **chugaayu-lix** E 1909, A 1840- *vt.* to put a shawl on (somebody), to cover (as with a blanket); En 1984 to wrap up; E 1909 *vr.* to put on a shawl, cloak + **-Vyu-**

chugaayuula-lix En 1983 *vp.* (**ngaan** for him) to be covered with + **-Vyu-ula-**

chugaayuusa-lix Ea 1910 [illegible] cover oneself with (**kaalakdax̂** a g[illegible], J 32:4); A 1973- *vt.* to use for cover[illegible] **chugaayuusal chachiqang** I covere[illegible]th a blanket + **-Vyu-usa-**

chuga-lix E 1909-, A 1838-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 (*neg.*) *vi.* to be all there, to be complete; to be enough, sufficient (*cf.* **sana-lix**); E to have enough, to have all that is coming to one (of person); *neg.* to be insufficient (*cf.* **sana-lakan**, **isxa-lakan**) □ **chugaax̂tangin ahmayaaĝakux̂** A 1973 we were asked whether we were all there; **chugangis akus** A 1952 they are all there; **masinam anaĝingis chugal ax̂takus** A 1978 the motor's parts are all complete; **samikung chugakux̂** En 1978 I counted them and they are sufficient; **viinax̂ chugalakan aanganax̂** A 1860 when the wine was insufficient, when the wine had given out (John 2:3, E **isxalakaĝaan**)

chugax̂ta-lakan A 1838- *vi.neg.* to be insufficient, to be lacking; **chugax̂ta-l** Ab 1963 to be sufficient □ **ataqan imis chugax̂talakax̂** 1860 one thing you lack (Mark 10:21, E **ataqakun imin sanalakaĝin**) + **-x̂ta-**

chugaasa-lakan A 1952- *vt.neg.* to be insufficient by: **ataqan chugaasalakax̂** it is insufficient by one = one is missing + **-usa-**

chugat-, **chugasix** E 1909-, A 1860- *vt.* to make complete, to make enough; A 1860 *vr.* to be completed □ **qilam hax̂s agungin, saĝangin chugas agungin iĝamanazax̂** A 1973 when we get up in the morning and have had enough sleep, it is good; **angalingis txidix chugatikuziin** A 1860 when the days (of her purification) were completed (Luke 2:22, E **txidin isxatikuniin**) + **-t-**

chugadusa-lix En 1910 *vt.* to make sufficient with: **qasuuqamin ngiin chugadusada** make your food supply (what you have caught) sufficient with him = add him (your little son) to make your food supply sufficient (J 74:17) + **-t-usa-**

Chugaaĝina-x̂ En 1936, A 1952, †**Tshugagan** E 1791, **Chugiiĝinax̂** E 1840 (Zap. 1:138) Chagulak Island (north of Amukta)

[[*probably* **chug-** (**chuga-**, **chugi-**) **-uuĝi-na$_1$-**)

†**Chugaxodek** E 1791 *name of village on Akutan Island*

chugaaĝu-lix E 1834-, **chugaĝu-l** A 1950-, Ab 1931, **chuguĝu-l** A 1978 *vi.* to point (with finger); *vt.* to point at □ **chugaaĝulix tunux̂takux̂** En 1978 he is pointing while talking; **asxinux̂ alqux̂ chuguĝul hingamax̂?** A 1978 what is the girl pointing at?

chugaaĝux̂ta-lix E 1833-, **chuguĝux̂ta-l** A 1952- *vt.* to point at (for the moment) □ **hix̂tanaan ngus chuguĝux̂tal qalax̂tanaa ngus hix̂tanax̂** A 1952 pointing at what he was talking about, he told me what it meant; **Aguuĝum Angaligan silan akaluĝa chugaaĝux̂tan** E 1833 *vn.pl.* indication of the way into God's Kingdom, the Kingdom of Heaven (title of the book) + **-x̂ta-**

chuga[a]ĝuusa-lix E 1838-70 *vt.* to point (**hadangin** toward them) with (**chaan** his hand, Matthew 12:49) + **-usa-**

chugaĝuusi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1931-63, **chugaaĝuusi-x̂** Ebu 1984, †**chugagon** (**chugaĝuun** *or* **chugaĝun**) A 1780, **chuguĝuusi-x̂** Ebukn 1952-, A 1952-, Au 1909, Am 1963, **chugaaĝiisi-x̂** Eb 1984 *n.* index, forefinger + **-usi-**

chuguĝuus(i)ĝiiluĝ-a En 1950 *n.* its (**ahyakum** fish spear's) finger-rest (near the middle of the shaft) + **-usi-ĝiiluĝ-**

chugaaquchida-x̂ E 1878, 1909, **chugaaqusiga-x̂** E 1909 *n.* index finger + -‡-

chugaami-x̂, *pl.* **chugaami-n**, E 1909- *n.* short lances with sharp rock points or bone spikes put in the ground for people to fall on in wrestling match (*e.g.* J 51:26, 31); **chugaami-lix**, **chugaamilĝi-lix** Ea 1910 *vt.* to put **chugaamin** in (**chimalux̂** the floor, J 17:87)

Chuxcha-x̂ Eun 1948-, A 1948- *n.* Eskimo of central or northern Alaska; **Chuxcham uliigikix** En 1978 Eskimo mukluks
[[*from Russian* **Chúkcha** Chukchee, *cf.* **sidyachiye Chukchi** "sedentary Chukchees" = Eskimos]]

chuxchux E Umnak 1834 *n.* cod (*cf.* **atxida-x̂**); A 1791 (chugchok) *name of tributary man* (at Ilak 974)

chugdukaayu-x̂ En 1936, A 1838, 1840 (**chúg-**), **chugdukaaya-x̂** A 1860- *n.* the Devil (*e.g.* Matthew 3:1, Luke 4:2, John 13:2, E **quga-x̂**) (*cf.* **haaglikaaya-x̂**, **quga-x̂**); En 1982 (**-ya-x̂**) goblin

chuug(i)-lakan Ek 1982, **chugi-lakan** A 1840- *vi.neg.* to be silent, quiet (*cf.* **tuuhyu-lix**); **chugi-x̂** (**tutalakan**) A 1909 *vn.* (not hear) a sound (J 77:94) □ **chugiqadada** A 1860 be quiet (Mark 1:25, Luke 4:35, E **tunux̂talagada**, **tunudaqadada**); **chugilakan saĝada** A 1978 quiet down and go to sleep
[[*cf.* **chuux-six**]]

chugida-lakan A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vi.neg.* to keep silent (*e.g.* Mark 3:4, Luke 6:9, E 1870 **tuuyunan**); **chugida-ĝ-ulax** Ab 1963 *vn.neg.* silent, taciturn □ **alqul chugidalakan hagumax̂txichix?** 1952 why are you sitting there so silent? + **-da-**

chugix̂ta-lakan A 1973 *vi.neg.* to say nothing (at a certain occasion) + **-x̂ta-**

chugila-l A 1952-73 (*unknown* 1984) *vi.* to be quiet, peaceful (as in the night); to keep silent (of several people) + **-la-**

chugilana-x̂ (**malgakux̂**) A 1984 *vn.* (it is) quiet (as in the night) + **-la-na**$_1$**-**

chugina-l A 1971 (1952 **chugiinu-l**) *vi.* to be quiet (of people) (*uncertain word*) + **-na**$_2$**-** (?)

chuginaaĝ-lakan A 1909 *vi.neg.* without saying a word (J 77:155) + **-naaĝ-**

chuxida-x̂ E 1909 (*unknown* En 1982) *n.* kind of edible root or grass (Jochelson 1933:63)

Chugilgu-x̂ Ep 1983 *name of sand dune* (St. Paul Island 7)
[[*probably* **chugu-lgu-x̂** big sand]]

chugimgi-x̂ A 1952- (*unknown* En 1982) *n.* steep sand bank above the beach (*cf.* **kingti-x̂**)

Chugimgaĝi-x̂ A 1952- *n.* 'Has a Sand Bank,' *name of bight* (Atka 463) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

Chugina-x̂ A 1952 Lava Point (Seguam Island 3)
[[*derived from* **chugi-** *with the positive sense of* simmering *or the like, referring to volcanic activity*]]

Chuginadax E 1775-, A 1952 (**-x̂**) *n.* the western part of Chuginadak Island (**Tanax̂ Angunax̂**) with the constantly smoking Mount Cleveland + **-dag-**

Chugiinulu[-]x̂ A 1952 *name of cove* (Amlia Island 56)
[[*explained by informant from* **chugiinu-l** to be quiet (*see* **chugi-na-l**)]]

chugiqaat^{r}**a-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* flat piece of stone resting on two rocks over the fire, for heating or cooking meat, fish or the like
[[*perhaps cognate of* **chuux;six** *and/or* **Chugi[-]na-x̂**]]

chugiis Eap 1952- a cry (reverse the hands) in the Tep-wi game **kaadaka-x̂**
[[*from Tanaina* **čugiš** *through Alutiiq* **cugís**]]

chugu-x̂ E 1778-, A 1791-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892, Abm 1963 *n.* sand; Eb 1984 mud; **chugum qaxchaga** A 1840 metallic sand; **chugum aahmaaĝii** A 1973 vetchling, sea-pea, *Lathyrus maritimus*, *lit.* sand flower; **Chugu(m)-qumaa** Eb 1984 'White Sand', Let Island (Belkofski 58); **Chugum Unglukix** *du.* 'Sand (*or* North) Pinnacles', *name of ancient village* (Umnak 177); **Kasami(m)-Chuguu** A 1950- 'Eider Duck Sand', *name of bights* (Atka 256, 642); **chugu-lix** E 1909 *vt.* to sprinkle (a fish) with sand, cover by sand
[[I **siuĝaq** sand, sandstone]]

Chuguuxsa-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 529) + ***-Vxsa-**

Chugux̂aax En 1976, 1984, **Chugux̂agi-x̂** En 1982 *name of beach* (Umnak 17, 31) + **-x̂a(a)g-**

chuguĝi-lix E 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to be sandy (*e.g.* **qala** the bottom, of sea) + **-ĝi-**

Chuguĝiida-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* "Got a Sand Beach", *name of beach at St. Paul Island* (in story) + **-ĝi-aada-**

chuguulgitu-l A 1952- *vi.* to be covered with some sand + **-Vlgi-tu-**

chuguulĝu-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840, Au 1909-52 *n.* gravel; Ea 1791 (chugulgox) *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 17); **aaliisim qalan chuguulĝuĝii** En 1982 harbor with (**-ĝi-**) gravel at the bottom (*cf.* J 29:10) + **-Vlĝu-** (**-Vlĝi-**)

Chugumana-x̂ A 1950- *name of bight* (Amlia Island 24) + **-ma-na**$_1$- (?)

chuguziga-l A 1952 *vi.* to have good sand; **Chuguzigali-x̂** *name of bay* (Atka 658) + **-ziga-li-**2.

chugutu-lix E 1805-, A 1950- *vi.* to be full of sand, covered with sand; **Chugutu-x̂** A 1950- *name of bight* (Amlia Island 28); **chiqim chugutuu** A 1973 sandy mud + **-tu-**

chugu-m-[h]adaa *see* **chug-**

chuguchiiya-x̂ Au 1909-52 *n.* song sparrow, *Melospiza melodia* (A **chiixuyaaka-x̂**, E **chiiguyaaka-x̂**)

†**chugudagílux̂** (*perhaps* **chugudaĝiilux̂**) E 1834 (*unknown* Eak 1982-83) *n.* place at back of head punctured for cure (*cf.* **chunu-mgudax̂**)

chuguuna-x̂ Epn 1941-, **chuguunu-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* cast iron; En 1984 cast-iron pot (Eu **chuguunum asuu**)
[[*from Russian* **chugún** cast iron]]

Chugusxi-s, **-x** A 1950- *n.pl. or du. name of islets* (Atka 322; *no sand there*)

chux̂chugasi-x̂ En 1950 (-isi-), 1982-84 *n.* drinking tube (1950 eagle's or other bird's wing bone); 1982 soup bowl + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

chux̂duqu-lix En 1982 *vi.* to be wet (of ground)

chux̂duqut-, **chux̂duqusix** E 1834 (-x- -k-), **chuĝduqusix** Ea 1983 (Eun 1984 *Bibl.*) *vt.* to soak (a sponge, 1834) (*cf.* **uĝliisa-lix** *under* **uĝla-lix**); to mix (food in a bowl) + **-t-**

chux̂duqudusa-lix E 1832-70 *vt.* to fill (**ngaan** it, a sponge) with (**uuksusax̂** vinegar, Matthew 27:48, 1860 Mark 15:36, Luke 19:29; A, E 1870 Mark 15:36 **chx̂a-d-usa-lix**) + **-t-usa-**

chux̂na-x̂ En 1948-52 (*unknown* Euk 1982-84) *n.* Russian Finn ("got lots of body hair")
[[AAY **cughniaq** Finn; *from Russian* **chukhná** swine; fool; *cf.* **chukḫónets** Finn, *pejorative term*]]

chux̂ta-lix *see* **chu-lix**

chux̂u-x̂ E 1909 (also **-x-**), En 1950 *n.* sound of water splashing against baidarka, ship, beach, *etc.* (1909); sound of the paddle in the water (*cf.* J 60:12, 14, Eu 1984 **chux̂uu**)

chux̂ulquuda-lix En 1984 *vi.* to make sound of splashing (of boat) (*cf.* **sihliix̂-six**) + *-**lquuda-**

chux̂u- - En (*unknown* Eauk 1982-84)

chux̂ux̂ta-lix 1982-84 *vt.* to have no taste for (too fat or oily food) + **-x̂ta-**

chux̂una-lix 1982-84 *vi.* to be disagreeable (of food, "it doesn't agree with me"; *also* of very fat salmon) + **-na**$_2$-

chux̂uni-lix 1948- *vr.* to feel distaste ("I didn't like it and refused it") + **-ni-**

chux̂uniisa-lix 1982 *vrt.* to feel distaste for (food) ▫ **nung chux̂uniisakung** I felt distaste for it ("it didn't agree with me, I didn't like that taste") + **-ni-usa-**

chuĝuucha-x̂ E 1909 (-gú-, Jochelson 1933:53), Eb 1984 (*also* **-chu-**, **-chi-**) *n.* species of snipe, *possibly* Baird's sandpiper, *Calidris bairdii*

Chuka-x̂ (*or* **-q-**) Ea 1983 *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 43)

Chukaalux̂ A 1950- *name of cape* (Amlia Island 49)

chukiidux-six A 1840 *vi.* to squeak; **chukiidgi-x̂** E 1909-, Eu 1984, A 1838-, **chukiidngi-x̂** Ep 1941 *n.* gnat; 1909 midge (Au **qixtugyix̂**); 1941 *also* culex (*cf.* **hulingi-x̂**); **Chukiidgis Hidaluu** Gnats' Cape (Atka 400) ▫ **chukiidgikuchas atiiguzan iidigidil** A 1971 the little gnats are simply disgusting (popular phrase in summer time)

chuuknuuĝdax̂si-líx Ean 1909- *vr.* to suffer from cold, cease to be able to care for oneself and die of cold, die of indifference (*cf.* **chulu-x̂si-lix**) ▫ **txin chuuknuuĝdax̂silix asx̂akux̂** Ea 1970 he suffered from cold and died (*end of story; cf.* J 10:120)

chuuku-n E 1834- *n.pl.* dust, sweepings (*cf.* **chigna-x̂** *under* **chix-t-**, **kaxi-gna-x̂**, **qaagu-x̂**, **piili-x̂**)

chuukuta-lix A 1840 *vi.* (*or vr.*) to be zealous; 1973 *vr.* to enjoy what one is doing (E **txin uguta-lix**); **chuukuta-x̂** 1840 *vn.* zealous

chuukutaasa-l A 1973 *vrt.* to enjoy (something) + **-usa-**

chulaanu-x̂ E 1982-84 (En 1979, Ep 1981 **-na-x̂**) *n.* storeroom, pantry; A 1977- chest; **chulaalux̂** Ab 1963 box, case
[[*from Russian* **chulán** storeroom, pantry]]

Chuliidg-a A 1840- *name of double lake with lots of red salmon* (Amlia Island 99b)
[[*informant 1952 compared* **chuliig-is**]]

chuliix, *pl.* **chuliigin** E 1832-, **chuliigis** A 1840-, Ab 1892, 1931 *n.* weevil (Ea 1983: around the lake); *Bibl.* moth (Luke 12:33)

chulika-x̂ Ep 1941, **chulikaaya-x̂** En 1948-, **chulikda-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1881–1963 *n.* rock sandpiper, *Calidris (Erolia) ptilocnemis* (Au **tuuluguuya-x̂**); **chiĝanam chulikaayaa** En 1948 kind of snipe (Marsh: killdeer, *Charadrius vociferus*), *lit.* creek sandpiper

Chulka-x̂ E 1791, Ea 1952 Akun Village (*cf.* Krenitzin Islands 43)

Chulkaang En 1984 *name of reef* (Umnak 114)

chuulki-x E 1871-, A 1840 *n.du.*, **chuulki-s** A 1952- *n.pl.* stockings
[[*from Russian pl.* ***chúlki** *for* **chulkí** stockings]]

chulu-lix E 1909-, A 1984 *vi.* to be sensitive to cold, afraid of cold; to feel chilly (A **ichingu-l**); **chulu-x̂** E 1909, **angaĝim chuluu** En 1948-49 a person sensitive to cold, afraid to go in cold water, unwilling to work outside in cold weather ▫ **tayaĝum saĝatulix chulunaa iĝax̂tadax̂** En 1909 it (the sea otter) shuns a man who sleeps much and is sensitive to cold (J 56:35)

chulux̂si-lix En 1909- *vr.* to suffer from cold (1982: "maybe hungry or something happened to him"); to get weak from starving (1984 of birds); to die from failing to be able to care for oneself (J 43:46; 51:33; 65:17) (*cf.* **chuuknuuĝdax̂si-lix**); 1978 to get skinny (A **txin saakusix**) + **-x̂si-**

Chulula-x̂ Ea 1983 *nickname of Nikolski man* (looked like always cold) + **-la-**

chuluni-l Ab 1982 *vr.* feel shivery + **-ni-**

chuluta-l A 1977 *vr.* to be sickly; A 1984, Ab 198 to feel shivery + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

chuluugida-x̂ E 1909-, **chuluulu-x̂** Eb 1984 *n.* young sea gull (young of **sluka-x̂**; A **chyaali-x̂**, Au **chaali-x̂**)

chulúka-x̂ Ab 1963 (*unknown* A 1984) *n.* ashes (*cf.* **utxi-n**)

†**chumix**, **chumix̂**, *pl.* **chumin** E 1909 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *n.* ornamental dot, dots (Jochelson 1925:83, 130; 1933:67) (*cf.* **chuni-x̂**)
[[*perhaps cf.* I **tupi**- to tattoo, **tupit** facial tattoo lines]]

chumlax E 1909- *n.* something raw, not cooked (*cf.* **ix̂tux**); **chumlax-six** E 1909- *vi.* to eat raw fish (A **ix̂txi-l**); E, A 1840 *vt.* to eat (fish, meat) raw (A 1840 *Russian* cherkat' rybu)

chumhlax̂-six En 1948, 1984 (*unknown* Euk 1982-84) *vt.* to fill up, cover completely (of snow) ▫ **qaniix ulang chumhlaĝikux̂** En 1984 snow has filled my house, there is snow packed up in my house

chumlaqu-x̂ En 1948 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *n.* plug for seal stomach and for plugging skirt (Shade)

chumli-lix E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **chuvli-l** Au 1909, Am 1963 *vt.* to whet, sharpen (knife, *etc.*)

chumliila-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be used for whetting: **qichim chumliilanaa** whetstone, *lit.* round object used for whetting + **-ula-**

chumliisi-x̂ E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **chuvli[i]chi-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* whetstone; En 1982, A 1948 file (*cf.* **mila-x̂**, **susuĝ-asi-x̂**); **Chumliisim Tatuu** A 1950- Whetstone Lagoon (Amlia Island 97)

chumlig-: **chumliga-** Am 1963 [*v.*], **chumligna-x̂** Ab 1963 (-ĝ-) (*unknown* A 1984) *vn.* prickly, thorny + **-na**$_1$-

chumlixta-l Ab 1963 *vt.* to prick, sting (A **chuhnmixta-l**) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

chuhmlu-l A 1952- *vt.* to put in place, put in (*e.g.* door, window in a house); pitch (tent); put on (*e.g.* table cloth) (1950-52 *also heard as* **chuhnglu-l**) ▫ **kavkaanas chuhmlul saganaq** 1978 I set the traps yesterday

chumnax E 1834-1909, **chumna-x̂** En 1948-, A 1840-, Abm 1963 *n.* pine wood, spruce, Douglas fir

chumnixta-lix *see* **chuni-lix**

chumnux E 1878-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vn.* yellow, brown; A 1840 red-brown; A 1950 gray (of hair, *cf.* **qidaaya-**); Au whitish gray (like smoke or white clothes); **chumnux-six** E 1982, A 1950- *vi.* to be yellow, *etc.* ▫ **yu[h]lim chumnuga** E 1909 yellow leaf; **tangaaĝim chumnuga** En 1950 brown bear; **chumnugim angalidigaa** A 1952 light yellow; **imlim chumnuga** A 1950 gray hair

chumnuglaangta- E 1878 *vn.* brown + **-laangta-**

chumqi-n En 1949-50 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.pl.* hairpins worn on various parts of head, made of decorated ivory; flowers worn for personal decoration

chumtu-x̂ *see* **tumtu-x̂**

chuhmu-lix Ekn 1982 *vi.* to fall in the water; **chumu-l** Au 1952 to step down with one foot into the snow

chumuchuqi-l Au 1952 *vi.* to walk on soft ground or in snow + ***-chuqi-**

chuhmula-lix Ekn 1948- *vi.* to stumble and fall in the water (as when crossing a stream) + **-la-**

Chunax̂ E 1840 (Zap. 1:214 Chunnaq) Chunak Point (Bechevin Bay, Alaska Peninsula); E Morzhovoi 1791 (chunak) *name of blind man* (at I 64b)

chunĝulu[-]x̂ Au 1952 *n.* center of basket bottom (starting point of the weaving)
[[*perhaps derived from* **chunix̂**]]

chuni-lix 1. E 1804-, A 1840-60 (*for* **-hn-**), **chuhni-lix** En 1949-, A 1952- *vt.* to stab (as with a knife, spear or harpoon); *Bibl.* to slaughter (calf, *e.g.* Luke 15:23); to pierce (*e.g.* with a drill, or of needle); to bite (of insect); A 1973 to give a shot, injection; Ek 1982 to poke (A **hmichu-l**); A 1860 to prick out (the eye, Mark 9:47); **Hyaagax̂ Chuhninax̂** Eu 1791 (yagax chuninax) Stabbed The Log, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 85); **Chuhniqax̂** Eu 1791 (chunikax) Stabbed, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 89)

2. **chuni-x̂**, *pl.* **chuni-n** E 1909, **chuhni-n** En 1950, A 1840 *n.* point, points (ornamental figure, Jochelson 1933:66)
[[*probably from* ***chut-n(i)-**, *cf.* **chutx-**]]

chuhnaaqu-s A 1952- *n.pl.* fish spear (*same as* **itu-s**); **chuhnaaqu-l** *vt.* to catch (fish) with a spear + *-**aaqu-**

Chuhnida-x̂ Eu 1791 (chunidax) *vn.* Stabber, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 85) + **-da-**

chunigasi-x̂ E 1909 (*unknown* En 1984) *n.* implement for catching sea urchins (with a prong, **agaluu**, Jochelson 1925:106, 130); Au 1952 fish spear (with four prongs); **chuniigasi-s** A 1840 *pl.* kind of branched instrument (*Russian* rugal'ki *presumably* = rogul'ki) + -‡-**asi-** (-**usi-**)

chuhniĝuusi-x̂ En 1984 *n.* hand spear for fish + **-ĝu-usi-**

chunikna-x̂ E 1834- *n.* splinter, sliver (as in the hand); Ep 1941 place where one is pricked; **chunikna-lix** En 1984 *vi.* to have lots of holes in it + **-kna-**

chunilgi-x̂ E 1909 *n.* bone head of large harpoon or of throwing lance (Jochelson 1925:53, 130) (*cf.* **chuyngilgi-x̂**); E 1804 †**chun'gílak** arrow or harpoon for killing seals + **-lgi-** (**-lĝi-**?)

chunhmix-six En 1984 *vt.* to poke in (*e.g.* in a barrel); **chumniga-** Am 1963 (*-ga-*) to peck + **-mig-**

chunhmigaĝi-x En (1982) 1984 *n.du.* muzzle-loader, *lit.* having (bullets) poked in + **-mig-aĝi-**

chumnixta-lix E 1834-1941, A 1987, **chunimixta-lix** E, Au 1909, **chunhmixta-lix** En 1984, A 1984 (**-hnm-**), **chun(u)mixta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to stab, poke, prick or peck repeatedly (J 81:20 of raven, *cf.* **kumux-six**) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

chumnixtaasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to stab (**ngaan** him) repeatedly with (**chugaamin** bone spikes, J 8:40) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-usa-**

chunisxa-lix E 1838, A 1840-60 *vp.* to be slaughtered (E Matthew 22:4, 1870 **chunilga-**; A Mark 14:12, Luke 22:7 **chunilga-**) + -(**t**)-**sxa-** (**-lga-**)

chuhnita-líx En 1978, A 1973- *vt.* to poke; to stick into + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

Chuhnitaala-x̂ Eu 1791 *vpn.* Poked With (?), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 122b) + **-t-(x̂)ta-ula-**

chuhniyaquusi-x̂ En 1950, **chuuhnyaquusi-x̂** En 1984 *n.* leister for fish and sea urchins (one, two or three prongs, used like gig) + **-ya-qu-usi-**

chunula-lix Ep 1941 *vp.* to be poked + **-ula-**

chunusa-lix E 1791-, A 1860 (*for* **-hn-**), **chuhnusa-lix** En 1978, A 1952- *vt.* to stab or pierce (**ngaan** him/it) with (spear, *etc.*, *or* needle); *perhaps* **Uĝaluun Chuhniisanax̂** Eu 1791 Stabbed (*or* Stabbing) With His Spear, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 122b) + **-usa-**

chunusi-x̂ E 1909, **chuhnusi-x̂** En 1949-, A 1949-, **chuhniisi-x̂** Ep 1952 *n.* instrument for stabbing, *etc.*: E 1909 large man's knife of andesite (Jochelson 1925:58, Fig. 1); En 1950 spear held in hand for jabbing, spear for spearing fish; E 1952 pricker; spines on sculpin's gill cover; En 1949 haustellum, mouth of mosquito; E 1978, A awl (*cf.* **siila-x̂**); A 1948-52 blue geranium, cranesbill, *Geranium erianthum* (the leaves used for making gargle for sore throat) (E **Griguura(m) kupyungin**, **tangaagim aningin** *see* **hani**$_1$**-x̂**) + **-usi-**

Chunixsa-x̂ A 1950- (1952 *also* **Chunixsa-x** *du.*) *name of bay* (Atka 292)

Chunixsu-x̂ En 1909- *name of cove and village site* (Umnak 140)

Chuunixsuuda-x̂ En 1982-84 *name of small reefs* (Umnak 136) + **-aada-**

chunix̂ 1. E 1791-, A 1838-, **chuniĝi-x̂** E 1978, A 1948-, Ab 1931–63, **chuniiĝi-x̂** Au 1949-52 *n.* backbone, spinal column (*cf.* **aadxaax̂**, **qudgi-x̂**) ○ **isuĝ(im) chuniĝa** E 1982 seal's backbone

2. A 1952 ridgepole (in barabara)

3. Au 1952 keel of baidarka: **chuniiĝim kayuuĝii/agaluuĝii** bow/stern part of keel (E **atiqi-**, A **ataqi-**); **qagangam/ukangam hangayan kuligan chuniiĝii** central stringer of the front/back deck (*cf.* **ku-lig-**)

4. En 1952 bamboo (driftwood); A 1952 medulla (of tree, *same as* **chiniqi-x̂**); A 1860- stem (of leaf, flower, grass; John 15:1, 5 of vine, *as opposed to* **siĝli-s** the branches, E **yaaga-x̂** tree); A 1838-60 *pl.* branches (Matthew 13:32, 21:8, John 12:13, E **huli-**, *cf.* **talĝi-x̂**)
[[*cf.* SPI KI **tun'ĝřuk**, ECI **tunertjuk**, GRI **tunerssuk** breastbone; GRI *pl.* longitudinal upper ribs in front of hatch of kayak; AAY K **cuniq** backbone, **suniq** dried fish backbone, *from Aleut*]]

chuniĝaada-x̂ A 1860 *n.* stem (of vine, *as opposed to* **siĝli-x̂** branch, John 15:4, E **qunglug-** root) + **-aada-**

chuniĝax̂siisi-x A 1840 (*-ĝs-*) *n.du.* keelson (of baidar) + -(**ĝ**)**a-** (?)-**x̂si-usi-**

chunix̂ta-x̂ En 1971- *vtn.* having (**ataqan** one) ridge[pole] (name of modern barabara) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

chunuqu[-]x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* backbone, spinal column + *-**qu-**

Chuning Au 1949-52, **Chuhning** En 1949 *name of woman in story* (1959:124, 33)

chunku-lix En 1982 *vt.* to lace (the top of baidarka)

chunkuusi-x̂ E 1871- (*unknown* En 1984), A 1838-40 *n.* long bone needle for lacing baidarka top (En 1949), used in sewing the cover of a skin boat to the rails of its frame (Jochelson 1925:92, Fig. 21); A knitting needle (Matthew 7:3, E **aan'gulagaada-x̂**); E 1871 fork (*cf.* **biilka-x̂**)

chunu-x̂ A 1950-, Ab 1931–63 *n.* nape, back of neck (of man, *below* **ukasxi-x̂** occiput; of seal); **chunugan agdaaĝis** 1950 its (seal's) neck bones; E 1804 †**chunnúk**, 1878 †**Chú nuk** nape *perhaps* = **chunuka-x̂** (*see below*)
[[Y, I **tunu-** back, space behind; AY **tunucuk**, SY, I **tunusuk** nape of neck]]

chunuĝu-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vt.* to carry on the neck (baidarka, head in hatch); A 1952 to drag (**duurax̂** dory) across portage + **-ĝu-**

chunuĝuulux̂ En 1952 *n.* prominence of the cervical vertebra, *lit.* place to carry on neck; Eu 1984 *name of creek, portage* (Unalaska 94) + **-ĝu-alug-**

Chunuĝusa-x̂ A 1952 *name of a long point* (Kanaga Island 931) + **-ĝu-*sa-**

chunuĝu[u]sa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to carry (baidarka) across (portage) ○ **Sidaanam sisxa ulux̂tax̂ chunuĝu[u]sada** carry the two hatch baidarka across the Biorka portage + **-ĝu-usa-**

Chunuĝu[u]si-s A 1950- *n.pl. name of low hill* (Atka 328, by the shortest way across the isthmus) + **-ĝu-usi-**

chunuka-x̂ E 1834-, A 1948-, Ab 1892- *n.* nape, back of neck (= **chunu-x̂**); E 1909 the hollow below the occiput; **chunukam qagnaa** En 1949 occipital bone + **-ka-**

chunumguda-x̂ E 1831-34 *n.* place at back of head punctured for cure (*cf.* †**chugudagilux̂**) + **-mgu-da-**(?)

chunuqutʳa-x̂ Au 1909 (**-x̂**) *n.* the hollow below the occiput + **-quda-**

Chunuda-x̂ A 1948-52 *name of bay* (Adak Island 860)

Chunux En 1950 Chunak Pt. on northeast tip of Umnak, swept away by the sea

chunuvuura-x̂ A 1977 *n.* dark-pelted sea otter [[*from Russian* **chernobúr-yy** blackish brown]]

chunga-x̂ E 1909 *n.* ornamental notch, *pl.* **chungan** (Jochelson 1925:83, 130; 1933:67 *also* †**cíŋan**; *cf.* **chungi-x̂**)

chungaasi-n E 1909 *n.pl.* ornamental engravings on implements (Jochelson 1925:83, 130); **chuhngaasi-n** En 1949-52 (*unknown* 1982) incised decorations; beads + **-usi-**

chungi-x̂ Eau 1909-, Au 1909 *n.* stick, rod of dam, weir; **chungi-n** E 1791-1909, Au 1909, **chiĝanam chungingin** 1909 *n.pl.* dam, weir, fish trap in river (*cf.* **chaya-x̂**, **zapuura-x̂**), made of rocks (*cf.* **kuchi-n**) or sticks (**yaagam chungiĝanangin** 1909) (*in Jochelson* 1925:83, 130 *and* 1933:67 *given as* **chunga-x̂**, **-n**)

chuhngut- *see separate entry*

chungiix Ea 1952, A 1952, **chungiigi-x̂** A 1952- *n.* thin ice in a bay or on lake; **chungiix-s** A 1952 *vi.* to start to freeze to ice

chungiilixta- Ea 1983 *vn.*: **lakaayam chungiilixtaa** silly boy, "goofy guy" ("talking but doesn't know what he's talking") (*cf.* **changlikna-**)

chunglu-x̂ E 1834- *n.* flat rock; 1909 flat frying-stone (Jochelson 1925:28, 73, 130); Ea 1983 rough rock

Chungluĝi-x̂ A 1840- *name of bight* (Amlia Island 107) + **-ĝi-**

chunglumgi-n En 1948 (*unknown* Eau 1983-84) *n.pl.* shingle (on beach); En 1984 flat rocks piled up on top of house for protection against enemies (fall down and they cut themselves) + **-mgi-** (**-mag-**)

Chungsu-n En 1909- *n.pl. name of former village* (Umnak 72)

chungu-x̂, *pl.* **chungu-n** 1. E 1791-, Au 1909, **chungu-s** A 1950- *n.* En 1978 *sg.*, A *pl.* bird's down

2. E, Au *pl.* (E 1834, 1978 *sg.*) nest (*cf.* **isxuuli-x̂**, A **isxaadax̂si-x̂** *under* **isxa-x̂**) ○ **sam chungungin** bird's nest

3. E 1834 *sg.* swaddling clothes, A 1950- *pl.* diaper (in old time); **chungu-l** Ab 1931-82 *vt.* to wrap in diaper

4. E 1833-4 *sg.* cradle (*cf.* **luulka-x̂**)

5. En 1948 *pl.* blankets (*cf.* **qalugi-x̂**); **chungu-lix** En 1982 *vt.* to tuck, cover up, swaddle (for warmth) (= **chuga-ayu-lix**)

[[CAY **tungeq** menstrual pad; I **tuŋi-un** bed, bedding; GRI *pl.* **tunngit** down in a nest, *recent sg.* **tungeq** sheet]]

chungux̂ta-l A 1937 *vt.* to use (**huuĝdus** moss) as diaper; **Qawa-chungux̂tan** *see separate entry* + **-x̂ta-**

chunguuyu-x̂ A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* piece of down; A 1791 (chunnoyuk) *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 75) + **-Vyu-**

Chungu(m)-kadaa Ea 1983 (*also* Chunu-) Reef Point (Krenitzin Islands 96)

Chunguchiqdaaˡux̂ En 1982 (*also* -m-) *name of end of island* (Umnak 151)

chuhngudgi-s A 1984 *n.pl.* glandularly textured fat around neck and shoulders of bull sea lion; **chungudgi-s** Ab 1963 (-dig-) gland[s]

Chuhngudug-is A 1952 *n.pl. name of head of bay* (Igitkin Island 731)

chunguĝulax̂ Ab 1982 *n.* devil (*cf.* **quga-x̂**, *etc.*)

chuhngut-, **chuhngus** A 1952- *vt.* to dam up, "plug" (a creek)

[[*perhaps derived from* ***chuhng[i]-**, **chungi-n**]]

chuhnguta-l A 1984 *vt.* to have dammed, blocked (a creek, in order to catch ascending red salmon) + **-(x̂)ta-**

chuq- 1. **chuqi-x̂** E 1832-, A 1840-, Au 1952 *n.* root, bottom part (above ground), base, butt end (as of log, or of something erect, *opposite of* **kanga-**; *cf.* **halg-**, **qunglux**); foot (of hill or mountain; V A 01:3); A neck (of peninsula, *opposite of* **kada-**) ○ **asxutim chuqii sixsakux̂** E, A 1978 the post broke off from the bottom; **kahngadgim chuqii** A 1952 the base, stalk of wrack; **kamu(m) chuqii** Au 1952 the root end of the grass covering roof (*opposite of* **chuxtii**, *cf.* **chutx-**), **atx̂u(m) chuqing** finger roots; **Atxalam chuqii** A 1950- the root, neck of **Atxalax̂** (headland, Atka 280; *cf.* Atka 333)

2. **chuq-a** *pos.n.* the place beneath it (house, village); Ep 1941 landing place (*cf.* **aali-isi-x̂**); *loc.* **chuqan** E 1909-, A 1971, **chuqa** Au 1909 beneath, below it; at the base or foot of it; 3R *sg.*

chuqaam E 1909, **chuq(ig)iim** A 1973; *abl.* **chuqaan** E 1909 (tear out) from its root; from below; **chuqigaan** A 1952 from the inner corner of (**sisxim** the pass, N.M. 3:21) ◘ **Miichim Aliiĝugan ulagan chuqan akuuĝalix** Ea 1974 going ashore beneath Miichim Aliiĝuu's house; **Gamaliyiilam kitagan chuqakin** E 1870 (brought up) at the feet of Gamaliel (Acts 22:3); **iganam chuqangin** Ea 1952 at the foot of cliffs [[*cf.* CSY **suqlak, suqlaq** sweet edible root (of bistort), GRI **sorlak** root, especially of roseroot, *Sedum roseum*]]

chuqaaĝi-l A 1952- *vi.* to turn upside down ◘ **hutil** [= **hus**] **kangaa chuqaaĝikux̂** 1971 it (box) turned over upside down (E **ichiqdaa ikaaĝikux̂**) + -(**a**)-**uuĝi-**

chuqaaĝit-, chuqaaĝis A 1952- *vt.* to put upside down ◘ **yaasikam kangaa chuqaaĝitikuq** I put the box upside down, *lit.* I put the box's top to the bottom + (-**a**) -**uuĝi-t-**

chuqiida-x̂ E 1834- *n.* root (of tree, above ground, Matthew 3:10); Ep 1941 rootlet, branch of root (*cf.* **qunglux**); **sax̂siidam chuqiidaa** Eu 1984 butt of harpoon head; **chuyum chuqiidaa** Ea 1983 "end of arm" (at the shoulder) + **-aada-**

chuqidax-six, chuqidgi-lix En 1982 *vi.* to have pinfeathers (of bird, as when plucked); **chuqidugi-l** [= **chuqidux-s**] A 1973 to come out from the roots (**hakangis** its feathers, pinfeathers); to get new fur (in summer, of fox and other land animals) + **-dag-**, **-dgi-**

chuqiĝi-lakan A 1838 *vi.neg.* to have no root (Matthew 13:6, E **qunglugaĝi-**, *cf.* A 1860 Mark 4:6 **halgaĝi-**), **chuqiĝi-qada-lix** to be rooted up (Matthew 15:13, E **chuqiidaĝiqadalix**) + **-ĝi-**

chuqig- En 1949-50: **chuyum chuqiga, chuyum chuqigan uguĝa** shoulder joint, **sax̂siidam chuqiga** (*also* En 1989) butt of harpoon head; **kigusim chuqiga** En 1952 root of tooth (A, Au **kita-a**)
[[*probably restructured from rel.* **chuqi-ga-n**, *abs.* **chuqii**]]

chuqisa-, [h]yaagam chuqisaa A 1840 *n.* stump of tree
[[*perhaps for* **chuqiizaa**, E **chuqiida-**]]

chuqit-, chuqisix A 1840 *vt.* to eradicate + **-t-**

chuqa-x̂ 1. E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1949-52, Ab 1892-31, Abm 1963 *n.* throat, gullet (human and animal); **chiĝana(m) chuqaa** Au 1952 outlet of river (in ocean); **Imla(m)-chuqaa** A 1950- Gorge's Throat (bight with defile, Atka 414); **Sisxi(m)-chuqaa** Eu 1984 *name of end of portage* (Unalaska 112); **Chuqa-x̂** *name of narrow bights* (Unalaska 81, 1791 village; Adak Island 825, 839)

2. **chuqa-lix** E 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to shout, holler (*cf.* **ima-chx̂i-lix**)
[[*cf.* CAY **tuqluq**, I **tuqłuk** throat, windpipe; CAY **tuqlur-**, CSY, I **tuqłuq-** to call out; AAY **suqaq, cuqaq** stomach, gizzard, *from Aleut*]]

chuqada-lix E 1832-, A 1840- *vt.* to choke, strangle; *vr.* to choke oneself, to hang oneself (Matthew 27:3) + **-da-**

chuqati-n E 1804- *n.pl.* (1982 *sg.*) necklace (of beads, 1878), breast decoration of pendants (1909); **chuqati-x̂** A 1840 *sg.* necktie (*cf.* **gaalstuka-x̂**) + **-t-** 4.

chuqatu-lix E 1978 *vi.* to have a loud mouth; **chuqatu-x̂** A 1984, Ab 1963 *vn.* loudmouth, bawler + **-tu-**

chuqi-lix En 1948-, A 1977- *vt.* to get many (fish, geese, sea lions, *etc.*); A to be successful in gathering (**chalas** clams) ◘ **qawax̂ chuqix̂talix usix̂talix** En 1982 coming loaded with lots of sea lion

chuqmati-x̂ A 1984 *n.* whirlpool at the beach when tide goes out (sucks anything right down, hole in the middle, turns fast; old people in baidarka used to watch such whirlpools closely)
[[*perhaps derived from* **chuqa-x̂**]]

chuqmati-s A 1982-84 *n.pl.* adolescent girls, young girls, young women

chuquda-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to be extremely small; A 1791-, Ab 1931–63, **chukuya-** Am 1982 to be small (E **anguna-lakan**), *neg.* to be big (*cf.* **anguna-lix**); A 1860 to be few (Luke 13:23); **chuquda-x̂** A 1791-, Ab 1963 *vn.* small; *Bibl. pl.* the little ones (Matthew 10:42, Mark 9:42, E **angunanulux**); *neg.* big, 1837 great, important (1839 Pref. XVII, E **angunaĝulux a-m-ulux**) ◘ **agitaadaa chuqudal, agitaadaa angunal** A 1952 the one is small, the other one big; **chuqudanaa iim sukuu** he took the smaller part for himself; **udam chuqudahliiyulax** A 1952 a pretty big bay (N.M. 3:11)

chuqudaachxuza-l A 1973 *vi.* to be very small, microscopic + **-iichxuza-**

chuqudakucha-l A 1973 *vi.* to be tiny; **chuqudakucha-x̂** A 1840, Ab 1963, Am 1963 (**-ya-**) *vn.* tiny + **-kucha-**

chuusa-x̂ En 1950, A 1973 *n.* namesake; **chuusaduda-x** A *du.* mutual namesakes
[[*from Russian* **tyóza** namesake]]

chuusu-x̂ E 1909, Eun 1948- (*unknown* Ep 1941) *n.* horse mussel, *Modiola modiolus* (A, Au **kyu-x̂**, *cf.* **qyu-x̂**)

chut-, chusix 1. E 1936-, A 1984 *vi.* to be plugged up, to clog (*e.g.* of nose, as by cold; of ear); **Algangin Chutxax̂** Eu 1791 (al'gani chutxax) His Mammals Were Plugged Up (?), *name of boy* (at Unalaska 54)

2. Ea 1983 *vt.* to tie ribs of (baidarka); **chuti-n** E 1909 *n.pl.* seams on a wooden object, as along the rim of the drum; **chutix** En 1948 [*du.*] bindings to hold [ribs] to deck braces

chudusa-lix Ea 1981 *vt.* to be plugged up with (**chiqix̂** mud, of river) + **-usa-**

chuta-lix E 1978, A 1971- *vi.* to be plugged up, stopped (of nostril, ear, pipe, sink, *etc.*) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

chutaasa-lix Ea 1979 *vt.*: **chiganax̂ kdax̂ chutaasalix** the creek is plugged by the ice, the ice clogs the creek + -(**x̂**)**ta-usa-**

chutikda-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* something plugged up; E 1878 bud + **-kda-**

chutmi-lix Ean 1981-83, A 1984 *vt.* to block ◦ **yaagan chiĝanax̂ chutmikun** Ea 1981 the logs blocked the river; **chiĝanax̂ yaagam chutmikuu** the river was blocked by wood + **-mi-**

chutx- 1. **chutx-a** E 1878-, A 1840-, **chutxii** E 1941-, A 1950-, **chuxtii** Au 1952 *n.* & *pos.n.* its point (of knife, needle, pencil); its tip: **atx̂uum chutxa** A 1860 the tip of his finger (Luke 16:24, E **angtaa**), **atx̂u(m) chutxingis** (*or* **kadangis**) A 1952 finger tips, **anĝusi(m) chutxa** nose tip; its top: **kamu(m) chuxtii** Au 1952 the top end of the grass covering roof (*opposite of* **chuqii**); **talĝigan chutxingis** A 1973 the top of its (plant's) branches; **Umnagim** [= **Unmagim**] **chutxii** Ep 1941 the top, crater of Umnak [volcano]; *loc.* on the tip of: **yaaĝim chutxan kamgiĝii** A 1952 a cape with a head (rounded mountain) on its tip (**chutxan** *changed from* 3R **chutxiim**); **chihmignuum chutxikin aygaxsix** En 1950 to walk on tiptoe, *lit.* on the tips of his big toes

2. **chutxi-x̂** E 1834, Eb 1984, Eu (Biorka) 1984, En 1948- *n.* whetstone, small stone for sharpening (*cf.* **chumli-isi-x̂**, **usuulka-x̂**); **chutxi-lix** E 1878 *vt.* to sharpen to a point

3. **chutxi-x̂** En 1950 *n.* front man in two-hatch baidarka (= **kad-uuĝiisi-x̂**)
[[*cf.* **chuni-lix**, **chuhni-lix**]]

chutxaĝi-lakan A 1840 *vi.neg.* to have no sharp point, [to be blunt] + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

chutxidiga-lix E 1978, A 1780- *vi.* to be pointed, sharp (*e.g.* **kadaa** its end, of summer paddle oar); **chutxidiga-x̂** E 1834-, A 1952- *vn.* pointed, sharp (as of pencil); A 1952- *name of pointed hill* (Atka 315), **kiiĝuusim chutxidigaa** pointed mountain + **-diga-**

Chutxigli-x̂, **Chutxiilgi-x̂** A 1952 *name of bight* (Atka 248) + ***-gli-**, **-Vlgi-**

†**chutxixsáĝan** E 1909 *vi. intentional* to look for whetstones (J 85:45, *uncertain form*) + **-xt-**?

chutxix̂si-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* whetstone found on ground (used for making knife smooth), *lit.* [ready] made whetstone; *also* **chutxiĝaada-x̂**, *lit.* a little one used as whetstone + **-x̂si-**

chutxiisi-x̂: **karandaasam chutxiisii** En 1950 *n.* pencil sharpener; **chuxtusi-x̂** Au 1909 implement of micro-granular andesitic lava for polishing bone, wood, stone (Jochelson 1925:72, 130 -kt-, *not marked as* Au) + **-usi-**

chutxita-lix E 1978, **chutxi(x̂)ta-l** A 1977- *vt.* to have (so and so many) points ◦ **sdax̂ chaang chutxitasax̂** E a star has five points + **-t-(x̂)ta-**, **-x̂ta-**

chutxula-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be used for sharpening: **ukinakucham hakamaan chutxulanaa** penknife, *lit.* small knife for sharpening quill + **-ula-**

chuuti-n En 1982, **-s** Ab 1931–82 *n.pl.* grass stuffings (in boots and mittens), **chuutingis** A 1952 their stuffing (of mittens)
[[*perhaps derived from* **chu-lix**]]

chuuchaĝiilu-l Au 1909 *vp.* to be taken (or held) with a wiping rag (J 82:17, E **sulaachaĝiila-lix**) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)**-ula-**

chutka-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* aunt: father's sister (A, E **ni-x̂**), mother's brother's wife (A, E **quliga-x̂**) (*cf.* **tuutka-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **tyótka** aunt]]

chuutka-x̂ E 1950- *n.* brush; **imlim chuutkaa** hair brush; **kigusim chuutkaa** toothbrush
[[*from Russian* **shchyótka** brush]]

chut^{r}kux-s Au 1909 *vt.* to suck, swallow a mouthful of (**taanga-x̂** water) (E **uchu-lix**)
[[*perhaps by metathesis from* ***chuk[u]t^{r}ug-**, ***kuchu-t^{r}ug-**, *cf.* A **kuchu-l** *and* **-dug-**]]

chut^{r}kugasi-x̂ A 1909 *n.* suction pipe (for drinking water of a bladder) (E **uchuusi-x̂**) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

chuya-x̂ E 1834- *n.* cane, stick (*cf.* **ayaaĝu-x̂**); 1909 willow twig, white willow
[[*loanword to or from* AAY **cuya(q)** leaf, branch with leaves; Ch willow; CAY **cuyaq** leaf tobacco]]

chuyaada-n Eb 1984 *n.pl.* pussy willow, *Salix* + **-aada-**

Chuyagli-x̂ A 1952 *name of rocky beach* (Atka 648)

chuyngi-x̂ E 1834-, **chuygi-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1892- *n.* bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*; En *perhaps also* whimbrel, *Numenius phaeopus*
[[CAY NUN **tuyek** common snipe, *Capella gallinago*]]

chuyngilgi-x̂ En 1909- *n.* bone point of harpoon (**akligi-x̂**, **aga-lĝi-x̂**) (*cf.* Jochelson 1925:86, Fig. 1); **agalĝim chuyngilgii** En 1950 point of harpoon
[[*perhaps derived from the preceding word, with possible reference to long bill*]]

chuyu-x̂ E 1909-, A 1948-, Au 1949-52 *n.* arm (from shoulder to hand, *cf.* **tula-x̂** *and* **taachi-x̂**, A **chaati-x̂**); En 1909 foreshank (of caribou, J 41:13); Ea 1983 arm, sleeve (*of* **chigda-x̂** gut parka)
[[AAY **tuik**, CAY **tusek**, **tuyek**, CSY **tuya**, *du.* **tuyek**, I **tui-**, GRI **tuvi-** shoulder]]

chuyuli-na-x̂ Eu 1791 *vt. in* **Kanaax̂ Ch.** Cut The Koniag's Arm Off, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 86) + **-li-**

chuyuusa-na-x̂ Eu 1791 *vt. in* **Uĝaluun Ch.** Used His Spear As Arm, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 86) + **-usa-**

chuuyu-x̂ A 1978- *n.* jacket, sweater
[[*probably derived from* **chu-lix**]]

chuuyuuklu-x̂ A 1840 *n.* sackcloth, *lit.* bad or clumsy jacket + **-iiklu-**

chya-lix En (1948) 1982 (*unknown* Eapu 1983-84) *vi.* to hold oneself rigid (straight back); 1984 to lie stretched (on bed), stiff lengthways

chyaada-lix En 1982 *vi.* to be somewhat rigid + **-aada-**

chyat-, **chyasix** En 1982 *vt.* to make tight, blow up (seal stomach or basketball) very tight + **-t-**

chyata-lix En 1982 *vr.* to put oneself in a rigid posture: **ting chyataaqlanaqing** I put my back straight + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

Chyaĝuula-x̂ A 1950- *name of island* (Amlia Island 185)

chyaali-x̂ A 1950-, Am 1963 (chiyálax̂), **chaali-x̂** A 1950-, Au 1952 *n.* immature sea gull (**sluka-x̂**; E **chuluugida-x̂**); A *also* immature kittiwake (**tiigilgaax̂**); **chaali(m) chiiyaa** Au young sea gull (1959:125, 33 (25))

chyu-lix E 1909- *vt.* to squeeze out (*e.g.* **taangaa** the water of it; **iichiknaadax̂** boil; naval cord, J 12:8)

chyugna-ngis A 1952- *n.pl.* its (fish's) entrails (= **chidgi-ngis**); **chugna-n** Au 1909 *n.pl.* food refuse (J 82:15, E **qaqam amigin**) + **-gna-**

chyulix̂ A 1948, Ab 1892, 1963 (ty-) *n.* immature sea gull (*cf.* **chyaali-x̂**)

D

da-x̂ E 1778-, A 1780-, Ab 1931, **ya-x̂** Au 1949-52, Am 1963 *n.* eye; **inguq(am) daa** Ebn 1984 eye of needle (*cf. below*); **gusxam daa** En 1950 eye of pelvis; **Daa Agidgix̂** A 1952 Its Eye Wide Open, *name of bight* (Igitkin Island 729) [[AY **ii**, SY **iya**, **iye-**, I **iři**, G **isi**, **iši**]]

dagalukix [da(m) galu-kix] E 1834 *n.du.* the notches of the ancient bone needle (*cf.* Jochelson 1925:91, Fig. 67 a-b; Hrdlička 1945:66, 590); **dagaluk[ix]** E 1805, **daglukix** E 1834, **hinguqam daglukix** E 1870, **inguqam dagluu** Eu 1909, **hinguqam daxlukix** E 1838, En 1938, **inguqam daxluu** En 1952-, **daxlu-x̂** En 1982, **haluusim daĝlukix** A 1840 (*from* E), **daĝlu-x̂** Ep 1941, **inguqam dax̂luu** Ek 1982, **haluusim damlukix** A 1838-60, **haluusim damluu** A 1860-, Ab 1931, **inguq(am) damluu** Ea 1983 eye of needle; **daxlu-lix** En 1978, **damlu-lix** A 1878- *vt.* to thread (a needle, E **inguqax̂**, A **haluusix̂**)

daĝi-lix E 1780- *vi.* to have eyes; 1870 to set eyes (**kugan** on him, Acts 13:9); **daĝi-ĝ-ulux** E 1805-34, **daĝi-ĝ-ulax** Ab 1931–63 *vn.neg.* one-eyed, blind of one eye (*cf.* **uku-qula-x̂**) + **-ĝi-**

daĝiisi- *n. in* **Tayaĝum Daĝiicha** Eu 1791 (tayaum dagich) Man's Substitute Eye(s) (blind man's helper ?), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 122b) + **-ĝiisi-**

dax̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1973-, **yax̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to have (*e.g.* **ataqan** one) eye; **qam dalaayakuchas dax̂taa** A 1973 a fish with tiny eyes + **-x̂ta-**

dala-l A 1977- *vt.* to string (**kaamis** beads) + **-la-**

dalĝi- *vt. in* **Ayagaa Dalĝiqax̂** Ea 1791 His Wife Got Eyes (cf. J 20:13 ?), *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 33) + **-lĝi-**

damĝu-lix Eu 1860- *vt.* to look at, behold steadfastly (Luke 20:17, John 13:22, Acts 14:9); 1984 to spot, get sight of + ***-mĝu-**

datu-l A 1984 *vi.* to have large openings, meshes (*cf.* **qasi-tu-l**): **siitam datuu** a sieve with large meshes + **-tu-**

datuuda-a-yulux E 1878 *vn.neg.* small, fine (something) + **-tu-aada-**

datulaangta-ĝ-ulux E 1878 *vn.neg.* smaller, finer + **-tu-laangta-**

daĝ- E 1826-, A 1838-, **yaĝ-** Au 1909 *pos.n.* attached surface: *loc.* (adhering or attached) to, on, in (*cf.* **ku-**, **il-**), (take) with (him); *abl.* (separate) from; A on (*with* **aĝa-l** 3.b); A 1860 (take) by (E **unanga-** *abl.*), (strike person) on (body part, Mark 14:65, E **ku-** *abl.*) (*3.sg. loc.* **daĝan** E 1826-, A 1838-, **yaĝa** Am 1982; *abl.* **daĝaan** E 1826-, A 1838-; *3.du. loc.* **daĝikin** E 1909- (A 1973), **dakin** A 1950-52, **yaĝikin** Au 1909; *abl.* **dax̂kiin** E 1826-1952, **daqiin** A 1860, **dakiin** A 1950-52; *3.pl. loc.* **daĝngin** E 1826 (**daĝngis** A 1840), **daĝin** A 1850-, *abl.* **daĝngiin** E 1832-70 (A 1838), **daĝiin** A 1862-; *1.pl. loc.* **daĝngin** E 1870, **daĝmas** A 1860; *2.pl.loc.* **daĝmchi** E 1832, A 1838, **daĝimchi** E 1838; *3R sg.abl.* **dax̂kiigim** E 1832-38; *3R du. abl.* **dax̂kimax** E 1870, **daĝmaax** A 1860; etc.) ▫ **tugiidax̂ asxutim daĝan akux̂** A 1950 the clothesline is attached to the pole; **ivliki[x] yaĝiki qiglul** Au 1909 knotted together their hair (of two heads, J 84:6); **itxigan daĝan qisasxin** En 1982 tying them (fish) by the tail (for hanging up); **inaqamis alux̂t daĝin aĝada** A 1950 put it (or them, words) down in your book; **daĝan kayux ayx̂adaqang** En 1983 I used to travel on it (ship) too; **chuyuum daĝan kumsix̂tal sigusal** A 1952 lift (the baidarka) on his arm and take it ashore; **Varnaavax̂ Iuannax̂ ... daĝiim suuĝan anuxtanax̂** E 1870 Barnabas wanted to take John with him (Acts 15:37); **dakiin agasiĝanakin** A 1952 don't take the two apart; **haman ayagaan asix dax̂kigiim aganax̂** E 1870 anyone who divorces his wife, *lit.* who departs from himself with his wife (Matthew 5:31); **angaĝinaadax̂ chagan daĝaan suqadaam** A 1860 having taken the girl by the hand (Mark 5:41, E **unangaan**)

daĝuuta-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vt.* to have attached to it ▫ **ux̂taan umĝix̂ daĝuutalix ii?** En 1978 does your hook have bait on it? **husim agalut daĝuutaa** A 1950 a jawbone with its teeth on it + **-uuta-**

daĝ- E 1805 *vt.* to remember; **daĝ-lakan** E 1834, 1870, A 1838-60, **t^{r}aĝ-laka** Au 1909–73 *vt. neg.* to do not know, not know of (*cf.* **haqa-ta-lakan**); E 1834 to not understand (V A 2:2) ▫ **asx̂ax̂ daĝduukanulux** E 1870 they shall not taste of (know of) death (Matthew 16:28, 1838 **taĝa-**), **asx̂ax̂ daĝduukalakaĝis** A 1860 (Mark 9:1, E **taĝa-**; Luke 2:26, 9:27, E **uku-**; John 8:52, E **su-**); **tayaĝum ilaam amagyaayanaa t^{r}aĝlaka** Au 1909 not knowing (recognizing) the man who used to pass the night with her (J 86:3, E **aqatalakan**); **layix makinii asx̂anang t^{r}aĝlaka** Au 1909 not knowing how their son died (J 86:13); **maat^{r}ax̂ t^{r}aĝlakaq** Au (A informant) 1973 I don't know anything [about it] ||*perhaps the same word as* **daĝ-**, *in the sense of* grasp *or the like*||

daqada-lix E 1860-70 *vr.* to be beside oneself (1860 Mark 3:21), to be stupified (1870 Acts 9:7), fall into an ecstasy (Acts 22:17), *lit.* to do not know oneself anymore; **t^{r}aqaya-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to do not know anymore: **ayagagan [h]alingi makinii ulaan hnu[x̂]talaka angaliyaayanangi t^{r}aqayaka** his wife not knowing why he did not visit his house in the day anymore (J 87: 3, E **aqataqadakan**) + **-qada-**

daqa-n E 1826--, **daqa-s** A 1840- *n.pl.* senses, wits ◘ **chaang daqas** A 1840 the five senses; **daqangis haqax̂takux̂** A 1860 is in his right mind, *lit.* his wits have come (Mark 5:15, E **an'gikix kaangulix**); **atxax̂six daqaning aqax̂takuniin** En 1983 when I was old enough to understand, *lit.* when my wits had come properly; **daqatxin haqasix** E 1870 coming to himself, *lit.* bringing about his senses (Acts 12:11); **tunum aĝanĝudanginulux kayux daqan haqatangin** E 1870 truthful and common sense words (Acts 26:25); **daqangis takaa(ĝan) ax̂takux̂** A 1973 he fainted, *lit.* his senses came off; **daqaning takataalkidanax̂** En 1983 the darned guy had knocked me senseless, *lit.* had taken off my senses + **-qa-**

daqaĝa-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be felt + **-qa-ĝa-**

daqaĝi-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vi.* to have wits, to be intelligent, smart; **daqaĝi-lakan** E 1791-, A 1838- *vi.neg.* to lack understanding, to be foolish, stupid (*cf.* **haaku-la-lix**); **daqaĝi-ĝ-ulux** E 1804 (-gk-), 1834 (-xq-), **daqaĝiĝulux** E 1909-, **daqaĝiĝulax** A 1791-, **yaqaĝiĝul** Au 1909 *vn.neg.* foolish, stupid, E mad; A 1860 *pl.* fools (Luke 11:40, E **an'giĝinulux**), foolishness (Mark 7:22, E 1860 **daqaĝimulux malgaa**, 1870 **an'giĝimulux malgaa**) ◘ **daqaĝin(a)ĝul(ux) liidakux̂** Ea 1983 he's kind of foolish, "goofy guy"; **anĝaĝinam yaqaĝingul** Au 1909 foolish people + **-qa-ĝi-**

daaq(a)ĝiida-na-ĝ-ulux En 1952, **daqaĝiidanaĝulax** A 1971, **yaqaĝiiyanaĝul** Au 1950 *vin.neg.* as if senseless, unconscious: **anĝaĝim daaq(a)ĝiidanaĝulux liidaa** En a person who can't speak; **yaqaĝiiyanaĝul matax̂ sinikin agikuĝaa** Au, **daqaĝiidanaĝulax liidax̂ sinikin agikuĝaan** A when he felt "weak inside", got scared, *lit.* when something like unconsciousness passed his interior + **-qa-ĝi-aada-**

daqaĝiqada-lix E 1832-34, **daqaĝiq(a)da-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to go off one's head, go mad (1834), "forget himself" (1983) + **-qa-ĝi-qada-**

daqalĝi-lakan E 1870- *vt.neg.* to do not let know: **txin daqalĝilakan txin nukuqing** En 1984 I came to you without you knowing me; **daqalĝisxalakan** (*vp.*) **ilakiigiim aĝalgaqadaguun** E 1870 when they get at him without him knowing it (John 6:15) + **-qa-lĝi-**

daqali-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* oblivion (*Russian* zabveniye, **ugunu-x̂**); shy, timid (*Russian* robkiy) + **-qa-li-**

daquulax-six En 1978, A 1860- *vi.* to be mad, crazy; **daquulax** E 1805-1909, **daquulgi-x̂** E 1805 *vn.* vodka, E 1834 (-ax̂), Ea 1952- fool, crazy person; **daquulga** E 1805, **taangam daquulga** E 1834-1952, **taangam yaquulaga** Au 1909 vodka, 1941 whiskey, *lit.* crazy water (*cf.* **Kasakam taangaa**); **anĝaĝim daquulga** E 1909 (*also* **daquulaga**), En 1952 dumb person; **daquulagim asx̂aaĝiĝanaa** A 1840 fever (*Russian* likhoradka), *lit.* disease of going mad (*cf.* **chingla-x̂, chingli-x̂**); **daquulgiisaadan-ulux** E 1833:71 *vn.pl.neg.* very (**-aasaada-**) clever + **-q(a)-uulag-**

daquulagasa-: qugaĝix̂ daquulagasa(na)-x̂ E 1870, A 1838-60 *vn.* possessed with devil(s), *lit.* crazy by having devil(s) (*Russian* besnovatyy, Matthew 8:28, 33, E 1838 **qugaĝi-**; A Matthew 4:24, 8:16, E 1838 **qugaĝi-**, Mark 1:32, 5:15, 18, E 1860-70 **qugaĝi-x̂, qugaĝina-x̂**) +**quulag-asa-**

daquulagda-x̂ En 1984 *vn.* something stupid + **-quulag-da-**

daquulaxt- E 1870 *vr.*: **txin daquulaxtikux̂txin** you are beside yourself (Acts 26:24); **qugaĝix̂ imang daquuluxtusánam amnaĝú[ngi]n** many possessed by devils (Matthew 8:16) + **-quulag-t-usa-**

daquulaxta-lix E 1870 *vr.* (John 10:20, 21), En 1975, A 1952- *vi.* to be crazy; **qugaĝix̂ imang daquulaxtaasanan** E 1870 *vrtn.pl.* possessed with (**-usa-**) devils (Matthew 4:24, 1838 **qugaĝina-n**) + **-quulax-(x̂)ta-**

daqu[u]l[ag]ni-lix Ek 1982 *vt.* to surprise (bewilder) + **-quulag-ni-**

daĝ- - ||*perhaps etymologically same as* **daĝ$_1$-**||

dax̂t-, dax̂six E 1868, 1982-4, A 1838-60, 1909, Am 1982 *vr.* to stop, stand still (*e.g.* A Matthew 2:9, E **atxi-** *vr.*; Luke 7:14, 8:44, 18:40, E **haaĝa-t-** *vr.*) ◘ **txichin dax̂six anĝisiichin** Eu 1984 stop and take a rest + **-t-**

dax̂ta-lix E 1834, Ep 1941, A 1840, 1950 *vi.*, En 1982 *vr.* to stop (as for breath), take a break, rest; **dax̂ta-lakan** E 1834, A 1840 without rest, incessantly; **imis dax̂taasalakanka** A 1860 without stopping with (**-usa-**) it, without giving it up + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

dax̂dalu(g)-: taangam dax̂daluu, *pl.* **taangax̂-dax̂dalugin** (*probably* = **taang(am)-**)E 1834, Ep 1941, **taangam daĝdaluga**, *pl.* **taangam daĝdalugngin** En 1949-50, **taang(am)-daĝdaluu**, *pl.* **taang(am)-dagdalungin** En 1982 silverweed, wild sweet potato, *Potentilla egedii* (= *Potentilla pacifica*), *lit.* water stopper ("plants that detain the water", 1941; "can't wet in water", Marsh 1949) + (**-t-**)**-da-lug-**

dax̂ni-lix Eu 1976, **dax̂tni-lix** A 1840 *vt.* to stop + **-t-ni-**

dax̂taasi-, iluuĝim dax̂taasingin E 1878 *n.pl.* placenta, *lit.* stopping of the interior + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

dax̂tusi- *n. in* **Algam Dax̂tucha** Ea 1791 Means For Stopping Mammal(s), *name of old man* (at Krenitzin I. 44) + **-t-usi-**
daĝusa- A 1838 *vt.*: **kitaan quganax̂ ngaan daĝusalagaax̂txin** lest you dash your foot against a stone (Matthew 4:6, E **igluxtaasalagaax̂txin**; *cf.* A 1860 Luke 4:11 **iglug-asada-lagaax̂txin**) + **-usa-**

dax̂ku-lix E 1832-34, Ep 1941, Ek 1982 (En 1982 *unknown*), **daqu-** E 1870 (Luke 21:1) *vi.* to turn around (1941: the head only), to look back (*cf.* **hala-lix**)

dax̂sx- E 1832-1870: **gurchiicam qaasagan dax̂sxa** a mustard seed (Matthew 17:20, Luke 13:19, A **huluĝ-a**); **saranam dax̂sxingin** En 1982, **alugam daax̂sxingis** A 1952- the small white grains around the root of the black lily (*cf.* **aluga-x̂**); **daax̂sxis** A 1840 grains, seed (*also* **[h]ulux̂**], 1838 crumbs (Matthew 15:27, E **haĝlikna-n**, *cf.* **haĝ**$_2$**- -**)
[[*possibly derived from* **da-x̂** eye]]
dax̂sxitu-lix E 1804- *vi.* to be large (of seeds, peas and the like); **taganim dax̂sxituu** hail + **-tu-**
daax̂sxituud(a)-lakan En 1982 *vi.neg.* to be small + **-tu-aada-**

dax̂tu-x̂ E 1834-, **daax̂tu-x̂** A 1780-, Ab 1931–63, **yaax̂tu-x̂** Au 1949-52, Am 1963 *n.* kidney
[[AY **taqtuq**, I **taqtu**, G **tartu**, *in Aleut apparently influenced by (if not derived from)* **da-x̂** eye, *cf.* SY **iiskak** kidney *from* **iy(e)-** eye]]
daax̂tusula-lix A 1838-40 *vi.* to be crimson, purple (*Russian* bagrovo, Matthew 16:3 of sky, cloud, E 1838 **mangayula-**, 1870 **tudu-**) + **-su-la-**

daliix̂ E 1791 (Merck daliach), **dahliix̂** En 1978, **daliiĝis** A 1840 *pl.*, **dali[i]ĝi-x̂** A 1973 *n.* snare (1791 made of braided gut, for foxes); **dahliix̂six** En 1978, **daliix̂s** A 1984 *vt.* to snare (birds)
[[*possibly derived from* **da-x̂** eye]]

Damigasi-x̂ En 1976- *name of islet with reef outside Nikolski village* (Umnak 130)
[[*perhaps* **da-** eye + **-mig-asi-**, *reference to looking for passage*]]

damiku-x̂ E 1909, **dahmiquda-n** En 1984 *pl.*, (**isx̂atim**) **dahmiqu-ngis** A 1952 *n.* openings, holes around the upper edge of a grass basket (1909: for threading a string around the basket)
[[*apparently derived from* **da-x̂** eye]]
damiku[u]si-x̂ E 1909 *n.* string threaded through the holes of a basket + **-usi-**

dahmuulka-x̂, dapuulka-x̂ *see* **napuulka-x̂**

daqa- *see* **daĝ-**

daya-x̂ E 1825, En 1950, A 1839-, Ab 1892-1963, **yaya-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* late evening (*cf.* **angali(m)-kinga**), night (*cf.* **amax**$_2$); **dayam qaa** A 1860 supper (Luke 14:12, 17:8, E **angalikingan qaa**); **dayagan** E 1825 yesterday (*cf.* **ya-m**)
dayax̂si-x̂ A 1952- *aux.v.* to have done last night □ **waaĝal dayax̂six̂** he came in last night (late evening) + **-x̂si-**

daayu-lix En 1950, A 1840-, **yaadu-lix** Ekn 1979-, **yaayu-l** Au 1952, Am 1963 *vi.* to be springy, limber, tough (bends but does not break, *opposite of* A **kmatikda-l**, *cf.* E **katmug-lakan**) □ **hyaagam daayuu** A 1952, **yaagam yaaduu** Ek 1982 tough wood ("hard to split"); **kyam yaayuu** Au springy ice

di-x̂ E 1834-, A 1860- *n.* soot, lampblack (from oil burning in a lamp, or as stuck in a stove, *cf.* E **ituux̂**); **di-lix** En 1982 *vt.* to make sooty (A 1840 *n. and vt. with* **-u-** *for* **-i-**, *probably by some copying mistake*)
[[AAY **sere-**, CAY **seq**, **ceq**, CSY **seghhe-** sweat; Sir **ećex̂**, I **isiq**, G **iseq** smoke (in a building), steam; to smoke, steam]]
dili-lix En 1982 *vt.* to remove the soot from + **-li-**
ditu-lix En 1978, A 1840- *vi.* to be sooty + **-tu-**
diituuda-l A 1973 *vi.* to be kind of dark (face from soot) + **-tu-aada-**
ditut-, ditusix En 1982, A 1840 *vt.* to make sooty, cover with soot + **-tu-t-**

diiduska-x̂ [d- -d-] Ep 1952 *n.* grandfather (*cf.* **latux̂**)
[[*from Russian* **dédushka** grandfather]]

digaarka-s A 1983 *n.pl.* kind of game: two partners throw clubs at five cans arranged in three ways in squares in sand, four tries in each game (E **kuriitka-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **dregálka** club]]

diika-lix E 1978-, A 1973- *vi.* to be wild, mischievous (as of a child)
[[*from Russian* **dik** is wild]]
diikaasa-lix En 1978 *vt.* to be mischievous with, tease □ **aniqdux̂ saaglax̂ diikaasaqaliix̂tukux̂** the child starts (**-qali-**) teasing the dog again (**-iix̂tu-**, **-iiĝuta-**) + **-usa-**
diikat-, diikas A 1973 *vr.* to become wild (of a child) + **-t-**

Dikaavra-x̂ Ea 1983, **Dikaabri-x̂** En 1978, **Dikaabra-x̂** A 1973, **Tikaavra-x̂** Au 1949 *n.* December (*cf.* **aga-lĝ-alux̂**)
[[*from Russian* **dekábr'** December]]

Dikara-s A 1952 *n.pl.* Indians of the Lower 48 (*cf.* **Kuluuza-s**)
[[*from Russian* **dikár'**, *gen.* **dikaryá**, savage]]

dikasi-x *or* **dikaasi-x** E 1805 (dikkashig), 1825 (dykasig) *n.du.* scissors; **diká(a)si-x̂** E 1834 *n.sg.* knife (*cf.* **nuusi-x̂**, A **ukina-x̂**), **diká(a)sim huga** sheath (A **ukinam qataa**) (*possibly* + **-usi-**)

diimgu-x̂ E 1805- (En 1982 [d-]) *n.* dusk, twilight (*cf.* **sminu-x̂**, **qaxchikaayu-x̂**) □ **diimgux̂ aqakux̂** it's getting dark (A **tax̂tikux̂**); **amgim diimguu** Ek 1982 in the night, **diimgudigax̂** real (**-diga-**) dark

dimi-lix E 1978, A 1948- (1973 [d-]) *vt.* to smoke (fish, skin)
[[*from Russian* **dymí-t'** to smoke, emit smoke]]

dimiĝi-, aanum dimiĝii En 1950 smoked red salmon, **qam dimiĝii** A 1950 smoked fish + **-ĝi-**

dimiilux̂ En 1978, A 1948-, **dumiilux̂** Eb 1984 *n.* smokehouse (for fish) + **-aluĝ-**

diskaanta-x̂ Ea 1984 *n.* treble (voice)
[[*from Russian* **diskánt** treble]]

divaana-x̂ En 1978, **divaani-x̂** A 1973 *n.* divan, couch, sofa
[[*from Russian* **diván**]]

draastuu A 1950- *greeting* hello!
[[from *Russian* **zdrávstvuy** hello!]]

druuvi-n En 1978, **druuvi-s** A 1952- *n.pl.* shots (for shotgun)
[[*from Russian pl.* **dróbi** shots]]

druusa-x̂ Ea 1983, **druuschi-x̂** Epu 1982-4, **druuscha-x̂** Eu 1982, **truychi-x̂** Ep 1984, **ruuychi-x̂** Eu 1984, **druuzi-x̂** A 1973- *n.* yeast (*cf.* **chakna-yaasi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **drózhzhi** *pl.* yeast]]

duux E 1791-, **duugi-x̂** En 1981 *n.* williwaw, squall, whirlwind (wind raising up smoke on sea) (*cf.* **qiitkili-x̂, huyux̂**); **duux-six** En 1982 *vi.* to squall like williwaw; **Duugi-x̂** A 1952 *name of bight* (Tanaga 961), *said to be an Unalaskan word meaning* fog (**ayangi-x̂**).

duxa-x̂ [d-] Epu 1941- *n.* perfume
[[*from Russian* **dukhí** *pl.* perfume]]

duxsxa-x̂ E 1909, **gusxa-x̂** En 1950-, A 1952, **uxsi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* hipbone, pelvic bone (Au ilium), **-x** *du.* pelvis, loins (*cf.* **ixsxi-x̂, lukaĝi-x, aadu-x**); **gusxam daa** En 1950 obturator foramen, *lit.* eye of pelvis; **Duxsxan** Eu 1984 Dushkot Island (Unalaska 35)
[[**gusxa-** *perhaps influenced by* **gu-t-**, **gusxa-** *vp.*]]

duuxtura-x̂ Eu 1984, A 1973- *n.* doctor (*cf.* **uĝa-yana-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **dóktor** doctor]]

duux̂ (**duĝ**) A 1840 *n.* dust (*cf.* **piili-x̂**), **duux̂sxa-lix** (**dúĝsxaĝta**) *vp.* to get dusty

dux̂ta-x̂ E 1832-38, Eba 1909-, A 1948-, Ab 1931, **ux̂ta-x̂** Eun 1778-, A 1838-40, Am 1982 *n.* fishhook, compound bone fishhook (Jochelson 1925:89); Eb 1984 gaffhook (cf. **qigda-x̂**); **dux̂ta-lix** Ea 1982 *vt.* to hook (fish)
[[CAY **uqtaq** hookless lure used to attract fish when dipnetting or spearing *perhaps from Aleut*]]

dux̂taada-x̂ (*or* **duux̂taada-x̂**) E 1909, **u(u)x̂taada-x̂** E 1878 *n.* fishhook, simple hook of one piece of bone (Jochelson 1925:87) + **-aada-**

dux̂taasa-x̂ E 1838-60, Ea 1909- (A 1840), **dux̂taasi-x̂** 1832-60, Ea 1909-, Epuk 1941-, **ux̂taasi-x̂** Ebun 1982- *n.* guest, visitor from a different village (A **agiida-x̂**; *cf.* **guusti-x̂**); **ux̂taasa-lix** Eb 1906- *vt.* to visit (from a different village, *cf.* **tanaada-lix** *under* **tana-x̂**) (A **agiida-l**) (+ **-usa-** *or* **-aasa-**, **-aaza-**, *and* **-usi-**)

dux̂taasaĝa-lix, dux̂taasiĝa-lix E 1909 (**dux̂ta[asa]ĝa-** A 1840) *vp.* to be treated as a guest (J 4:3) + **ĝa-**

dux̂taasaĝi-lix E 1791 (Merck tuchtaschghyda), (**dux̂ta[asa]ĝi-lix** A 1840), En 1909, **dux̂taachaĝi-lix** Ea 1909-52, **dux̂taasx̂i-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to have guest, give a party; **dux̂taasaĝi-x̂** E 1870 *vn.* feast (*e.g.* Mark 6:21, A 1860 **qa-ygi-x̂**) + **-ĝi-/-aĝi-**

dux̂taasaĝiilux̂ E 1870 *n.* inn, *lit.* place for having guests (Luke 2:7) + **-ĝi-aluĝ-**

dux̂taasaĝiisi-x̂ E 1909, **dux̂taachaĝiisi-x̂** Ea 1909 *n.* treatment, refreshments + **-(a)ĝi-usi-**

dux̂taasaĝiitu-lix E 1909 *vi.* to be hospitable, *lit.* to want to have guests (J 4:2) + **ĝi-aatu-**

dux̂taasax̂ta-lix E 1838-70, **dux̂taasix̂ta-lix** E 1878, **ux̂taasta-lix** Eu 1984 *vt.* to have as a guest, entertain, treat + **-x̂ta-**

duulira-x̂ Eu 1909, En 1984 *n.* dollar (*cf.* **qichiti-x̂**)
[[*from English or Russian* **dóllar**]]

duluuma-lix *see* **tuluuma**

duuma-x̂ *see* **yuuyma-x̂**

duma-x̂ E 1909, **tuva-x̂** En 1950, **duva-x̂** En 1978 *n.* oak wood
[[*from Russian* **dub**, *gen.* **dúba**, oak]]

dumiilux̂ *see* **dimi-ilux̂**

dumuma-x̂ (*or* **dumuuma-x̂**) A 1840 *n.* oak wood; **duvuvu-x̂** A 1952 mahogany wood
[[*from Russian* **dubóv-yy** oaken]]

duura-x̂ En 1936-, A 1950- *n.* dory (*cf.* **iqya-x̂**)
[[*from English*]]

duuraada-x̂ Ep 1984 *n.* skiff (*cf.* **skiifa-x̂**) + **-aada-**

duska-x̂ E 1909, En 1950, **tuska-x̂** En 1935, 1984, **tusaaka-x** (*du.*) Au 1909 *n.* board, plank
[[*from Russian* **doská**, *pl.gen.* **dosók**, board]]

duvuvu-x̂ *see* **dumuma-x̂**

dyachuuka-x̂ A 1840 *n.* reader (in church)
[[*from Russian* **d'yachók** sexton]]

F (*cf.* M, P)

faliita-x̂ *see* **paliita-x̂**

fiirisa-x̂ A 1948-, **férsix̂** E 1909 (Jochelson 1933:63) *n.* queen in chess
[[*from Russian* **ferz'** queen in chess]]

Fivraali-x̂ E 1978, A 1973- *n.* February (*cf.* **qisaguni-x̂**, **anulgila-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **fevrál'** February]]

Franchuuza-s A 1840 *n.pl.* Frenchmen
[[*from Russian* **frantsúz**, *gen.* **frantsúza**, Frenchman]]

fruuxta-x̂ En 1936-, A 1973- *n.* fruit
[[*from Russian* **frukt** piece of fruit]]

funaari-x̂ Ean 1982-3, A 1952- *n.* lantern, (gasoline) lamp
[[*from Russian* **fonár'** lantern]]
funaariĝi-lix En 1948-, A 1973- *vi.* to have a black eye (= En **daa chidĝi-lix**; *cf. Russian* podstavit' fonar', give somebody a black eye)

furaaska-x̂ Ep 1941, **puraasxi-x̂** A 1950-52, **furaaski-x̂** A 1950- *n.* cap (E **saligu-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **furázhka** peak cap]]

fuuta-x̂ E 1936-, A 1973- *n.* ruler, folding ruler, measuring tape (*cf.* **atxi-d-usi-x̂**); En 1936 foot (measure)
[[*from Russian* **fut** foot, *cf.* **fútik** folding ruler]]

G, X

xada[-]**x̂** or **xaada**[-]**x̂** E 1825-78 (*unknown* Ebkn 1982-) *n.* beluga, *Delphinapterus leucas* (*cf.* **biluuga-x̂**)

xadax-six A 1860-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to move (espec. walk) fast (E **angayax̂-ta-lix**, Au **suga$_2$-l**); 1860 to run ▫ **xadaxs aygaxs** A 1950 walking fast, **xadaglakan aygaxs** walking slowly; **Piitram ilugaan xadagnax̂** A 1860 ran faster than Peter (John 20:4, E **aygag-du-lix**)
[[**xa-dag-**; CAY **keggag-** to be a fast eater; GRI **kigait-** to be slow, late *with* **-it-** *neg.*]]
xaadagnaax̂-six A 1860-, Ab 1963-, **káadagnaax̂-six** A 1838 *vi.* to run (E **idgaĝisix** *vr.*); 1838 hurrying (Luke 1:39, 1860 **aasaada-lakan**, E **txin atataniх̂ta-lix**) ▫ **ilamiing xaadagnaax̂s amaanukux̂** A 1950 he ran away from me; **agalagaan xaadagnaaĝnaaĝnam aaqaa** A 1952 let's try (**-naaĝ-**) to run after him + **-naaĝ-**

Galagata-x̂ Ea 1909 *name of a (mythical) sea beast able to swallow a baidarka* (J 22:5; G Marsh: giant squid)

galax̂-six *see* **ngalax̂-six**

galaantki-x̂, **galaanski-x̂** Ab 1982 *n.* 1. round stove (used only for heating)
2. coal (dropped into the sea when being unloaded from a ship; then the sea polishes it and throws it onto the shore; in old times people used to gather it and burn it in stoves)
3. American overalls made from a thick cloth (like cloth used for jeans)
[[*from Russian* **gollándka**, **gollándska-ya pech'** tiled stove; **gollándsko-ye polotnó** holland cloth, linen]]

xalastiinka-x̂ Ek 1982 *n.* gingham cloth
[[*from Russian* **kholstínka** gingham cloth]]

galĝ-, **galĝi-x̂** E 1834- *n.* doorway, hatchway (as in the roof of the ancient sod house) (*cf.* **analux̂**, **satmali-x̂**, **qahmix**); **ulagan hachan galĝa** E 1860-70 inside the courtyard of (the High Priest's) house (Mark 14:54, A **ulagan hachan iluuĝii**); **ulam galĝan hadan** E 1860, **ukaaĝix̂ galĝim hadan** 1870 inside the courtyard (Mark 15:16, A **ulam hachan iluuĝigan**); **Quusax Galĝa** (*ms.* **-lga**) A 1952 *name of narrow cove beside the bay Quusax* (Atka 563)
[[AAY **gaaleq**, CAY **egaleq**, I **igaliq** (I, GRI **igalaaq**) window, skylight; CAY *formerly* smokehole of traditional Yup'ik house]]

xaalistuka-x̂ En 1978, **gaalstuka-x̂** [g] A 1973- *n.* necktie (*cf.* **chuqa-ti-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **gálstuk** necktie]]

gaalsa-x̂ A 1840 *n.* tack (nautical)
[[*from Russian* **gals** tack]]

galu- A 1952 *n.*: **igachix̂sim galuu** the end of a thread to be put into the eye of the needle, *cf.* **da(m)-galu-kix** *etc. under* **da-x̂**; **kuri(m) galuu** the end of a cigarette to be put into the mouth; **Chiĝula(m) Galuu** Tanager Point (Chugul Island 714 - narrow, with a depression at its inner part)
[[*perhaps* Y **negaq**, I **nigaq** snare + **-lu-**]]

xarmuuna-x̂ En 1936 *n.* accordion, **garmuuna-lix** *vi.* to play accordion
[[*from Russian* **garmón'** accordion]]

gaasa-x̂ E 1909-, **gaaza-x̂** A 1973- *n.* kerosene
[[*from Russian* **gaz**, *gen.* **gáza** gaz]]

gasaliina-x̂ En 1936-, **gazaliina-x̂** A 1973- *n.* gasoline
[[*from Russian* **gazolín** gasoline]]

gasiita-x̂ En 1982, **gaziita-x̂** A 1973- *n.* newspaper
[[*from Russian* **gazéta** newspaper]]

gat-, gasix E 1909 (*unknown* Eapukn 1982-4) *vi. or vt.* to watch (*cf.* **amgix̂-six**)
ga[h]naax̂-six En 1909 *vi.* to try to watch, go out to look (J 63:5); **gahnaax̂** E 1909 *vn.* guard (= **amgiĝ-na-x̂**), **gahnaaĝa, gahnaaĝii** his guard + **-naaĝ-**

gaavana-x̂ A 1909- (1973 [g-]) *n.* harbor (*cf.* **aaliisi-x̂** *under* **aali-** -); **Atx̂am gaavanaa** Atka Harbor (Atka 311); **Adgayus Gaavanaa** (*or* **Tatuu**) Humpback Salmon Harbor (lagoon, Atka 611); **Amchixtam Gaavanaa** Constantine Harbor (Amchitka 1014)
[[*from Russian* **gávan'** harbor]]

gayaĝ- E 1870 (*unknown* Eapun 1983-4): **gayaĝdalagaax̂txichi** *vi.* do not calumniate, do not accuse anyone falsely (Luke 3:14, A **adalux̂ maqalĝitaasaaĝnax̂txichi**); (**agitaasaqang**) **gayaĝasadalagaaqing** *vt.* (**-asa-**) that I do not calumniate (my neighbor) (Cat. 9th comm., A **maqalĝitalagaaq**)
[[*possibly* **ga-yaĝ-**, *cf.* **ga-t-**]]
gayaĝala-x̂ E 1861:4 *vpn.* misfortune, disaster + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

gaayka-x̂ En 1948- *n.* firing pin for gun
[[*from Russian* **gáyka** (screw) nut, female screw]]

gi-lix E 1838-, A 1860-, Ab 1931 1. E *vr.* to envy, feel envy (**silan** of him, at it; *cf.* **sugda-x̂ta-lix**, A **sukda-x̂ta-lix**) □ **silan txidin gimang ilaan Hamaya agatikungin** 1870 that they delivered Him for envy, because they were jealous (Mark 15:10, 1860 **silan gikin**, A **Haman sukdax̂tamax akangagaan**); **silaming txin gikux̂** 1909 he envies me, [**amaan**] **tukuusanangin ting gikuqing** I envy his wealth; **Imaan silan gilgakux̂** 1909 they (**-lga-** *vp.*) envy John

2. E 1832-, A 1952- *vr.* (A 1860 *vt. or vi.*) to covet, feel envious attraction (**silan** to) (*cf.* E **sugda-x̂ta-lix**) □ **silan txin gihlikuun ayagalĝuum aduu anuusal haman sunax̂** A 1952 he felt attraction to her until he rejected his tall big woman and took her; **ayuxtanas silan ting gihlimazakuqaang, latuĝing agach ulux̂taam ilan ting husix̂tal ting ayx̂aasal** A 1973 I used to feel attraction to those who went out to sea, until my grandfather took me in his baidarka and traveled with me; **hamaaga sukdax̂talka silan gikuun adalagaax̂ta** A 1860 do not envy and covet anything (**silan gikuun** *changed from* **giisakuun**)

gidaxsx̂i-l A 1973 (*unknown* 1984) to be envious + **-dag-sx̂i-(lĝi-)**

gidaxta-x̂ *vn. in* **Algaa G.** A 1791 His Mammal Enviable (?), *name of man* (at Atka 634) + **-dag-(x̂)ta-**

giĝa-lix A 1860 *vp.* to be desired: **alaqaĝiisizulax giĝanangis** the desire for riches, the fascination of riches (*Russian* prelest' bogatstva, Mark 4:19, E 1870 **tukuusim ungayaalanangin**) + **-ĝa-**

gix̂ta-lix En 1978, A 1860- *vt.* to want, desire, covet (*cf.* **anux-ta-lix**) □ **ataqan ayagax̂ asxinux̂ aniqdux̂tal ax̂takux̂ tutakuqaa asxinum aniqduĝanaa gix̂tamanaq** A 1952 when I heard that one of the women had got a girl child, I too wanted a girl child; **hamaax gix̂talka mangiqachi** A 1860 whatever you desire and ask for (John 15:7, E **hamaagan asla anuxtakan hayalinachi**); **haduuĝimis ux̂tahlinagan huzuu anuxtal-gix̂talagada** A 1862 you shall not (want and) covet anything belonging to your neighbor (Cat., E **anuxtalagaax̂txin**); **Aguuĝum Tunuu tutaaĝin gix̂talix** A 1860 wanting to hear the word of God (Luke 5:1) + **-x̂ta-**

gilĝi-lix E 1832-1909 *vi.* to envy, be envious; **gilĝi-x̂** E 1834-1909 *vn.* envy, desire for what belongs to another (A **sukdaĝitu-x̂**, Cat. 1839:36) + **-lĝi-**

gilĝix̂ta-lix E 1834-1941 *vt.* to envy, to be jealous of (**txin** you); A 1909- to be attracted to (J 78:6) + **-lĝi-x̂ta-**

gilĝina-lix Epn 1941- *vi.* to be enviable, wonderful, very brilliant (looks good) (*cf.* A **sugda-na-l**) □ **tayaĝux̂ gilĝinakux̂** Ep 1941 the man is enviable, I envy that man (*e.g.* he is finely dressed and I poorly); **kamgaasim gilĝinaa** Ep 1941 wonderful prayer + **-lĝi-na$_2$-**

gilĝini-lix E 1909 *vt.* to make envious; A 1838-40 to entice, deceive (*Russian* prel'stit', Matthew 24:4, 5, 11, E **ugu-t-**, *cf.* A 1860 **sugla-t-, qlat-**) + **-lĝi-ni-**

gilĝiniisa-lix E 1838 *vrt.* to begin to envy (Hist. 8, A **sukdaniisa-**); 1909 to become envious for (J 9:55) + **-lĝi-ni-usa-**

gilĝiqatu-lix E 1860-70 *vi.* to be envious (of eye, Matthew 20:15); **dam gilĝiqatuu** an evil (envious) eye (Mark 7:22, A **dam sukdaĝituu**) + **-lĝi-qatu-**

gilĝitu-lix E 1838 (Matthew 20:15, A **sukdaĝitu-lix**), Ep 1941 = **gilĝiqatu-lix** + **-lĝi-tu-**

gili-lix E 1909 = **gilĝi-lix** + **-li-**

gilix̂ta-lix En 1909 *vt.* to have a desire for (J 47:10) + **-li-** (**-lĝi-** ?) **-x̂ta-**

gina-lix E 1909, A 1838-, Au 1909 *vi.* E to be enviable, an object of envy (*e.g.* a book); to be desirable, attractive (1838 Matthew 13:22 = 1860 **giĝa-**; J 1:28, 82:16 *neg.* about Raven as husband) + **-na-$_2$-**

giinaada-l A 1984 *vi.* to be enviable (possession one is proud of) + **-na$_2$-aada-**

giinaadaasa-l A 1984 *vt.* to be enviable because of (*e.g.* **ukinaan** his knife – is proud of it and makes the other want to have it) + **-na$_2$-aada-usa-**

ginat-, ginasix A 1860 *vt.* to desire (to do something, *intent.*) (E **anux-ta-lix**) ◻ **Iisuusax̂ igniiĝan ginasix** desiring to release Jesus (Luke 23:20, *likewise* 17:22) + **-na$_2$-t-**

ginata-lix A 1860 *vt.* to desire (to do something, *intent.*, Luke 10:24, 16:21, 22:15, 23:8, E **anux-ta-lix**) + **-na$_2$-t-(x̂)ta-**

ginisax̂-six Enp 1982-3 *vi.* to brag, show off (arouse envy of some possession) + *-**nisaĝ-**

ginisax̂sa-lix Eu 1984 *vt.* to brag of (something shown to other people) + *-**nisaĝ-asa-**

gi$_2$-
[[*perhaps* Y **negeq**, I **nigiq** north, northeast, east wind, GRI **nigeq** south wind, foehn wind; or ***neggiq-** (***negeq+liq-**), GRI **niggerpoq** it blows from the south]]

gidgi-x̂ A 1791-, Ab 1963, **gigyi-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* wind (1860 Luke 12:55, John 6:18, E **sla-x̂**), breeze (*cf.* **hmaadu-x̂**); A 1840 air; **gidug-, gidugikux̂** A 1840 *vi.* it is windy, **slam giduga** 1838 blowing wind (Matthew 7:25, E **slam kachxa**) + **-dug-**

giduxsx̂i-kux̂ A 1840 (-) *vi.* it started to blow + **-dug-sx̂i-(-lĝi-)**

gilĝidgi-m maaga En 1948- *n.* (*vn.*) puff of breeze; 1948 steam from wet ground under hot sun; 1984 puff of breath, **gilĝidging maagii** my breath (coming out of mouth) + **-lĝi-dgi-**

gidax̂ Ea 1909 (**-x**) *n.sg.*, **gidaĝi-n** En 1950 *n.pl.* wind screen, windbreak, cover of entrance opening of sod house (A **idu-s**) (*cf.* **gidami-x̂**)

Gidaĝidgi-x̂ E 1840 (Zap. I:212 Gidagidgik) *name of a west cape of Unimak Island, possibly* Sennett Point + **dgi-'**

gidaax̂ E 1791-, **gidaaĝi-x̂** E 1834, Ep 1941 *n.* black-legged kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla* (A **tiigilgaax̂**; *cf.* **qaĝaya-x̂**); **gidâ[a]ĝis** A 1860 (Bukv., *no translation*)
[[AAY **egyaaq** herring gull, mew gull, K **egiaʳaq** black-legged kittiwake, CAY BB **egiaq** mew gull (*Larus canus*), *probably loanword from Aleut*]]

gidami-x̂ 1. En 1950 *n.sg.*, **gidami-n** En 1982 *n.pl.* wind screen (*cf.* **gidax̂**)
2. En 1950 first game of the **kakaanga-x̂**

gidauda-ya Au 1909 *vi.imper.* get out!
[[*from English*]]

gidgi-x̂ *see* **gi$_2$-**

Gidigna-m tayaĝuu Ep 1941 a man from G. (*unidentified place name*)

gilgaada-lix En 1979 (P. Merculieff) *vi.* to be ready to leave on a trip
[[*perhaps* **gi-lĝ-aada-**]]

gilĝi-lix *see* **gi-lix**

giliida-x̂ En 1948- *n.* clavicle depression, depression below throat

giniraala-x̂ A 1952- *n.* general (military)
[[*from Russian* **generál** general]]

Ginvaari-x̂ *see* **Yanvaari-x̂**

Girmaana-x̂ En 1949, A 1948 *n.* German; Eu 1984 Germany
[[*from Russian* **germán-skiy** German]]

gisxi-x̂ *see* **ixsx-, ixsxi-x̂**

Xitxu[-]x̂ E 1840 (Zap. I:211) Scotch Cape (Unimak Island)

Georgi kupyu-ngin En 1936, **Georgi kufyu-ngin** Eu (*at* En) 1952, **Griguura(m) kupyu-ngin** En 1982, **Griguura(m) kuufyu-ngin** En 1984 *n.pl.*, **Yaguura(m) kuufyuu** A 1948, **Y. kuufyaa** A 1973, Au 1948 *n.sg.* blue geranium, cranesbill, *Geranium erianthum* (En **tangaaĝim aningin** *under* **hani$_1$-x̂**, A **chuhnusi-x̂** *under* **chuni-lix**)
[[*adapted from Russian* **Yegor'yevo-kop'yó** St. George's Spear, *partly understood as* **kófe** coffee]]

Giuurgiyam Tanaa Ep 1941 St. George Island (**Udaaĝix̂ Tanĝix̂**)

givraaska-x̂ *see* **yivraaska-x̂**

glaadi-lix En 1982, A 1973, **laadi-lix** En 1978 *vt.* to iron (with flatiron)
[[*from Russian* **gládi-t'** to iron]]

xliima-x̂ E 1832-38, En 1949, A 1840-60, **x̂liima-x̂** E 1860-70, A 1838, **xliiba-x̂** E 1936-, A 1950-, **hliiba-x̂** A 1973, **kliiba-x̂** Eap 1983, A 1973, **kliipa-x̂** Eun 1978- *n.* bread
[[*from Russian* **khleb**, *gen.* **khléba**, bread]]

xliimaliga-n E 1832-70 *n.pl.* (ears of) corn (Matthew 12:1) + **-liga-**

Xristiaana-x̂ E 1838-, A 1840- *n.* Christian (*cf.* **kamga-da-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **Khristián-skiy** Christian]]

Xristuusa-x̂ E 1826-, A 1838- Christ
[[*from Russian* **Khristós**]]

gruuba-x̂ [g-] En 1982, **gruuva-x̂** [g-] A 1973 *n.* coffin
[[*from Russian* **grob**, *gen.* **gróba**, coffin]]

gruzaavi-lix [g-] Ea 1909 *vt.* to be loaded with (J 6:33) (*cf.* **husi-lix**)
[[*with metathesis from Russian* **grúzhiva-t'** load]]

gu-x̂ E 1778-, A 1838- 1. *n.* tube, tubular opening: E 1778- nostril, **anĝusin gukix** 1804, **anĝusim gukix** En 1952, A 1984 nostrils; **guning** Ek 1982 my nostrils (*cf.* **tata-** *under* **tat-**, A **gu-la-x** *below*); **tutusim guu** En 1949, A 1952 auditory meatus; **dam taangagan gukix** En 1950 lacrimal canals; **kigusim guu** En 1952 root canal of tooth; **miichim kangan guu** A 1840 stovepipe, *lit.* tube on top of stove, **gum ukuqaĝiilanaa** telescope, *lit.* tube to see with (*cf.* **truba-x̂**);

gum tunuchx̂iilanaa A 1838-40 trumpet (*Russian* truba), *lit.* tube to make sound with (Matthew 6:2, E **tudusi-**, *see under* **tut-**); **gun** E 1909 ornamental figures (circle with a dot in the middle, Jochelson 1933:66)

2. **gu-lix** E 1834, A 1860- *vt.* to penetrate, go through, pass through (**haluusim damluu** eye of needle, A 1860 Luke 18:25, E **ag-**; **ula(m) naga** the interior of the house, in one door and out the other, **stuuluĝim sitxa** under the table, A 1952; **akayux̂** the pass, straight, A 1973-)
[[PEA ***egu-**, *cf.* **gu-t-** *below and* SY **guute-** to shoot, CI, GRI **igut-** to sting (of insect)]]

guuda-s A 1840- *n.pl.* small rings or loops (1840 for oars, instead of oarlocks, and for rudder) + **-aada-**

Gudag-is A 1950- *n.pl. name of two bays* (Amlia 60) + **-dag-**

guudg- 1. **guudgi-x̂** E 1832- *n.* inside (of body, *cf.* **sinig-, nag-**); abdomen, belly (*cf.* **kilma-x̂**) ▫ **algam guudga chaknakux̂** 1909 the inside of the animal smells rotten; **Guudgiim ilan Txin nanaasaasaadaqalinax̂** 1839 began to suffer greatly within Himself (Hist. 84, A **Sinigiim ilkin**); **guudgim isxaadaa = guudgim iluuĝix̂ qachx̂ii** En 1950-52 peritoneum, membrane lining the abdominal cavity (*cf.* A **aqahmi-**), **guudgim hadan namii** basilic vein, *lit.* vein toward the belly

2. *pos.n.* (a) **guudgan** E 1833- *loc.* within (a person, 1833:74); **gudgaan** E 1860 from inside (a person, Mark 7:21, 1870 **nagaan**)

2.(b) E 1870-, A 1860- *loc.* during, while (*cf.* **asl-**) ▫ **qang guudga[n] awaan inanax̂** E 1909 he finished his work while I was eating; **asxuun takachx̂ilix ingahnagan guudgan uĝululgakux̂** En 1909 at the moment when he threw the spear from his throwing board, he was hit by a spear (J 46:19); **Hamakus ayx̂angis awaagingin guudgingin, Haman txin saĝaninax̂** A 1860 during the time of their sailing, He fell asleep (Luke 8:23, E *likewise*) + **-Vdg(i)**

guudgit- E 1833:82 *vt.* to enter, get into: **anaĝim tung[a]ĝan guudgisxaduukaayulux** (*vp.* **+duuka-**) a hard stone wall, *lit.* something hard that will not be entered into + **Vdgi-t-**

guudgita-lix En 1949 *vt.* to have inside (**aniqdux̂** a child fetus) + **-Vdgi-t- (-x̂)ta**

gudgu-l A 1909 *vt.* to pierce (several); **uĝaludix imax gudgux̂taasal** (**-x̂ta-usa-**) 1952 piercing themselves with their own spears (N.M. 3:68) + **-dgu-**

guĝi-l A 1952- *vi.* to be hollow (*e.g.* the stem of wild parsnip); *neg.* to be not wide enough, too narrow (of tubular object) + **-ĝi-**

Gux̂siilux̂ Ea 1983 *name of bay*, "like a hole" (Akutan 94) + **-x̂si-aluĝ-**

gux̂ta-x̂ E 1834 (-xt-) *vn.* going through, having [as an] opening in both directions + **-x̂ta-**

gula-x A 1791-1840 *n.du.* nostrils + **-la-**

Gulatu-x̂ A 1791 *vn.* Has Big Nostrils, *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 924) + **-la-tu-**

gulĝi-lix Epn 1941- *vi.* to bore, make space (tubular); **Iqyan Gulĝinax̂** Eu 1791 Pierced Baidarkas, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 89); **Tayaĝum Gulĝinaa** Eu 1791 Piercing Man, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 89) + **-lĝi-**

gulĝiisi-x̂ E 1834-1941 *n.* instrument for boring, such as auger (*cf.* **igdag-usi-x̂**), awl (*cf.* **axsilaasi-x̂** *under* **axsa-lix**, **siila-x̂**) + **-lĝi-usi-**

gulux-six E 1952-, A 1983 *vi.* to catch nose-cold, get a bad cold + **-lug-**

gumix-s A 1950- *vt.* to pass (**quchxingis** between them, *e.g.* islands, hills, houses) + **-mig-**

Guna-n E 1909 *n.pl. name of place on Tigalda Island* (J 17:21); **Guna-s** A 1950 *name of bay with a lake* (Atka 339-340) + **-na$_2$-**

gut-, gusix E 1834, A 1860- *vt.* to pierce, make a hole, put through; to pierce, go through (of object, 1860 Luke 2:35 of sword, E **ag-**); **guti-x̂** *see separate entry* + **-t-**

gudusa-l A 1952- *vt.* to put (**igachix̂si-x̂** the thread) through (**ngaan** it, the eye of the needle) + **-t- -usa-**

gutmixtaasa-l A 1952 *vrt.* to pierce (**imax** themselves) with (**uĝaludix** their own spears, N.M. 3:67) + **-t-mig-(x̂)ta-usa-**

gutut-, gutusix En 1982 *vt.* to make wider (wider opening) + **-tu-t-**

gu-kun *see* **wa**

guchix-six E 1804, 1834, 1870, En 1909-, **uchix-six** E 1805, 1909, Ebap 1906-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963- *vi.* to swim
[[*possibly derived from* **gu-**, **gu-t-**]]

Guchiganang Eu 1984 Marine Bay (Unalaska 65) + **-(ĝ)a-na$_1$-ng**

guuda-x̂ En 1978, A 1950-, Au 1949-52 *n.* year (*cf.* **slu-x̂, qan'gi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **god**, *gen.* **góda**, year]]

xudi-l A 1973- *vt.* to deal, distribute (cards) (E **udig(a)sa-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **khodí-t'** to lead, play cards]]

gudugu-da En 1952 *vi.imper.* paddle with arms up, not rocking boat, when rear man is shooting
[[*perhaps* = **gu-dgu-da**]]

guugila-x̂ Ep 1983 *n.* goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula* (*cf.* **kuchuchuda-x̂**, A **hanim kamgituu**)
[[*from Russian* **gógol'** goldeneye]]

gula-l A 1950 *vi.* to take a walk, stroll (*cf.* **aygax-six**)
[[*from Russian* **gulyá-t'** to walk]]

gulaaska-x̂ En 1948-, Ea 1983, **ulaaska-x̂** Ea 1952-, **gulaasxi-x̂** A 1840- **gulaaski-x** Am 1982 (*du.*) *n.* bootleg, top of mukluk (*cf.* **iĝidĝi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **golyáshka**, *pl.* **golyáshki**, top, bootleg]]

gulaavka-x̂ Ea 1983, **gulatkun** (*pl.*) Eb 1906, **bulaavka-x̂** En 1978, **mulaamka-x̂** A 1840, **bulaavki-x̂** A 1952- *n.* safety pin
[[*from Russian* **bulávka**, *pl.* **bulávki**, safety pin]]

gulaaya-lix E 1878-, A 1952- *vi.* to take a walk, stroll (*cf.* **aygax-six**)
[[*from Russian* **gulyáy-et** is walking]]

guulumi-x̂ E 1832-70, A 1840 *n.* pigeon
[[*from Russian* **gólub'**, *pl.* **gólubi**, pidgeon]]

guma-lix *see under* **wa**

guni-lix En 1978, A 1909 *vt.* to drive away, chase away (*e.g.* children, dog, cat); En *vr.* to chase each other (boys)
[[*from Russian* **goní-t'** *or imper.2.p.sg.* **goní** drive, chase]]

Gurbuchi-n Ep 1983 *n.pl.* Reef Point (south end of St. Paul Island 11)
[[*from Russian* , *cf.* **gorb** hump, **gorbún** humpback]]

guurnicha-x̂ E 1860-, A 1973- *n.* living room
[[*from Russian* **górnitsa** room]]

gursuuka-x̂ A 1973- chamber pot; **golsuuka-x̂** A 1840 *n.* pot
[[*from Russian* **gorshók** pot]]
golsuukax̂siiluxta-x̂ A 1840 *n.* potter + **-x̂sialux̂ta-**

Gusa-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (Kanaga Island 935)
[[*by informant compared with* **gusxa-x**, *see* **duxsxa-x**]]

gusxa-x *see* **duxsxa-x**

guusi-x̂ A 1983 *n.* dregs (of home brew)
[[*from Russian pl.* **gúshchi** dregs]]

Guuspuda-x̂ E 1836-, A 1838- *n.* the Lord
[[*from Russian* **Góspoda**, *gen. of* **Gospód'** the Lord]]

guusta-l A 1974-, Au 1952 *vi.* to be thick (as of a liquid, Au of fog) (*cf.* **sutu-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **gust**, *n.* **gústo** is thick]]

guusti-x̂ Euk 1982-4 *n.* guest, visitor (*cf.* **dux̂taasa-x̂**); **guusti-lix** E 1952- *vt.* to visit, go visiting (person from same village)
[[*from Russian* **gost'**, *pl.*, **gósti**, guest]]

gusudaari-x̂ E 1982-3, A 1974-, **husudaari-x̂** A 1971 *n.* sovereign, czar
[[*from Russian* **gosudár'** sovereign]]

guti-x̂ A 1950- *n.* spit, sand bar (*cf.* Atka 389, 606, 608, Adak 879)
[[**gu-t-**]]

xutmi-lix En 1948 (Eu 1984) *v[t].* to steam fish in a box (*uncertain meaning*)

Ĝ, X̂

x̂a-x̂ Epn 1975-, A 1974- *n.* front of belly part of fish, down to the anus, *e.g.* **chagim x̂aa** belly part of halibut, **haanum x̂aa** A 1984 belly part of red salmon; **qam x̂akix** En 1978 (P. Merculieff) *du.* stomach part of salmon or other fish when split

x̂alaanka-x̂ En 1948- *n.* jeans (= **kikagnaliisi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **gollándka** jumper]]

ĝánax̂ A 1840-60 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* glow (*Russian* zarevo)
[[*perhaps* **ĝa-na-x̂** glowing, *cf.* **x̂ani-x̂**]]

x̂ani-x̂ En 1948- *n.* red sky at dawn and sunset, afterglow; **x̂ani-kux̂** *vi.* (the sun, the moon) is setting [making the sky red]
[[*probably* **x̂a-ni-**, *cf.* **ĝa-na-x̂**]]
x̂aniĝi-lix Ea 1909 (x-) *vi.* to be afterglow (J 15:26) + **-ĝi-**

x̂aasi-x E 1778-91, En 1910-52, **haasi-x** A 1780-, Au 1909-52 *n.du.* double-bladed paddle for baidarka (Atka 1952: two types, one for winter paddling, **kadatul**, with rounded points, another for summer paddling, **kadaa chutxidigal**, with sharp points, because of the kelp) (*cf.* **haqa-dguusi-x̂**)
[[*perhaps* < ***haaĝusi-x**, *cf.* CAY **paangr-un** *sg.*, AI **paaĝuti-k**, CI, GRI 1750- **pauti-k** *du.* id.]]
ĝaach(a)ĝiilux̂ Eu 1909 (J 34:108), **x̂aachx̂iilux̂** En 1909-50, **haachaĝiilux̂** A 1840-1952 *n.* hook (made of ivory, baleen or wood; Jochelson 1925:151 in the shape of a sea otter) fastened to the cross-strap (**taamx̂aax̂**) for preventing the paddle from rolling down when put aside during harpooning etc., *lit.* place for having the paddle + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

X̂atachxan E 1909- *name of ancient village on Dutch Harbor Island* (Unalaska 64)

x̂aaya-x̂ E 1804-, **ĝaaya-x̂** Ea 1983, A 1840-60 *n.* steam bath, bathhouse (*cf.* **maana-x̂**); **x̂aaya-lix** E 1834- *vi.* to take a steam bath
[[*apparently from Tlingit* **x̂aay** id.]]

x̂ayki-x̂ Epuk 1941-, **ĝayki-x̂** Ea 1983, **x̂ayku-x̂** A 1948- *n.* dog salmon, *Oncorhyncus lagocephalus* (*cf.* **alihma-x̂, aluĝ-aĝi-x̂**); **X̂aykin** Eu 1791 *pl. name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 96)
[[*from Kamchatkan Russian* **khayko** dog salmon (*from Kamchadal*)]]

x̂raama-x̂ A 1840 *n.* temple (**aluuĝix̂ ulax̂** the middle house)
[[*from Russian* **khram** temple]]

x̂uchi-lix En 1948- *vi.* to glance sideways out of corner of eye (without turning the head); **x̂uchi-x̂** *vn.* a sideways glance
x̂uchix̂ta-lix E 1909-, **ĝuchix̂ta-lix** Ea 1910- *vt.*

to look at out of corner of eye (without turning the head, J 32:11) + **-x̂ta-**

x̂uchitu-x̂ En 1948- *vn.* a person who always glances sideways + **-tu-**

x̂u- - [[AAY **rruuri-** to wash one's hands, CAY **erur-** to wash (not clothes), AI **igguq-**, GRI **error-** to wash, rinse]]

x̂ula-lix E 1832-, **ĝula-lix** Ea 1952- *vt.* to wash (**chakin** one's hands, **sagiquudaan** one's face) (A **chamĝu-lix**) + **-la-**

x̂ulaalux̂ E 1832- *n.* place to wash in, basin, sink (*cf.* **uvaalnika-x̂**) (A **chamĝuulux̂**) **-la-aluĝ-**

x̂ulaasi-x̂ E 1805 *n.* soap (*cf.* **miila-x̂**); **ĝulaasi-x̂** Ea 1983 urine water (for skin, gear) + **-la-usi-**

x̂ulaasnu-lix Ekn 1982 *vi.* to stink of urine (A **hux̂sunu-l**) + **-la-usi-nu-**

x̂u[u]si-x̂ En 1948 (*then obsolete, unknown* Eaukn 1982-4) *n.* sponge (*cf.* **sukuuncha-x̂**, **chxu-x̂**); **X̂uusi-n** Eu 1970- *pl.* Captain Bay's dock (*bay with creek*, Unalaska 69) + **-usi-**

x̂uluudna-lix En 1936 *vt.* to eat (**isux̂** seal meat etc.) cold
[[*from Russian* **kholódno-ye** (**myáso**) cold (meat)]]

x̂ulustaaka-x̂ Epun 1941-, **xulustaaka-x̂** Epa 1983, **kulustaaka-x̂** Ea 1983, **hulustaaka-x̂** A 1950- *n.* bachelor, fur seal bull too young to have a harem (*cf.* **aataax**); Eun big sea lion bull (*cf.* **ugina-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kholostyák** bachelor]]

X̂ulustaak(a)ĝiilux̂ Ep 1903 *n.* "Bachelor Rookery", *name of valley* (St. George Island, Putnam 1903:24) + **-ĝi-aluĝ-**

x̂ut-, x̂usix *see* **ux̂t-**

I, HI, II, HII

i- *pos.n.loc.* to, at, for (*partly irregular forms: 3.p.sg.* **ngaan** E 1826-, A 1791-, Ab 1963, **naa(n)** A 1971-, **naa** Au 1909-52, *enclitic* **-aan** E 1826-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, **-aa** Au 1909-52; *3.p.du.* **ikin** E 1826-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **iki** Au 1909, **ngikin** E 1839-, **ngikix** A 1971-; *3.p.pl.* **ngiin** E 1831-, A 1838-, Ab 1963, **ingiin** Ab 1963, **naa** (= *sg.*) Au 1909, *enclitic* **-iin** E 1826-, A 1838-, Au 1909, **-ii** Au 1909; *1.p.sg.* **nung** E 1804-, Au 1909-52, **numing** Ep 1981, **ngus** A 1860- (1840 **ngun** *with Eastern* **-n**), **iming** A 1950-, **ngusing** Ab 1963, **ngu** Am 1982; *1.p.du.* **ikin** (= *3.p.du.*) E 1878, A 1950, **ngikin** Eu 1984, **ngumas** Ab 1963; *1.p.pl.* **ngiin** (= *3.p.pl.*) E 1831-, A 1791-, **nungin** Ep 1976, **ingin, ingis** A 1950-, **imingin** A 1973-, **imas** Ab 1963; *2.p.sg.* **imin** E 1791-, **numin** Ep 1941, **imis** A 1840-, Ab 1892-1963, **imi** Au 1909, **im** Au 1952; *2.p.du.* **imdix** E 1831-, A 1950-, Ab 1963; *2.p.pl.* **imchi** E 1831-1909 (A 1860), **imchin** 1878-, **imchix** A 1860-, Ab 1892-1963; *3R sg.* **igim** E 1791, 1826-39, A 1840-1909, **igiim** E 1833-, A 1950-, **iim** Au 1909-52, A 1952-; *3R du.* **imax** E 1909, A 1860-1952 (*also pl.*), Au 1909, **imdix** (= *2.p.du.*) E 1909, A 1952-, Ab 1963, **imyix** Au 1952; *3R pl.* **imang** E 1826-1909 (A 1838), **imax** (= *3R du.*) A 1860-1952, **imdin** E 1909, **imchi** (= *2.p.pl.*) E 1870-1909, **imchin** Eau 1970-, **igiimchi** E 1909, **imchix** A 1950-, **iimdix** A 1973-) ▫ **ikin tunuqakix** E 1838, **ngikin tunux̂taqakix** 1870 he talked to them (the two, Matthew 4:19); **braataamaan alukux̂** En 1982 she is sewing for her brother, **ngaan alukuu** she is sewing for him; **nung aĝada** E, **ngus aĝada** A give it to me; **wa[h]ligan am malgaa ngiin iĝamanakux̂** E 1870 here it is good for us to be (Mark 9:5, A *without* **am malgaa**); **agaan tugumaĝim angtaan angaĝix̂ igiim aqaqalikux̂ ukux̂tanax̂** Ep 1941 he saw a person coming to him from the end of the beach; **sunax̂ laavkimaan waaĝakux̂** A 1982 the ship came in to (for) the store; **quganax̂ ulam ngaan (ulamaan) anuusakux̂** A 1950 he threw a rock at the house; **alitxumaan hax̂sax̂tal** A 1952 being prepared for war (N.M. 3:8); **slumaan ataqadim** A 1950 once a year; **ngaan suchx̂ida** A 1950 let him (**ngaan**) take it (let it be taken by him, *cf.* **-chx̂i-**); **haqakuĝaan** when he/she came; **(h)aqakuniin** E, **haqakuziin** A when they came
[[*possibly* PEA ***ələ-** or ***ələ-**, CAY *3.p.sg.* **ellii**, *du.* **elkek**, *pl.* **ellait** (CSY **ellnga, elkek, ellngit**); *2.p. sg.* **elpet**, *du.* **elpetek**, *pl.* **elpeci** (*rel. forms*); *3R sg.* **ellmi**, *du.* **ellmek**, *pl.* **ellmeng** (*rel. forms*); AI *3.p.sg.* **ilaa**, *du.* **iliŋik**, *pl.* **iliŋich**; *2.p.sg.* **ilvich**, *du.* **iliptik**, *pl.* **ilipsi**; *3R sg.* **ilimi**, **inmi**, *du.pl.* **ilimik**, *etc. Presumably, in Aleut the stem consonant is lost in* **i-kin** (***əlkən**), **i-min/i-mis** (***əlvit**) *etc.; the whole stem in* **ngaan, ngiin** (***əlŋan**, ***əlŋin**); *and even the person suffix in* **nung** (*from* ***ngun**), **ngus** (***əlm(ə)ŋ-ŋut**), *cf. the type* **wa-ngun/wa-ngus** here, hither]]

hi-lix E 1805-, A 1838-, Ab 1931–63 *vt.* 1. to say, utter, quote (proverb, Luke 4:23); to say, tell; A 1840-60 to tell, order (*with optat.* Mark 8:6, E **kyaĝ-**) ▫ **wan tunux̂ ida** E 1909 say this word, **asaan ida** say your name; **nung tunuda, iĝamanan nung hida** E 1834 speak to me, say something nice to me (V A 02:5); **aqatnan(i)ng akiitax̂ imchin iduukukuqing** En 1983 I'll (**-duuka-**) tell you all I know; **adusxalakan [h]ilgaax̂tas** A 1840 let us (**-lga-** *vp.*) tell it briefly

2. to call, summon (people); A 1860 to ask for (a writing tablet, Luke 1:63); **Tukuun Hinax̂** E Tigalda 1791 (Tukkun ginax) Called His Chief, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 4)
[[Y, I **pi-** to do, say, get, come, etc.]]

hidgi- *see separate entry*

hidgu-lix hidula-lix, hidusa-lix *see under* **hit-, hisix**

hiĝa-lix E 1834, A 1840-, **[h]iĝu-l** Au 1909 *vp.* 1. to be said, uttered; to be said, told (fact *in conj.*), ordered (*with optat.*) □ **igiim iĝanan tutalakan** E 1909 without listening to what was said to him (J 60:8); **sunax̂ ulĝil hiĝakux̂** A 1952 a ship is said to be coming in; **Qaglaax̂ [h]aqaaguqang mas [h]iĝukuĝaa mal** Au 1909 because Raven was said to be coming (J 81:17); **hamaanuux̂tas hiĝax̂takus mal** A 1950 because they had been told to go there; ... **hiĝadax̂** A 1840- it is said (**-da-** usually, *end of story, e.g.* V B 2:4)

2. to be called, summoned + **-ĝa-**

hiiĝaada- E 1826 *vp.* to be condemned + **-ĝa-aada-**

iĝanaĝii E, A 1909, **iĝanayii** E 1909- it is said, isn't it (end of sentence in traditional story, supposed to be followed by approval of audience, *cf.* J p. 29) + **-ĝa-na-(ĝ) ii**

hix̂six̂ta- E 1839 *vt.* : **Inaqaam Aguuĝum hix̂six̂takungin malix** doing what God Himself told them to (Hist. 40, A **imang machx̂ikungin**) + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**

hix̂ta-lix E 1780-, A 1860-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963- *vt.* 1. to say, utter; to say, tell (matter; contemporary fact *in conj. with different subject, part. with same subject*); to tell, order (*with optat.*); to say, promise (*with intent.*) □ **alqutan ix̂taltxin** En 1978 what did you say; **hix̂tanangis hix̂taangan ax̂takung** A 1952 I said (repeated) what he said; **ukux̂taqatxin ix̂tada** E 1909 say what you saw; **qawanaax̂sxaa ngus hix̂tanax̂** A 1952 he told me how to hunt sea lions; **sunax̂ haqal hix̂tanax̂** A 1977 he said that the ship was coming; **saĝating hix̂tal angalix̂ ii?** did he say that I was asleep? **Piitram anaĝis maasaakanaanulax ngus hix̂taqaa** A 1977 Peter said to me that he could not do anything to it; **uchiitilax̂ ahmayaax̂taaĝan aĝnaan hix̂tanax̂** A 1977 he said that he was going to ask the teacher; **Piitrax̂ qanguuq hix̂tanax̂** A 1977 Peter told me to go in; **aniqdum sulagaaqangis ngaan hix̂taqaning** A 1977 I told the child not to take them; **tayaĝum qilagan ngus aĝiiĝan hix̂taqaa** A 1977 the man said that he would give it to me tomorrow

2. to ask for, call for □ **txin hix̂takux̂** E 1870, A 1860 he is asking for you (John 11: 28); **ingaan ukaaĝaasanamin chimignuu ix̂talix qidalix ingamakux̂** Ep 1941 (the child) is calling for the big toe of the one you brought in, that's why it is crying + **-x̂ta-**

hix̂taduusa-na-x̂ A 1791 *vt. in* **Ayagan H.** (ayagan Ixtadusanax) Was Quick To Call On Women (?), *name of chief* (at Amlia 202) + **-x̂ta-du-usa-**

hila-lix 1. E 1834 *vt.* to admit; Ep 1941 to say

2. A 1838-, Ab 1931–63 *vi.* & *vt.* to read (E **sam-six, chitaaya-lix**) + **-la-**

hilaalux̂ Ab 1963 *n.* reading room + **-la-aluĝ-**

hilana-x̂ A 1840 *n.* reader (in church) + **-la-na-**

hilaquli-s A 1973 *n.pl.* readings, something to read + **-la-quli-**

hilaza-s A 1838 *n.pl.* readers (of a book) + **-la-za-** (**+da-**)

hilaax̂ E 1826-, A 1839-, **ilaaĝi-x̂** *En 1978 n.* confession, repentance; **hilaax̂-six** E 1834-, A 1840 *vr.* to confess, repent (E 1838, Matthew 3:6 *vt.*) + **-la-*Vĝ-**

hilaaĝasa-lix E 1839-70, A 1860-2 *vt.* to confess (**tunux̂taaĝutxin** one's sins) + **-la-*-Vĝ-asa-**

iila-lix E 1909-, **hiila-lix** A 1860-, **hiilu-l** Au 1909 *vp.* 1. to be spoken to; to be spoken about, be said □ **ngaan iilakux̂** E 1909 he was spoken to; **hiiku[x] uyaqaĝix̂tanax chuuchaĝiilul hitkisuutax hiiluku[x] tutal** Au 1909 hearing it being said that those two emissaries should be taken with a rag and thrown out (J 82:17)

2. to be done to again (for such and such a time) □ **haman angaĝinax̂ aalax hiilalix uyaaĝutaqax̂** A 1860 that man was called back again a second time (John 9:24, E **aalax hiisalix**); **hawakus naa-hadan tanangis axs hakuuĝanagan huzugan ilan hamaax hiilazaqas hiilax̂tazadas** A 1952 at all the islands of the West they came close to, the same happened to them (**-za-** each time), it is said (N.M. 3:29) + **-ula-**

hiilaĝa-lix A 1860-, **hiiluĝu-l** Au 1952 *vp.* 1. to be called; to be said, told □ **alqus qulingiin Xristianiinax hiilaĝadax̂t** A 1862 why are you called a Christian? (**-da-** usually)

2. to be done to (in such and such a way) □ **ataqax̂ hiilaĝal lalgaqaliqas hiilax̂tazadas** A 1952 (the sea otters) began to be harvested (killed) continuously (without limit, N.M. 2:22) + **-ula-ĝa-**

hiilax̂ta-lix E 1804-34, A 1860- (Au 1952), **iil(ax̂)ta-lix** E 1909- *vp.* 1. to be spoken to; to be said, told about □ **ngaan iiltakux̂** E 1909 he was spoken to; **Aglagam kugan ayagax̂taqax̂, hiilax̂tadax̂** E 1834 she was married at Aglagax̂, it is said (V A 10:3)

2. to be called (*cf.* **asa-x̂ta-lix**) □ **kiin [h]iilax̂tadax̂txin?** E 1804(-) what (*lit.* who) are you called? **saĝatux̂ iiltakuqing** E 1909 I'm called (said to be) a sleepyhead; **yaaĝim Hidalux̂ hiilax̂taa** A 1950 a cape called Hidalux̂

3. A to be done to again (*with* **hamaax** N.M. 3:30) + **-ula-x̂ta-**

hilahmalĝu-lix A 1840- *vi.* to mumble (1973 **inaqaam ilaam** within himself, by himself); 1860 to grumble (Luke 15:2, 19:7, E **tunukyuxsix**; **kugan** at him, Mark 14:5, Luke 5:30, John 6:41, 61, E **tunukyugasa-lix**) + **-la-*hma-lĝu-**

hilux-six E 1871 (xillyùg-na-n) *vi.* to grumble + **-lug-**

hiluxta-lix E 1832-60 (**ilux̂ta-lix** Ea 1983, **iluuxta-lix** Eu 1984; *unknown* Epn 1982-4) *vt.* to grumble against (Matthew 20:11, 1870 **tunukyugasa-**), to be angry with (Matthew 20:24, 26:8, Mark 10:41, 1870 **qaĝax̂ta-lakan**, A **hazaang-lakan, hazaangta-lakan**) + **-lug-(x̂)ta-**

hiilux̂ E 1838-70, A 1838- *n.* expression, word (*cf.* **tunu-x̂**); dialect (A 1838-60, E 1838 Matthew 26:73 *sg.*, 1870 *pl.*) □ **hiiluĝingin agiitingis timas liidakux̂** A 1950 some of his words are like ours (*lit.* us) + **-aluĝ-**

hiiluĝa- A 1860 *vp.* to be used as an expression: **tunum alax/qankun** [*for* **qankus**] **angin**

hiiluĝanangin [*for* **-ngis**] syllables of two/three letters, *lit.* expressions of sounds being two/three; **tunum hiiluĝangin chx̂angis** full words, *lit.* full sound expressions (Bukvar' p. 2-3) + **-aluĝ-(ĝ)a-**

hiiluĝada-x̂ E 1832-34 (-g-) *n.* accent, dialect, pronunciation + **-aluĝ-(ĝ)a-da-**

hiilux̂ta- A 1840 *vt.* to have as expression: **[h]iqas [h]iilux̂tax̂** *vn.* gossip, talebearer, *lit.* who has sayings (said things) as his expression + **-aluĝ-(x̂)ta-**

hinaaĝiza-lix A 1860 *vt.* to guess (Mark 14:65, Luke 22:64, E **hax̂saasa-**), *lit.* try to say (*cf.* **hiichaaza-lix** *below*) +**naaĝ-za- (-da-)**

[h]inaax̂ta- Am 1963 *vt.* to answer, *lit.* try to say (*cf.* **angaĝli-l, achuuĝi-lix**) + **-naaĝ-(x̂)ta-**

hiqa-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* speech (something said); Ab 1931–63 word (*cf.* **hiilux̂, tunu-x̂**), **hiqachxiza-x̂** good news + **-qa-(chxiza-)**

iqaĝi-lix Ea 1909 *vi.* to have a greeting: **aman ungiin imin iqaĝinax̂** that sister of yours had a greeting for you, sends you her greetings, sent her regards (J 15:48) **-qa-ĝi-**

hiiqaĝiiza-x̂ A 1860 *n.* proverb, *lit.* kind of saying (Luke 4:23, E **imasuĝaadaasi-x̂**) + **-qaĝi-aaza-** (**-aada-**)

[h]iqax̂siquli-x̂ A 1840 *n.* agreement (*Russian* usloviye), *lit.* something to make a speech; **[h]iqax̂siquli-nax̂** *vi.* he agreed (*Russian* uslovilsya) + **-qa-x̂si-quli-**

iqalĝi-lix Ea 1909 (En 1984) *vt.* to remember (give greetings) ◻ **amaya ngaan ting iqalĝiimin aĝiiqaan** you shall remember me to him, give him my greetings (J 15:37) + **-qa-lĝi-**

hiqatuĝi-x̂ (*or* **hiiqatuuĝi-x̂**) E 1870 *vn.* contradiction (Luke 2:34); **iiqtuuĝi-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to contradict, speak evil ("inside he's laughing at you, doesn't take your word, says something against you all the time") + **-qa-tu-ĝi-**

hiqatuĝiisa-lix E 1870, **iiqtuuĝiisa-lix** Ea 1983 *vt.* to speak evil of (person, Acts 23:5) + **-qa-tu-ĝi-usa-**

hiqulat-, hiqulasix E 1870 *vt.* to persuade (Acts 26:28); **iiqultikung** Ea 1983 "I made it, he got my word now"; *lit.* to make speechless: + **-qula-t-**

hiqulata-lix E 1870 *vt.* to refute, confute (Acts 9:22) + **-qula-t-(x̂)ta-**

hiqulatxaĝinaax̂-six E 1870 *vi.* to argue, protest (Acts 23:9), *lit.* to try to make (somebody) speechless + **-qula-t-qaĝi-naaĝ-**

hiqulanaax̂-six E 1860-70 *vr.* to argue, dispute (**asix** with a person, Mark 8:11, 9:16 [1860 **hiquladusanaaĝ-**], Acts 9:29, **inaqamchi quchximchi** between themselves, John 6:52, A **agalnga-lix**); **iiqulnaax̂-six** Ea 1983 "try to beat that guy when talk" + **-qula-t-naaĝ-**

[h]iquli-lix A 1840 *vt.* to order + **-quli-**

[h]iquliila-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be ordered + **-quli-ula-**

hiza-l A 1952- *vt.* to repeat + **-za-** (**-da-**)

hisax E hizax A *see separate entry*

hiisa-lix 1. E 1834-1909, A 1838, Au 1909 *vt.* to say, utter (*with direct speech*; *with clause in conj. with different subject*); to say (**alqutan** what) about (it, 1870 John 8:5) ◻ **chikidaam-aan tununax̂ aman Iĝulasix̂**: "..." **chikiidaam-aan iisanax̂** En 1910 he spoke to his brother-in-law, that Igulasix̂, "..." he said to his brother-in-law (J 70:20-21); **aqaax̂ta[x̂] ix̂takating ngaan iisada** E 1909 say to him that I tell him to come; **Fenaĝan kayux ngaan kamĝakan ngaan nung iisaaqaan** E 1909 tell her from (*lit.* for) me that also Fenia sends her her greetings (*lit.* is praying for her) (J 37:44)

2. E 1870-, A 1860-, Au 1952 *vi.* & *vt.* to do again, go on doing; to do for such or such time; A 1909 to take after (**ting** me, J 76:107) ◻ **sadmudaĝan iisaax̂tan** Eu 1984 let us do it again (try the line farther out); **iislilix** E 1878, **hiisahlilix** A 1950- come again (invitation), *lit.* do it still (**-hli-**) again; **hamaax hiisal tataam maazaqadaaĝutal** A 1952 being once again annihilated (N.M. 3:67); **aalax hiisaamis wahlix̂takux̂t** A 1952 you come here for the second time; **taaĝat(a)x-iisakan ukukung** En 1982 I saw him for the first time; **qaankus hiisam angalim il** A 1860 on the third day (Mark 8:31, E **hiisix̂**); **qaankun hiisa(m) guudam il** Au 1952 in the third year + **-usa-**

hiisachx̂i-lix A 1909 *vrt.* to have his mind occupied with (women J 76:11) + **-usa-chx̂i-**

hiisax̂ta-lix E 1826-70 (1909), A 1838-, Ab 1892, **iista-lix** E 1909-, **hiista-l** A 1950-, Au 1909-52 1. *vt.* to say (*with direct speech; with clause in the past, in the remote future, or in the general*, E, Au *also in conj. with different subject, part. with same subject, cf.* **hix̂ta-lix**); to tell, order (*with optat.*); to talk about (person, E 1909); **iisax̂tax̂** E 1909 (-xt-) *vn.* talk, news ◻ **angalix̂ ama amgix̂ saĝanax̂ ax̂tanax̂txidix hiisax̂tanas hiilax̂tazadas** A 1952 they said, it's said, that they must have slept day and night (N.M. 3:98); **asx̂ax̂taĝalikux̂txin-aan qaĝanaasadaamin aĝnax̂txin iistadanax̂txin** En 1909 you used to say that you were going to have celebrations even when you were dead (J 71:8); **iĝamanalix iistakan qakuu** E 1909 saying that it was good he ate it; **sulaĝaaqangis ngiin hiistaa-ax̂takuning** A 1950 I told them not to take it; **iistakuun** Ep 1983 you're welcome, *lit.* you talked about it

2. *vt.* to call, apply a name to ◻ **Imaan ting iistada** E 1909 call me John

3. *vt.* to call, summon with ◻ **chaan nung iistakux̂** En 1983 he called me with his hand (waved to me)

4. *vi.* & *vt.* to do again, go on doing (like that) ◻ **iistaqliiqlanax̂** En 1948- he'll do it again (**-qali-** begin); **amaaĝan iistalix** Ea 1910 going on like that (J 17:90); **numadaan iistaĝalikum chasutakux̂** En 1935 it goes on blowing from the south but it is dry weather; **haĝumatal hawaax hiisax̂tahlikus, qaĝaa-hadaan alitxux̂ ukuĝadaqadal** ... A 1952 so they went on until (**-hli-**) warriors from the East were no more seen (N.M. 3:101) + **-usa-x̂ta-**

hiistalu-l Au 1909-52 *vp.* to be said (E, A **hiilax̂ta-lix**) + **-usa-x̂ta-lu-** (**-lga-**)

hiisat-: **hatix̂ hiisachan udiga** E 1838-70 *n.* tithe (Matthew 23:23, Luke 11:42, A **hadusi-x̂**), *lit.* part making a tenth of it + **-usa-t-**

hiisi-x̂ E 1826-, A 1838-40, 1950- (*from* E), Ab 1931 *n. constitutes ordinal numerals* ◘ **aalax hiisix̂** the second; **qaankun hiisim angalim ilan** E 1870 on the third day (Luke 13:32, A **angalim qankugan ilan**); **uluungidim uluung hatim hiichan inaachan ilan** E 1839 at the end of the seven times seventieth [year] (Hist. 53); **alaang hiisin** E 1870 the last ones (Luke 13:30, A **agaluuĝis**) + **-usi-**

hiichaada-x̂ A 1840 *n.* proverb, *lit.* kind of saying; **hiichaaza-x̂** A 1840 riddle, 1860 lots, dice (Mark 15:24, E 1870 **ukuqaĝinaagasin** "means for trying to see"); **hiichaaza-lix** A 1840 *v.* to guess + **-usi-aada-/-aaza-**

hit-, hisix, hiya-lix, hiiyu-lix *see separate entries*

hi? [hi?], **hii?** [hi:?] E 1804-52, **ii?** Eun 1978-, **ee?, e?** [e:?, e?, ä?] Epk 1983-4, **ii** A 1860-, Ab 1892-1963, Au 1952, **iyaa** A 1860 (Luke 9:13) *interrogative particle with rising tone, at the end of a sentence or, in* A, *after a non-final word to be questioned; also separate:* isn't it? ◘ **[h]aqatakuun hii?** E 1805 (e) do you know it?; **saĝalitxin hii?** E 1870, **saĝat ii?** A 1860 are you asleep (Mark 14:37); **maqaĝil(a)kat(xi)nii?** Eu 1984 are you all right?; **ukux̂taaqaltakatxin e?** Ep 1983 did you see him?; **timas maĝaqadasamis ii waaĝax̂takux̂txin** A 1860 have you come here to destroy us? (Mark 1:24); **txin ii? kixs hama** A 1952 did it bite y o u ?; **sukating ii?** A 1977 did I take it? (is that your question?)

hii E 1832-70, **ii** Ep 1941 oh *interjection expressing wonder or contempt* (*e.g.* Mark 9:19, Luke 9:41, A **ay**; *when a woman sees a rat*, 1941); **man-hii!** Au 1909 look at this! (E **wan-aa**)

icha-lix E 1909- *vt.* to fill (*cf.* **ixcha-lix**, A **imda-l** *under* **idma-x̂**); 1909 to load (a boat or vehicle, *cf.* **husi-lix**) ◘ **tumqiin ichaqadaagiim** En 1909 having filled his wooden pail (J 50:26); **Kanaax̂ Ichanax̂** Ea 1791 Loaded In A Koniag (?), *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 44) [[*probably back-formation from* **ichaĝi-** *as* **ichaĝi-** *instead of* **ich-aĝi-**, *from* **it**$_2$**-**]]

ichaĝi-lix E 1870-1909, A 1780- (1950- *considered* E), Ab 1892–1931 *vi.* to be pregnant (E 1804- **idmaĝi-lix**, A 1950- **imdaĝi-l**); 1909 to contain something, *neg.* **ichaĝi-lakan** to be empty (J 49:3 of plate) ◘ **kilmaam nagan ichaĝiduukakux̂** E 1870 will (**-duuka-**) become pregnant, *lit.* in her womb (Matthew 1:23, 1838 A *likewise*, E **idmaĝi-**) + **-ĝi-**

ichax̂ta-lix A 1836-60 *vt.* to be pregnant with (**hlax̂** a son, E 1836 **ita-**, 1870 Luke 1:37 **idmax̂ta-**) + **-x̂ta-**

ichalĝi-lix A 1838-60 *vt.*: **an'gikin** (1838-40), **an'git** (1860) **ichalĝilix** to become sad, *lit.* load his mind (Matthew 14:9, 19:22, Mark 6:26, E **txin quliiilanilix**); Ab 1931 [*vr.*] to become pregnant; **an'gik-ichalĝita-x̂** (+ **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**) A 1840 *vn.* grief + **-lĝi-**

ichaĝliisa-l Au 1909 *vt.* to load (**naa** it, a boat) with (fish, J 81:38, E **ichaasa-lix**) + **-ĝli-** (**-lĝi-**) **-usa-**

ichaasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to fill or load (**ngaan** it) with (*cf.* **idmaasa-lix**) ◘ **taangax̂ tumqiim ngaan ichaasaqadaagiim** having filled his wooden pail with water (J 50:18) + **-usa-**

ichada-x̂, ichida-x̂, ichaqu-, Iichquung, ichiqda- *see* **it-**, **iti-x̂**

ichax-six E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to drip, leak (of house; of wet object); A 1840-60 to drip, run out, fall in drops (Luke 22:44 of drops of blood, E **i(t)-da-**); **ichax** E 1909 (-x̂) *vn.* dripping, leaking (in house); (**ichagi-da** E 1834 *imper.* pour out to the last drop, empty, clean) [[*probably derived from* **it**$_1$**-**]]

ichagasa-x̂ E 1909 *vtn.* dripping with: **asx̂aanam chadugan uĝuun ichagasaa** the dead-man's fat dripping with juice (J 3:75) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

ichag(a)six̂si-lix En 1935 *vi.* to make a place for dripping: **ulax̂ ichaxsix, ichaxsix̂silix qilaaqaltakuqing** the house is dripping, and this morning I made something (pots) for it to drip in + **-asi-** (**-usi-**) **-x̂si-**

ichxi-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **ixchi-x̂** Au 1909, Am 1963 *n.* drop; **ichxi-s** A 1840 *pl.* leak, leakage; **Ichxin** E 1909 *pl. name of person* (J 85:41) ◘ **aamgim ichxingin** E 1870, **aamgim ichxingis** A 1860 drops of blood (Luke 22:44) + *auxiliary vowel* **-i-**

ichxaada-x̂ E 1833:68 *n.* small drop + **-aada-**

ichxaĝiqada-lix E 1834 (-gika-), Ep 1941 *vi.* to empty (drink out) to the last drop, *lit.* to have no more a drop + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) **-qada-**

Hiichaaka-x̂ A 1952 *name of man in* **Hiichaakam Yaaĝa** *name of point* (Ogliuga Island 988)

ichaaqida-lix A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to be flat (as of stone, land, E **achiigusaada-lix**); to be thin (as of skin, booklet, E **aantuuda-lakan** *under* **hana-**-) ◘ **susuĝasim ichaaqidaa** A 1840- flat file; **aluĝim ichaaqidangis** A 1952 a (very) thin book
[[*perhaps derived from* **it**$_1$**-**]]

ichaaqidat-, **ichaaqidasix** A 1860- *vt.* to make flat, to crush (Luke 20:18, E **tilmi-**) + **-t-**

hiichaada-x̂, hiichaaza-x̂ *see under* **hi-lix**

ichx̂u-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vi.*, En 1978 *vr.* to wipe one's anal area; *perhaps* **Ichx̂ux̂** A 1791 (Ichgox) *vn. name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 905) [[*possibly derived from* **it-**, **iti-x̂**, *cf.* CAY NUN **etruir-** id.]]

ichx̂uusa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to wipe one's anal area with ◘ **ichx̂uusaaĝing nung aĝada** give me something to wipe me with; **ichx̂uusaqan** Ea 1909 wipings (J 1:27) + **-usa-**

ichx̂uusi-x̂ En 1950-, A 1950- *n.* toilet paper; **lagim ichx̂uusii** En 1978, A 1950- cotton grass, *lit.* land goose's toilet paper

Íichichxùx E 1840 *n.* May, "month of flowers" (Zap. 2:257)
[[*probably derived from* **hit-**]]

iichiknaada-x̂ E 1948- *n.* small boil with pus (*cf.* **chix̂tudang**); En 1982 *pl.* smallpox (*cf.* **usma-x̂**); **iichiknaada-lix** En 1948 *vi.* to have boils; **hiichiknaada-s** A 1952 *n.pl.* pimples; *perhaps* **Hiichiknaayax̂** A 1791 (Ichiknayak) *name of old man* (at Amlia 75)
[[*probably derived from* **hit-** + ***-chikna-aada-**]]

ichiliqda-x̂ E 1819, Eun 1909-, **ichilqida-x̂** E 1871, †**ichilikisix** E 1909, **ichiliqachi[i]da-x̂** E 1804, 1909, †**ichiliqasiĝax** E 1909, **italqichiida-x̂** Ea 1952, **itilqachiida-x̂** Ea 1983; **achili-x̂** A 1780-, Ab 1931–63 *n.* little finger (*cf.* **qiitiqlaada-x̂**, Au **chinikit^{r}a-x̂**)
[[*derived from* **at$_1$-**, *cf.* **cham acha** heel of hand]]

hiichilkaax̂-six A 1838-40 *vi.* to contradict, argue (Matthew 12:19); **hiichilkaax̂** A 1860 *vn.* discord, division (John 7:43, 9:16, 10:19, E **tunumaali-x̂**)
[[*probably derived from* **hi-lix**]]

ichimiklu-x̂ A 1909 *n.* bone pin worn in a perforation of the nasal cartilage (E **qusida-x̂**, Jochelson 1925:98, Fig. 95); **Ichimiglu-x̂** A 1950- Cape Agligadak (Amlia Island 23)
[[*cf.* **tuta-miklu-x̂**]]

híichinúngin E 1840 (Zap. 2:260; *unknown* Eakn 1982-3) *n.pl.* itch, scab (*Russian* chesotka) (*cf.* **qadu-x̂**)
[[*probably derived from* **hit-**, *cf.* **hiichiknaada-**]]

ichingu-l A 1952- *vi.* to feel chilly (*cf.* **achu-l**; E **qingaada-lix**, *cf.* **chulu-lix**)
[[*cf.* CSY **isekinagh-** to be cold to the touch; AI **itři**, **iřři** sharp, cold weather, GRI **issi** (**išši**) cold, frost]]

ichinguna-l A 1973- *vi.* to be cold (of weather or room) (*cf.* **achuna-l**) + **-na$_2$-**

ichinguutu-l A 1952- *vi.* to be apt to feel chilly, be unable to keep warm + **-aatu-**

ichiqda- *see* **iti$_1$-x̂**

ichiyaa Ea 1909-, **ichiiyaa** En 1982 *exclamation at something wet and dirty* ("wouldn't touch it"; J 8:30 reference to weather); **iichiyaalkidaa!** En 1982 darned (**-Vlkida-**) wet/dirty!; **ichíyax̂** E 1909 menses, dirty drops (*reference to* E **kikagnan**, Au **ayan** *in* J 82:16)

ida- - [unknown, unclear]
[[PEA ***iδəɣ-**, CAY **iir-**, CSY **iigh-**, Sir. **icex̂-**, AI **iřiq-**, G **iser-** (**išer-**) to hide]]

idaĝa-lakan A 1840-, Ab 1931–63 *vp.neg.* to be known (E **haqatalga-lix**), 1840 to be understood ▫ **maaĝaniin hagumanangin huzungis idaĝalakaĝis** 1952 all that they had planned to do was known (N.M. 3:42) **-ĝa-**

idax̂ta-lakan A 1860-, Ab 1963, **iyax̂ta-laka** Au 1909, Am 1963 *vt.neg.* to know (something, somebody; fact *in present or part.*; *cf.* **haqa-ta-lix**), to understand (E **hax̂sa-asa-lix**) ▫ **maqulis idax̂taĝulaxt** 1860 you know the commandments (Mark 10:19); **alix hadan huyanang, wayaam idax̂taĝulaxtxidix, ama akalux̂ haqatax̂txichi** 1860 but now you know where I am going, and you know the way (John 14:4, E **haqata-** … **haqata-**); **ayangikux̂ idax̂talakat ii?** 1950 did you know that it is foggy?; **anaan idax̂talakaq** 1977 I know who you are; **adamis ngaan asax̂taqaa idax̂tahliinulax ii?** 1952 do you remember (*lit.* still know) what name your father had for it?; **ayagagan hamaaĝaaguzaaĝan aĝnaa idax̂talakaĝa** 1977 his wife knows for sure that he'll be back; **Txin ahmasxaaĝan anuganaan idax̂talagaam** 1860 having understood that they (*vp.*) wanted to question Him (John 16:19, E **hax̂saasa-**) + **-x̂ta-**

idax̂taqada-lix A 1860- *vt.* to get to know ▫ **Haman hamangus ax̂takux̂ idax̂taqadaamax** 1860 having gotten to know that He was there (John 12:9, E **hax̂sa-**) + **-x̂ta-qada-**

idax̂taasa-lakan A 1860- *vt.* to know, know about (*with clause in general, conj., past or future,* 1860 *also part.*; *cf.* **haqataasa-lix**) ▫ **adaludaĝulaxt, Txin idax̂taasazulax** 1860 we know (about You) that you tell the truth (Mark 12:14); **slux̂ sagniqadalix idax̂taasadaĝulaxtxichi** 1860 (when the fig tree gets leaves) you know that summer is near (Mark 13:28, E **haqata-** *with part.*); **Aguuĝux̂, Moyiseeyax̂ asix tunux̂tanax̂, idax̂taasazulax** 1860 we know that God spoke to Moses (John 9:29); **waaĝaaĝutal aguun iming aĝii-aqaa idax̂taasalakang** 1950 I know that he'll give it to me when he comes back + **-x̂ta-usa-**

idana-lix En 1948-, **izana-lix** A 1840- *vi.* to be almost invisible, indistinguishable, undiscoverable; *neg.* to be easily found, easily distinguishable; **izana-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* secret, secrecy (*Russian* tayna), **izanaĝulax** 1860 known (Mark 3:12, E **haqatana-x̂**; Luke 8:17) ▫ **isuĝim ilagaan izanazaĝulax** 1952 (a sea lion) is easily distinguishable from a seal; **izanazulax matalix waaĝazuukaĝulax** 1860 (the Kingdom of God) does not come in such a way as to be seen (Luke 17:20, E **txin ukuĝata-lix**); **Taangaa Izanax̂** 1952 The Water There Hard to Find, *name of bay* (Atka 621) + **-na$_2$-**

idanaqada-lix En 1978 *vi.* to become easy to find; **izanaqada-lix** A 1860- to become known (Mark 6:14, E **tutanaa haqa-**) + **-na$_2$-qada-**

izanat-, izanasigulax A 1838-60 openly, *lit.* not making invisible (Matthew 6:4, E 1838 **haqatasix**, 1870 **haqatanax̂ hisix**; Mark 8:32, E 1860 **kuuĝatalix**, 1870 **aĝutalakan** without hiding) + **-na$_2$-t-**

izanata-lix A 1840 *vt.* to hide (*Russian* tayit'), keep invisible (*cf.* **aĝu-t-**, **aĝuta-lix**) + **-na$_2$-t-(x̂)ta-**

idaqaĝi-lakan A 1791- *vi.* to be clever, smart, intelligent (*cf.* **haaku-!a-lakan**); A 1979 to be knowledgeable, acquainted with the locality; **idaqaĝizulax** A 1838 (-s-uluk) *vn.pl.* the prudent (Matthew 11:25, E **haakulanulux**); **iyaqaĝi-lak** Au 1949 *vt.* to know (1959:128, 37 (10) *uncertain*) + **-qa-ĝi-**

idaqaĝiya-lakan A 1838 *vr.* to make oneself wiser (**haĝisxamaan** for salvation, Pref. XIII, E **haakulaya-** *neg.*) + **-qa-ĝi-ya-**

idaquli-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* reason, intelligence (razum), **idaqulim-iĝamanangis** wisdom (blagorazumiye), *lit.* good reason, **idaqulingis iĝamanax̂** wise (*Russian* blagorazumnyy); **idaquli-lakan** A 1860 *vi.neg.* to be wise (Mark 12:34, E **an'gi-diga-**), **idaqulizulax** *vn.pl.* the prudent (Luke 10:21, E **an'gi-siga-n**); **idaqulinaaĝlakan** 1973 *vi.neg.* to try (**-naaĝ-**) to be smart + **-quli-**

idaquliisa- A 1860 *vt.neg.* to be wise with: **idaquliisanamizulax huzuu** all your mind, *lit.* all you are wise with (Luke 10:27, E **an'gitanamin husuu**); **iyaquliisa-ĝ-ul** Au 1909 (-xu-) *vn.neg.* sign (made with hand, head or eyes, E **adĝumali-x̂**) + **-quli-usa-**

idaquliisaada-ĝ-ulux E 1834 (*unknown* Eapn 1983-4) *vn.neg.* wise, very smart + **-quli-aasaada-**

idaquliisi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* reason, wisdom: **idaquliisimis huzuu** all your mind (Mark 12:30) + **-quli-usi-**

iziiĝu-l *see separate entry*

Iida-x, Ida-x En 1976-84 *n.du.* Cape Idak (the whole point, Umnak 203); **Iida-n** En 1976-84 *n.pl.* Cape Idak (the cape, Umnak 204); Cape Sagak (Umnak 80); En 1909-52 former village on the southwest shore of Umnak (formed with Samalga one island, now separated from Umnak by a shallow strait); **Iidan chuguuĝii** En 1976-7 the northern side of Cape Sagak (Umnak 81)

[[*perhaps earlier* ***hida-**, *cf.* **hidalu-x̂**]]

hidaĝiilux̂ A 1973 (1984 *considered* E) *n.* hollow in lamp (**angu-x̂**), for holding the oil

[[+ **-ĝi-aluĝ-**, *perhaps cf.* **hidang-six**]]

idáakana-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-84) *vi.* to play pranks, be naughty (*Russian* shalit', *also* **chiklax-six**)

[[*apparently* + **-iika-na**$_2$**-**]]

idalu-x̂ E 1871-, **hidalu-x̂** A 1840-, **hiyalu-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* long and flat cape (*cf.* **yax̂**), *common as and in place names*: **Idalun** E 1871 *pl.* Kupreanof Cape (1909 **Alaxsxim Yaĝa**, *near eastern border of the Aleut area*); Umnak 73, 173; Concord Point (SE point of Chuginadak Island); Amlia 37, 118, 125, 179; Atka 235, 400, 468, 530, 543, 657; Umak 770, Adak 894, Kanaga 922

[[*perhaps derived from* **hi-**, *cf.* **hi-t-**]]

Iid(a)luuda-x̂ En 1976- *n.* Small Point (Umnak 115); **hiiyaluuya-x̂** Au 1952 "false cape" (hill rather than mountain) + **-aada-**

Hidalux̂sidaaĝu-x̂ A 1840- Cape Korovin (Atka 407), *perhaps lit.* recently made cape + **-x̂si-daaĝu-**

Idaluka-x̂ En 1974-82 Idaliuk Pt. (Umnak 85; J 50:6 *rel.* **Idalúgim**) + ***-ka-**

idang-six E 1948-, **hidangi-lix** A 1983-4 *vt.* to turn up (lamp, E **laampax̂**, A **angux̂**)

hidangta-lix A 1840- *vt.* to turn up (lamp, at one occasion) ▫ **hidangtada!** turn it up! + **-(x̂)ta-**

idangusi-x̂ En 1948-, **hidangusi-x̂** A 1973- *n.* wick roller, A 1840 *du.* candle snuffer (*Russian* sh[ch]iptsy); **qusam hidanguchá** E 1840 (Zap. 1:67 k-) kind of long ocean fish + **-usi-**

iidasi- -

iidasiĝa-lix E 1909- *vp.* to be spoken of, described in a song (J 10:110) + **-ĝa-**

iidasix̂ta-lix E 1909- *vt.* to speak of, describe in a song (J 10:113) + **-x̂ta-**

idati-x̂ Ekn 1982, **hidati-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1931, **hiyati-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* spring, fountain, water coming out from the ground (*cf.* E **idĝa-ti-x̂**, A **qahlati-x̂**)

[[*perhaps derived from* **hi-**, *cf.* **hit-**; + **-t-**]]

idgaĝit-, idgaĝisix E 1838 (Matthew 8:33, 27:48), **idgiĝisix** E 1860-1952, **idgix̂six** Eu 1909 *vr.*, **igdaĝisix** A 1780- *vi.* to start running, run away (*cf.* **iqi-lix, xaadag-naax̂-six**); A 1909 to dash (J 78:81); A 1840- to flow fast (of blood); **sdax̂ idgiĝisix** E 1878, **sdax̂ igdaĝis** A 1936- shooting star (*cf.* **qaxsa-lix**)

[[*possibly* **ig-daĝit-**, *cf.* **igni-lix**]]

igdaĝidgu-lix A 1838-40 *vr.* to run away, flee (in several directions, Matthew 26:56) + **-dgu-**

idgiĝidusa-lix Ea 1909 *vrt.* to run away with; **igdaĝidusa-lix** A 1860 *vr.* to run away (together, Luke 8:34, E **txidin idgiĝisix**) + **-usa-**

idgiĝinix̂ta-lix E 1838 *vi.* to run (Matthew 28:8, 1870 **txidix idgiĝinax**) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

idgiĝita-lix En 1909, **idgix̂ta-lix** Eu 1909-, En 1952- *vi.* to move fast, to run or walk fast (A **xadax-s**, Au **suga-l**, J 81:34); **idgix̂ta-x̂** Ea 1909 *vn.* run, En 1952 runner (E 1778 †**edhach-dill**, E 1805 †**igdagedag** to run) + **-(x̂)ta-**

idgix̂tasu-x̂, idgix̂tasuna-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* a good runner (Au **sugax̂tax̂, sugax̂tanax̂**) + **-(x̂)ta-su-(na**$_1$**-)**

idgayu-n E 1840 *n.pl.* kind of ocean fish (Zap. I:67, *where also* **adgayu-x̂** *is listed*)

idgi-lix En 1948- *vi.* to be pulled out; to slip, lose its grasp (**chaa** his hand, A **tma-lix**); **idug-ada** A 1860 *imper.* to be pulled out, pull yourself up (Luke 17:6, E **txin iqisix**)

idgiidgu-lix E 1834-, A 1840 *vt.* to pull out (several things) + **-dgu-**

idgiidguusi-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* means for pulling out: **asxum idgiidguusii** nail puller + **-dgu-usi-**

idgiilux̂: qidum idgiiluĝa A 1840 *n.* pulley, *lit.* place for a rope to be pulled out + **-aluĝ-**

idgis(u)na-lix En 1948 *vi.* to be easily pulled out + **-su-na**$_2$**-**

idgit-, idgisix E 1909-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to pull out (*e.g.* spear from under cross-strap, V B 1:5; man out of baidarka, J 28:19; root out of ground, J 15:2; **iniminaa** the hood string of kamleika, to tie it, En 1950); E 1909 *vr.* to pull oneself out (out of hatch; **iqyan quchxingiin** from among the other baidarkas, J 59:10); **idgisxaqax̂ liidax̂ agux̂taalkidal** A 1979 (the ship) was like speeding up, *lit.* pulled out (*vp.*) + **-t-**

iidgichaada-x̂ Eau 1952- *n.* noose, snare (string with a wooden end, as for pulling out puffins); Ea 1952 drawstring (*for* **ux̂xix** rain pants,

uĝadax̂ skin bag) + **-t-aada-** (*possibly from* ***iidgiichaada-x̂**: + **-usi-aada-**)

idgidusa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to pull [**ngaan** it] out with + **-t-usa-**

idgidusi-x̂ En 1948-, A 1840- *n.* means for pulling out; A 1840 lace, shoestring (*cf.* **iihmiisi-x̂**); **asxum idgid(u)sikix** En 1948 *du.*, **asxum idgidusii** A 1973 nail puller (hammer) + **-t-usi-**

idgita-lix E 1833-4 *vt.* to draw (us to Himself, of the Holy Spirit, 1833:72) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

idgitxa-x̂ E 1834-1909 *n.* thread (as for fox trap, across path, J 56:26); Ep 1941 strand (*e.g.* of a rope) + **-t-qa-**

idgiya-lix En 1982 *vt.* to try to pull out + **-ya-**

idgi-: **asum idgii** A 1840 *n.* hearth (*Russian* ochag) [[*perhaps* **idgi**$_1$-: "where the pot is pulled out"]]

Hidgi-x A 1952 *n.du. name of two connected hills* (Atka 485, stand out against the sky)
[[*derived from* **hi-**, *cf.* **hi-t-**]]

hidgiti-x̂ A 1952- *n.* side of bay, going out from the bottom (N.M. 3:11, 22); **udam hidgicha** side of the bay + **-t-**

idgix̂six *see* **idgaĝit-**

idgu-lix Ekn 1948- *vi.* to be drafty (of house), **idgu-x̂** *vn.* draft (A **hiidu-x̂**); E 1805 wind

idguquli-x̂ En 1950 *n.* ventilation hole; check draft on stove pipe + **quli-**

idgu-x̂, **i[i]dgu[u]da-x̂** (+ **-aada-**) E 1909 *n.* small grass basket

hidgu-lix *see under* **hit-, hisix**

hidĝa- -

idĝadix-six En 1984 *vi.* to come up from the ground (water) + **-dig-** (= **-dag-**)

hidĝalaniisi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* : **taangam ngaan h.** winepress, *lit.* means for making the water (juice) come out successively (Matthew 21:33) + **-la-ni-usi-**

idĝani-lix En 1948- *vt.* to make (water) bubble up + **-ni-** (*or possibly* **-t-ni-**)

hidĝaniila- E 1838 *vp.* : **[h]amaagan taanganiin hidĝaniiladax̂** anything to press out the water (juice) of it with (explanation of winepress, Matthew 21:33) + **-(t)-ni-ula-**

hidĝaniisi-x̂ E 1860-70 *n.*: **taangam ngaan h.** winepress (Mark 12:1, A **am-dug-asi-x̂**) + **-(t)-ni-usi-**

hidĝat-, hidĝasix E 1834- *vi.* to seethe, bubble up, come forth from the ground (water); **idĝati-x̂** En 1982 *vn.* = **idati-x̂** + **-t-**

idĝatachx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to make (water) seethe; to make (bones) move up and down (in boiling water, J 10:117) + **-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

iidĝayuugna-lix En 1982 *vi.* to be nauseating □ **iidĝayuugnakux̂txin** you make me vomit + **-yuug-na**$_2$**-**

iidĝayuuxsxa-lix E 1948- *vp.* to feel nausea, feel like throwing up + **-yuug-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

idĝu- - [*cf.* **idut-**]

idĝut-, idĝusix E 1804-, A 1840- *vt.* to swallow; **agayuuĝim/aagyuuĝim idĝucha** Ea/n 1948- *vn.* kind of blenny (small eel-like fish found under rocks), *lit.* cormorant's swallow (A **aagayuuĝim qalgadaa**) + **-t-**

idĝudgu-lix E 1909 *vt.* to swallow (several things) + **-dgu-**

idĝuya-lix En 1982 *vt.* to try to swallow + **-ya-**

idiga-lix E 1805-, A 1838-, Ab 1963, **iziga-lix** A 1840 *vi.* to be sweet, **idiga-x̂** *vn.* something sweet, A 1840, Ab 1931 sugar (*cf.* **saaxara-x̂**); **taangam idigaa** E 1870, A 1838 wine, *lit.* sweet water (Acts 2:13)
[[*possibly from* ***a-diga-**]]

iidigaada-x̂ A 1952- (*considered* E), Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vn.* something sweet, Abm sugar + **-aada-**

idigasi-x̂ *see* **adigasi-x̂**

iidigidi-x̂ A 1952- *n.* runaway: person who ran away from the village to live hidden among the hills (*cf.* **tayaĝu-naax̂**); 1973- something ugly or evil, devil (also curse); **iidigidi-l** A 1973- *vi.* to be disgusting (*e.g.* photo of an ugly man; *cf. under* **chukiidux-six**)

Idilmaax Eu 1984 *name of long point* (in Udamak Bay, Unalaska 18); **Idilmaagim naga** *the bay north of the point*

idimitx̂i-x̂ En 1950-, (A 1840), **midimitx̂i-x̂** A 1936- *n.* bufflehead, *Bucephala albeola* (A 1840 gogol': goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*, 1952- **hanim kamgituu**)

idma-x̂ E 1878-, **imda-x̂** A 1860-, **ivya-x̂** Au 1952 1. *n.* content, what is in it, *esp.* fetus; pregnancy (J 16:8); **yaagam idmaa** E 1878-1948 pith of wood (A **chiniqii**); E 1949 stamen or pistil of plant; A (Au) 1948 center leaf of grass; **qisim imdaa** A 1952 handgrip (of spear thrower, **haasxu-x̂**); **laavkim imdaa** A 1950 what's in the store; **ulang imdangis** A 1860 the people of my house (Luke 9:61, E **ilaanuning**)

2. **idma-lix** E 1834-, **imda-lix** A 1951- *vt.* to fill, put a content into (*e.g.* E **sanĝux̂** seal stomach, with dried fish; A **chahmax̂** plate) (*cf.* **chiku-lix, icha-lix, ixcha-lix**) □ **sitxa imdada** A 1952 put a support under it (box), *lit.* fill the space under it

idmaĝi-lix E 1804-, **imdaĝi-l** A 1950-, **ivyaĝi-l** Au 1952 *vi.* to have a content, *esp.* to be pregnant (*cf.* **icha-ĝi-lix**); *neg.* to be empty □ **ayagam idmaĝii** E 1909 a pregnant woman; **sanĝum idmaĝii** E 1909 a seal stomach with dried fish in it; **yaasikax̂ angtaan akiitax̂ imdaĝil** A 1952 the box is half full + **-ĝi-**

idmax̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to have as content, contain (**udan** dried fish, of **sanĝux̂** stomach) + **-x̂ta-**

imdax̂taasa-l A 1952 *vt.* to have filled (**ngaan** it, house) with (food, N.M. 1:52) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

imdakucha-s A 1973 *n.pl.* = **ima-liga-s** + **-kucha-**

idmalĝi- E 1832 *vr.* to become pregnant + **-lĝi-**

idmaasa-lix E 1978, **imdaasa-l** A 1973- *vt.* to fill (**ngaan** it, *e.g.* bucket) with (water etc.) + **-usa-**

idmaaygi-n 1909- *n.pl.* entrails (of animal) (*cf.* **iliiĝi-n** *under* **il-**) + ***-Vygi-**

Idmaax A 1759 (**Idma**), 1840-; †**Imyak** 1767; †**Ibija** 1754, **Iwija** 1757 = Au ***Ivyaa[x]** Buldir Island (Rat Islands 1056)
[[*probably derived from* **idma-**; *the Russian name* **Buldyr'** *means* bubble, bump, knob]]

idma[a]xtu-x̂ E 1909 *n.* maggot of blowfly; **Idmaaxtu-n** E 1909-50 *pl. name of ancient village on Chuginadak Island and its chief* (J 48:1) + **-tu-**

idmax̂sa-lix En 1948 *vt.* = **ingu-mixta-lix**

Idmalana-x̂ En 1976- Cape Ilmalianuk (Umnak 180)
[[*possibly* **idma-la-na**$_1$**-**]]

idmi-lix En 1948- *vi.* to radiate cold (of house); **hidmi-l** A 1952 to blow out of a bay (of wind)
[[*perhaps derived from* **hi-lix**, *cf.* **hit-**, **hisix**]]

idmix̂ta-lix En 1982 *vi.* to be drafty (of house) + **-x̂ta-**

idmisxa-lix En 1982 *vp.* to become drafty + **-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

iidni-lix Ea 1983 *vr.* to be sorry (*cf.* **ituĝ-ni-lix** *vr.*) □ **tayaĝux̂ inaqaadaam txin iidnidaĝulux** the man never feels sorry for himself ("never think nothing, never cry inside, and not outside") + **-ni-**

iidngiix̂ Ea 1982-3, **iidngiiĝi-x̂** En 1981 *n.* haze (no wind); **iidngiix̂-six** *vi.* to be haze (A **nuux̂-s**)

idu-s A 1952- *n.pl.* wind shed, bundles of grass (**tiĝyus**) tied together in one end and hung up at the windside of the door of the sod house (E **gidaĝ-in**)
[[*cf.* **idut-**]]

hiidu-x̂ A 1952- *n.* draft (in house), **hiidu-l** *vi.* to be drafty (interior of house) (E **idgu-lix**); **hiiyu-l** Au 1952 *vi.* to breeze, blow (= **anĝi-l**) (E **miidu-x̂**)

hiiyuli-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* butterfly (A **hmiduli-x̂**) + **-li-**

idug- A *see* **idgi-lix**

hidugax̂-six E 1832- *vi.* to sweat (*cf.* **aĝax-six**; A, Au **sit-**); **hidugax̂** E 1834, Ep 1941 *vn.* sweat; **sigaquudamin hidugaĝan ilan** E 1839 in the sweat of your face (A **sagimaĝimin** [= **-mis**] **sitigan ilan**)
[[*possibly* **hi-dug-aĝ-**, *cf.* **hit-**, **hisix**]]

hidugaĝnix̂taasa-lix E 1833:36 *vrt.* to start to sweat (**aamax** blood) + **-ni-x̂ta-usa-**

idugayax̂ A 1909 *n.* throwing lance ("They were cast at sea lions when in their rookeries and were approached from the sea in order to prevent their escape into the water", Jochelson 1925:88, Fig. 29)
[[*possibly* **idug-aya-** (**-ya-**), *cf.* **idgi-lix**]]

iduugna-lix En 1978- *vi.* to be critically ill, hopelessly sick; **iduugnaa aqakux̂** has become hopelessly sick ("there is no hope") + **-na**$_2$**-**

iduĝ-is A 1860- *n.pl.* inside of chest (*cf.* **simsi-n**); 1860 waist, loins (Mark 1:6, Luke 12:35, E **chachx̂uĝiilux̂**; *cf.* **aadu-x**)

iduĝiluxta-l A 1973- *vi.* to suffer from chest pain + **-lug-(x̂)ta-**

iduĝilgi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* bag, sack (*Russian* kul') + **-lgi-**

idut-, **idusix** E 1791-, A 1840-, **iyut-** Au 1909 *vi.* to sniff, inhale (1791 to smell, A **um-ta-**); to take snuff; **iduti-n** E 1778- (1982 **-x̂** *sg.*), **iyuti-n** Au 1909 *n.pl.* snuff tobacco + **-t-**
[[PEA ***niðuɣ-**, CAY **yuurrmiur-** to snuffle; CSY **iiwgh-neq** inhalation, breath, **iiwght-** to inhale, take a sip, Sir. **icegh-**, **iřugh-** sniff, smell, AI **niuĝmik-** to sniff, snuffle, **niuq-** to taste, **niuqsi-** to take a sip]]

ix-six E 1870 (Mark 15:21), E 1909, A 1950-, Ab 1892, Au 1909 *vi.* to return, go back, head homeward (*cf.* **chiilu-lix**, **uqit-**) □ **ixs anaam hluki tanaagal uqayaam** Au 1909 having gone back home to his parents (J 81:7); **txin ikalikux̂** A 1951 he starts (**-qali-**) going back; **ixtaangan aĝikuq** A 1952 I'll take a trip (**-(x̂)ta-**) home (as from camp)

ixchi-lix E 1870 *vi.* to move, pass (**ulam ilaan ulan hadangin** from one house to other ones, Luke 10:7); En 1978, A 1780-, Ab 1892-1963, Au 1909-49, Am 1963 to return, go back, go home (E **chiilu-lix**) □ **ulaam hadan ixchikux̂** A 1950 he went back to his house (*likewise* 1838-60 Luke 1:22) + **-chi-**

ixchichx̂i-lix A 1860- *vt.* to send back, send home (Mark 12:13) + **-chi-chx̂i-**

ixchimudax̂-six A 1860- *vi.* to return, come back (Luke 4:1, 10:35, E **chiilu-lix**); **ixchimudaĝan** *adv.* (go, get) back (Luke 2:45, E **chiilu-**; 6:34, E **tataam**) + **-chi-mudaĝ-**

ixchiisa- Am 1982 *vt.* to take home + **-chi-usa-**

ixchit-, **ixchisix** A 1860 *vt.* to return, give back (Luke 19:8); *vr.* to return, go back (Luke 10:6, E **chiilu-**) + **-chi-t-**

igusa-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to take home, carry home (J 10:5); A 1909 to come back with (J 79:139) + **-usa-**

hix-six E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909, Ab 1931 (**higi-**) *vi.* to burn (**ikla-x̂** firewood, house, etc.); Au 1909 to be heated (**vaanax̂** steambath, J 80:28, E **una-lga-**); **[h]ix** A 1840 *vn.* fire; **ulam igii** *or* **iga** E 1909 fire in the house, house on fire
[[CAY **eke-**, SY **ke- -**, I **iki-** to burn; *cf.* **ikla-x̂**]]

ixchx̂i-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to burn, scorch (blubber, for use on skin while it is warm) + **-chx̂i-**

iixchikaaĝnu-lix E 1952- *vi.* to smell burned (as of cooked food in a pot) + ***-chikaaĝ-nu-**

ixchikna-x̂ En 1982 *n.* flour browned in oven (is stirred) + **-chi-kna-**

ixchit-, ixchisix En 1950 *vt.* to heat + **-chi-t-**

higdikna-x̂ E 1909 *n.* something burned, scorched (wood; grass, J 32:4; bone); burned remains (J 34:22); A 1840 charred log (*Russian* golovnya), candle-snuff (*Russian* nagar) + ***-di-kna-**

igdu-n E 1909 *n.pl.* burned grass; **higdu-x̂** A 1948–50 dry grass (*esp. Elymus mollis*, *cf.* **tiĝyu-x̂**) + **-du-**

higduulaxt-, higduulaxs A 1952- *vr.* to become dry and brittle (of grass, plants) + **-du-Vlax-t-**

igdulat-, igdulasix Eu 1909 *vi.* to burn one's lamp, have a lamp burning (J 35:46) + **-du-la-t-**

higigna-n E 1805-, **higigna-s** A 1983 *n.pl.* ashes + **-gna-**

igix̂china-n Au 1952 *n.pl.* grass wicks (for stone lamp, **angu-x̂**), *lit.* which make burn + **-chx̂i-na**$_1$-

igliiĝu-n En 1935- *n.pl.* kindling (wood); **igliiĝux̂si-lix** *vi.* to make (**-x̂si-**) kindling + ***-liiĝu-**

igliĝuusi-n Ea 1983 *n.pl.* kindling (wood) + **-li[i]ĝu-usi-**

higna-x̂ E 1834(-) *vn.* burning + **-na**$_1$-

ignu-lix Ean 1982-3 *vi.* to smell of burned (*cf.* **waĝ-nu-lix**) + **-nu-**

ixsu-lix, igisu-lix En 1982 *vi.* to burn easily + **-su-** (**-zu-**)

ixsuna-lix En 1948- *vi.* to be easy to burn + **-suna**$_2$-

hixt-, hixsix E 1804-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **ixcha-** Am 1963 *vt.* to burn, set fire to (*cf.* **a-ni-lix**); A 1860 to consume (of fire, Luke 9:54) + -t-
[[I **ikit-**]]

hixsxa-lix E 1804-, A 1840- *vp.* to be burned □ **simsining sitxingin ixsxalix** En 1952 I have a heartburn, cardialgia, *lit.* what is under my breast is being burned (*likewise* A 1952) + **-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

ixta-lix E 1982-, **hixta-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be burned (*e.g.* bread); **yaagam ixtangin** Ea 1983 burning wood (ashes); **utxim hixtangis** A 1952 barely burning ashes; **hixta-x̂** Ab 1931 burned area

2. **hixta-x̂** E 1805- *n.* stone lamp (small, Jochelson 1925:73; *cf.* **angu-x̂**), 1805 candlestick (*Russian* shandal); 1909 Cuvier's beaked whale, *Ziphius cavirostris*, the oil of which is used for burning only and not for food, as it is a purgative (Jochelson 1925:25) + **-(x̂)ta-**

hixtagigna-, iklam hixtagignaa A 1952 *n.* piece of partly burned wood + ***-tagi-gna-**

ixtuqa-n En 1948- *n.pl.* grass and seal oil for making fire (the hunter carried a pack of it); **hixtuqa-s** A 1950- kindling, chips; **hixtuqax̂si-l** A 1950- to make (**-x̂si-**) kindling + **-tu-qa-**

hixtusi-s A 1952- *n.pl.* means for making fire: seal blubber with grass wrapped around it, pounded to get oil out of it + **-t-usi-**

hiix E 1878-, A 1840-78, Au 1878, **hiigi-x̂** E 1840- (**ii-**), A 1952-, Au 1878-1952, *pl.* **[h]iigin** E 1805-, **hiigis** A 1878- *n.* black oystercatcher, *Haematopus bachmani*; **Iig(im)-tanangin** Oystercatcher Islands (Umnak 141)

Hiigaĝu(m)-tanadgucha A 1952 *n.* the village of Spit Point (Adak 859), where (presumably) there are many oystercatchers + **aĝu-** (**-ĝu-**)

iga-x̂ E 1791-, A 1950-, Au 1909 *n.* slate (En 1950 *also* basalt) used for making spear heads, knives, axes (*cf.* **sa-dgudax̂**); ulu, woman's knife (*e.g.* J 58:7); blade (*cf.* **sa-**): **sngaasim igaa** En 1909 "stone of the ax", adze (Jochelson 1925:58, Fig. 17); **tukuulum igaa** Ep 1941 ax blade; **nuusim igaa** Ek 1982 knife blade

igaada-x̂ E 1909- *n.* ulu, woman's knife (with handle, Jochelson 1925:63) (Au **anki-x̂**) + **-aada-**

Igadagi-x A 1952 *n.du. name of ancient village* (Tanaga Island 953) + **-dag-**

igaĝi-lix E 1805-, A 1840-, **igiĝi-lix** En 1935-52 *vt.* to saw (*e.g.* **ikla-x̂** firewood) (E 1833-34 to tear off) + **-ĝi-**

igiĝigna-n En 1952-, **igaĝigna-x̂** Ek 1984, **igaĝigna-s** A 1840- *n.pl.* sawdust + **-ĝi-gna-**

igaĝiiluĝ-in En 1978, **igaĝiiluĝ-is** A 1973- *n.pl.* (Eu 1984 **-ix̂** *sg.*) sawbuck + **-ĝi-aluĝ-**

igaĝiisi-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840- *n.* saw, crosscut saw; **igaĝiisim chaxtulanaa** A 1840 ripsaw, *lit.* saw used for splitting; **igaĝiisim qigagulanaa** A 1840 crosscut saw, *lit.* saw used for cutting; **igaĝiisim ix̂chiĝ(a)naa** Ep 1941 shipworm, *Bankia setacea, lit.* saw worm + **-ĝi-usi-**

igaĝiichaada-x̂ A 1840 *n.* handsaw + **-ĝi-uch-** (**-usi-**) **-aada-**

Igasita-x̂ Au 1909 *name of village* (Attu 1064) + **-si-t-(x̂)ta-**

Igala-x̂ A 1791, 1948–52 *name of ancient village* (Adak 865) + **-la-**

iga-: **uguĝim igangin** En 1950 (1956; *ms.* **ii-**) *n.pl.* ligaments, ties of joint(s)
[[*if correct, possible base of* **igachi-x̂**]]

iga-lix E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, Au 1952 *vi.* 1. to leave the ground, start flying (bird), take off (airplane)

2. to fall off a cliff or down from a hill (person)

3. to get out (of a boat, *e.g.* Mark 6:34; of the water, *e.g.* Mark 1:10; of a hole, like a fox, etc.); to go away (E 1870 Acts 5:38 **wakun tayaĝun iliin** from these people; A 1860 Luke 5:8 **ilamiing** from me, E **hit-**)

4. **alitxux̂ txidin igalix** E 1840 *vr.* a war campaign is starting (Zap. 2:69)
[[*cf.* **igu-lix**]]

igachqaax̂ En 1948- *n.* snow drifting off cliffs or hills + ***-chqaaĝ-**

iigachqaaĝaada-x̂ En 1948- *n.* snow drifting a little bit + ***-chqaaĝ-aada-**

igadux E 1834-, A 1950-, Ab 1963, **igadgi-x̂** Ab 1931–63, **igayux** Au 1909 *n.* snowstorm, blizzard; **igadux-six** Ea 1983, A 1950- *vi.* to be a snowstorm, snow is drifting □ **igadux malgakux̂** E 1909, A 1950, **igadux agux̂takux̂** Ea 1983 there is a snowstorm + **-dug-**

igax̂ta-lix E 1780-, A 1780-, Ab 1982-1963, Au 1909-52, Am 1963 *vi.* to fly, be flying (of bird, airplane; of dust, filth); **igax̂ta-x̂** A 1950-, Au 1952 *vn.* airplane □ **sax̂ igax̂tal haqal** A 1950 a bird comes flying + **-x̂ta-**

igax̂tachx̂i-l A 1952 *vt.* to make (dust) fly + **-x̂ta-chx̂i-**

igax̂tada-x̂ E 1978- (A 1952) *vn.* airplane + **-x̂ta-da-**

igax̂taasa-lix E, Au 1909 *vt.* to fly with, carry flying (J 81:11) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

igaasa-lix E, Au 1909 *vt.* to take off with (J 81:10) + **-usa-**

igaaĝu-x̂ A 1952-, Ab 1931 *n.* snowdrift (on hill or bank) (E **chiilgaada-x̂**) + **-aaĝu-**

iigalaax En 1948-, **iigalaagi-x̂** 1982 *n.* dust (*cf.* **piili-x̂**) + ***-laag-**

iigalaaxtu-lix En 1982 *vi.* to be dusty + ***-laag-tu-**

igali-lix *see separate entry*

igamix-s A 1973- *vi.* to fidget, be constantly on the go, be restless + **-mig-**

igana-x̂ E 1791-, A 1950- *n.* cliff, precipice (*cf.* **ingana-x̂**) ▫ **iganam ilaan igalix** En 1948 to fall off from a cliff; **iganam ayaacha** E 1909 echo (*see* **haya-lix**); **Igan(a)m-axsax̂taa** Ea 1983 the cliff with a hole in it (Akutan 81); **Igan(am)-tataa** En 1976- Cliff Hole, *name of valley, canyon* (Umnak 196) + **-na**$_2$-

igani-l A 1973- *vt.* to make fly ▫ **sax̂ iĝas iganikuq** I scared the duck into flight + **-ni-**

igasi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **igisi-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* wing; **Igasix̂** E Unimak 1791 *name of tributary man* (at I 86); A 1952 pectoral fin (*cf.* **cha-x̂**, E **igachuqda-x̂**); A 1973 lobe of leaf; E the longer horizontal bar of the Orthodox cross ▫ **aĝligam igasikix** E 1909 the wings of an albatross, **aĝligam igasigan angaa** the one wing of an albatross (*cf.* **anga-**) + **-(u)si-**

iigayuux-s A 1977-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to be afraid of height, feel dizzy when it is too high + **-yuug-**

iigayuugna-x̂ A 1984 *vn.* person afraid of height; Ab 1963 danger + **-yuug-na**$_1$-/**-na**$_2$-

iga-lix E 1978- *vt.* to freeze (**qax̂** fish); Ea 1981 *vr.* to get frozen; **iga-x̂** E 1909- *vn.* frost, low temperature; Ea 1981, **higa-l** A 1950- *vi.* to be frozen (of fish, lake, creek, snow)

||*possibly derived from* **hix-six**, *cf. Finnish* **palella** to freeze, feel cold, *from* **palaa** to burn||

igaaĝu-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* hoarfrost, rime + **-aaĝu-**

higalasxa- Ab 1931 *vp.* to freeze + **-la-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

igat-, igasix En 1978, **higas** A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vr.* to freeze, become frozen (as of ground, water in pipe); A 1840 *vt.* to freeze, **[h]igati-x̂** *vn.* freezing + **-t-**

higasxa-lix A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vp.* to freeze, feel cold (of person, hands); **higasxa-x̂** 1952 *vn.* person who feels cold (*cf.* **ichingu-l**) + **-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

higaya-x̂ A 1791-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vn.* frost, freezing weather (E **qichax**); **[h]igaya-lix** A 1860 *vt.* to freeze + **-ya-**

igayax̂ta-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to let freeze, hang out for freezing + **-ya-x̂ta-**

higayat-, higayas A 1973 *vi.* to start to freeze (weather) + **-ya-t-**

†**Íxan-awďa** E 1840 *name of cape with waterfall near Agamgik Bay* (Unalaska 43)

iga- -, hmiga- - [whistle]

hmiigaada-lix A 1791-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to whistle; **[h]miiga[a]da-x̂** A 1840, Ab 1931, †**mígidax̂** Ab 1963, †**mígayax̂** Am 1983 *vn.* whistle + **-aada-**

†**migala-kok** E 1805 *vi.* whistles; †**migalla** [***migala-x̂**] *n.* pipe (*Russian* dudka) + **-la-** (*or else* **-laĝ-**)

igalax̂-six Ea 1981-, En 1948-, **iixalax̂-six** Ea (Ek) 1978, **migalax̂-six** Eu 1984, **mixalax̂-six** En 1948-, **hmigalax̂-six** Eu(A?) 1878, A 1840- *vi.* to whistle; **igalax̂** E 1909, **mixalax̂** En 1948, **[h]migalax̂** A 1840 *vn.* whistle (*cf.* **hugumax̂si-lix**) + **-laĝ-**

iigalĝaada-lix En 1982, **iglaĝaada-lix** Eb (Ep) 1984, **miigalĝaada-lix** En 1950, **miixalĝaada-lix** En 1978- *vi.* to whistle; **miixalĝaada-x̂** En 1982 *vn.* person who always whistles + **-laĝ-aada-**

miigalĝaadaasa-lix En 1935 *vt.* to whistle about: **angaasinulux unuuxsalix tataam miigal(a)ĝaadaasakux̂** he is singing and then whistling about nothing (*lit.* non-songs) + **-laĝ-aada-usa-**

iigalqachi-lix Ea 1982 (-lk-), **iixalqachi-lix** Ea (Ek) 1978 *vi.* to whistle + ***-lqachi-**

iigax̂ Ea 1952, 1981 (*unknown* Ean 1982-3) *n.* smoke signal, signal fire

igachi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, Au 1909-52, Am 1963, **igicha-x̂** Ea 1952, **igichi-x̂** E 1909- *n.* sinew, tendon, stringy muscle; Eba 1952-84, A 1840 *also* sinew thread; **an'gim igachiĝnaa** En 1950 gut thread, thread made of rolled strip of gut (for sewing skin)

igachiĝi-x̂ A 1791 *vn. in* **Chakix I.** His Hands Have Sinews (Muscles), *name of tributary man* (at Adak 854) + **-ĝi-**

igachix̂si-x̂ E 1804-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **igichix̂si-x̂** Ea 1982 thread made of sinew; **igachix̂si-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to make a sinew rope + **-x̂si-**

igachiqda-x̂ Ea 1909- *n.* rope plaited of sinew (J 3:27) + **-qda-**

igachuqda-kix En 1948- *n.du.* its (fish's) pectoral fins ||*possibly derived from* **iga-lix**, *cf.* **igasi-x̂**||

higada-lix E 1826-70 *vt.* to promise (Luke 22:29 you a kingdom, A **ingsx̂itaasa-**; Acts 23:12 not to eat and drink)

igadax̂ta-lix Eu 1984 *vt.* to promise (*Bibl.*) + **-x̂ta-**

higadaasa-lix E 1839- *vt.* to promise (**ngaan** him something) ▫ **qichitin ngaan aĝiikigin higadaasaqangin** E 1870 they promised to give him money (Mark 14:11, A **ma-t-**) + **-usa-**

higadaasi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* promise, vow, covenant (Luke 1:72, Acts 21:23, 23:13) + **-usi-**

igadgi-x̂ A 1952 *n.* frost mist + **-dgi-**

igadĝu-x̂ E 1834-1909, Ea 1983, **igadgu-x̂** Ep 1941, **igidĝu-x̂** En 1948-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **igidgu-x̂** A 1950-, **igiyĝu-x̂** Au 1909, Am 1963, **igiygu-x̂** Au 1952 1. *n.* waterfall; **Igidgum sitxan** E 1840 under the Waterfall (on the north side of Umnak, where amber is found, Zap. 2:95); **chiĝanam igidĝuu** En 1979 (P. Merculieff) small fall in a river

2. **igidgu-l** A 1952- *vi.* to fall down (as from a cliff, of stream, of persons, N.M. 3:67)

[[*probably derived from* **iga-lix**; *unclear suffix* **-dĝu-** *partly replaced by* **-dgu-**]]

igídguchx̂i-lix A 1840 *vt.* to pour (*Russian* sypat') + **-chx̂i-**

Iigadĝuuda-n Ea 1983 *n.pl.* Small Waterfalls (Akutan 68); **iigidguuda-x̂** A 1950 small waterfall + **-aada-**

igidĝulachx̂i-lix A 1840 *vt.* to spill (*Russian* prosypat') + **-la-chx̂i-**

Igidĝutu-x̂ Ep 1903 [Has] Big Waterfall (*place name on St. George*); **Igidgutu-x̂** A 1950- *name of bays* (Amlia 187, Atka 282, 410) + **-tu-**

Ígagax̂ E 1840 *name of former village* (facing Unalaska 125 Chernofski, Zap. 2:293)

Igagix̂ (*probably* **Igagi-x̂**) A 1950- *name of cape* (Atka 541)

igali-lix E 1948-, A 1973- *vi.* to faint from bloodletting, from seeing blood pouring out, or from fear (*cf.* **asx̂a-lix** 2., **daqa-ngis taka-** *under* **daĝ**$_2$-) [[*possibly derived from* **iga-lix**, *expressing feeling of* "slipping, losing one's footing" *inside*]]

igaliĝa-lix E 1870-, A 1840 *vp.* to be repulsive (Ea 1983 "everybody don't like look at it"), to be despised; E 1870 to be hated (Matthew 10:22, 1838 **hangt-ula-**, A **inaayuĝa-**; Luke 21:17, A **inaayux̂ta-** *vt.*) + **-ĝa-**

igalix̂ta-lix E 1870-, A 1973- 1. *vt.* to faint from seeing blood coming out of (person, En 1984 "can't take it in your heart"); to feel nausea for (A food one does not know; Ea "make people feel bad"); E 1870 to neglect (*Russian* prenebregat', Acts 6:1 widows)

2. A *vi.* to have fainted from seeing blood; **igalix̂ta-x̂** *vn.* person who faints seeing blood + **-x̂ta-**

igalix̂taasa-lix Ep 1983 *vt.* to feel fear, depression for + **-x̂ta-usa-**

igali[i]sa-lix E 1870 *vt.* to despise (Matthew 18:10, 1838 **angix̂ta-**; A **inaayuĝa-** *vp.*) + **-usa-**

igaaligna-x̂ E 1834- *vn.* greedy; **igaaligna-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to be greedy

igalina-x̂ E 1834-1941, A 1840 *vn.* stingy (*cf.* **chamikli-x̂**); E *neg.* generous (A **am-ni-** *neg.*); A 1860- wicked, evil (*Russian* zloy, Luke 8:2 spirits, E **ma-chxida-** *neg.*, 19:22 servant, E **adalu-da-**); **igilna-lix** Ekn 1978- *vi.* to be stingy (A **sitx̂i-si-l**) [[*perhaps* **igali-na**$_2$- "despicable, disgusting"]]

igilnaasa-lix En 1978- *vt.* to be stingy with □ **saaglax̂ qaqaan igilnaasakux̂** the dog is stingy with its food + **-usa-**

igaluĝ-in En 1936- *n.pl.*, **igaalux̂** A 1840 *n.sg.* bridge (En 1982 native bridge consisting of logs) (*cf.* **muusta-n**); **Quygim Igaluĝing(in)** Au 1909 *n.pl.* Bridge of Above (person in story); **igaluĝi-lix** En 1936 *vt.* to bridge (**ngaan** it, an indentation) with (**yaagax̂** a log) + **-aluĝ-**

igáalux̂si-lix A 1840 *vi.* to build a bridge + **-(x̂)si-**

igalux̂six̂ta-lix En 1936 *vt.* to have bridged (**aĝaaĝum qusaa** the space over the indentation) + **-(x̂)si-x̂ta-**

igáamiya[-]x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* rocky shed (*Russian* naves utesnyy); **qaniigim igáamiyaĝanaa** snow shed

igata-lix, igada-lix E 1834 (*unknown* En 1982) *vi.* to gush out, flow

igayaax̂ E 1870 *vn.* threats (Acts 9:1) [[**iga-yaaĝ-**, *cf.* **iga-lix**, **igali-lix**]]

igayaaĝasa- E 1870 *vt.* : **hamakun igayaaĝasanangin** their threatenings, the threats they are making (Acts 4:29) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

igayaaĝ(a)sax̂ta-lix Epn 1983-4 *vt.* to threaten, force by threatening □ **amaaĝaax̂tax̂ igayaax̂sax̂takung** En I forced (threatened) him to go there + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)**-x̂ta-**

igayaax̂ta-lix En 1984 *vt.* = **igayaax̂sax̂ta-lix** + **-(x̂)ta-**

ixcha-lix E 1909, Eba 1983-4 *vt.* to fill (dish, bucket, seal stomach) (*cf.* **icha-lix**)

ixchaĝi-i Eu 1791 *vn. in* **Iqyam I.** Filled Baidarka, *name of chief* (at Unalaska 85) + **-ĝi-**

ixchax̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to contain: **kalukam ulum qangax̂tangin ixchax̂taa** a dish containing cooked meat (J 74:38, En 1974 **ichax̂taa**) + **-x̂ta-**

ixchalĝita-x̂ E 1791 (Ichtschelgetoch) *vn.* pregnant woman (*German* eine schwangere) + **-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

ixchalix̂ta- E 1838 *vn.* desolation (*lit., it seems,* removing the content, making empty): **amayaknam ixchalix̂taa** the abomination of desolation (1870 **angiĝaqadax̂taa**, A **isxalix̂taa**) + **-li-x̂ta-**

ixchaasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to fill (**kalukam-ngaan** the dish) with (**ulux̂** meat) + **-usa-**

ixchx(i)- *n.* slender connection: **cham ixchxa** E 1778-, A 1950-, **cham ixchxii** E 1909-, A 1948-, **cham ixchii** Au 1952, **ixchi-x̂** Ab 1963 wrist; **kitam ixchxa** E 1909-, A 1948, **kitam ixchxii** A 1952-, **kitam ixchii** Au 1952 ankle; **ixchxingin** E 1870-, **ixchxingis** A 1952-*pl.* his neck (Eu 1984 back of neck, *opposite of* **chuqa-x̂** throat) (*cf.* **itx̂a-**); **tukuulkim kamgigan ixchxa** A 1952 neck of ax, *lit.* ax head's slender connection (upper part of handle); **yaĝim ixchxa** E 1909 neck of cape, isthmus; A 1952- *in place names* (Amlia 81, Atka 220, 568); **qayam ixchxa** *or* **ixchxikix** (*du.*) E 1909 depression between two hills; **Ixchxaan** A 1952 *3.p.sg.abl.* Turret Point (Adak 844), *lit.* by the isthmus

ixchxilĝi-l A 1952- *vt.* to sew upper to (boot) + **-lĝi-**

ixchximuuda-x̂ A 1791, 1950, **i(i)xchimuuda-x̂** 1838- *n.* neck (= **uyu-x̂**, *e.g.* Matthew 18:6, E **uyu-**, *cf.* Mark 9:42 E, A 1860 **uyu-**) + ***-mu-aada-**

ixchxixsa-lix, ixchimix-six En 1978 (P. Merculieff) [*vt.*] to dry fish that gets wet and then dries off and on

ixchi-lix *see* **ix-six**

ixchux-six E 1909 *vi.* to shake one's head (*cf.* **agdu-lix**, **ayĝax̂-t-**, **katux-six**, **usxu-chx̂i-**)

ixchuxsa-lix En 1982 *vt.* to shake (**kamgiin** his head) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

ixchxiidaxsi-lix En 1909-, **ixchiidaxsi-lix** En 1984 *vi.* to shake one's head (*e.g. when saying* **kuuguu** no; J 75:2), to shrug + *-**iidaxsi-**

igda-x̂ E 1791-1834, A 1840-1952 *n.* flint for striking fire (A 1952: struck against **krimiinax̂**, "kind of file", or **smax̂** sulphur, and sparks caught in ashes of burned cloth); **igda-l** A 1952 *vt.* to strike fire, set fire to
[[*apparently* **ig-da-**, *cf.* **igdax-six**]]

igdaada-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* rocks for striking fire (one white and one red, apparently flint and sulphur) + **-aada-**

Igdaxchxalux̂ A 1948- *name of bay* (*with the modern village*, Atka 311), *presumably* place for gathering flint (found on a point south of the village) + **-xchx-aluĝ-**

igdax-six E 1871-, A 1952-, Ab 1931–63 *vt.* to drill into, drill a hole in
[[**ig-dag-**, *cf.* CAY **igur-** to drill, CSY **igarutaaq** drill, auger, Sir. **igřepe-**, AI **niuqtuq-** to drill into, GRI **niggit** (***niɣi+un**) bow of drill]]

†**igdágax** E 1834 *n.* fire drill (*Russian* ognivo derevyannoye); E 1909 pit made by drill + *-**ag-**(?)

igdagaada-x̂ E 1909- *n.* small pit made by drill (Jochelson ms.), *pl.* ornamental points (Jochelson 1933:66); drill (Jochelson 1933:66) + **-aada-**

igdaxsxaqa-x̂ *pp.* drilled: **igdaxsxaqax̂ liida-lix** Ek 1984 to giggle, *lit.* to be as if drilled + **-sxa-**(**-lga-**)**-qa-**

igdagusa-lix En 1978, Ab 1963 *vt.* to drill with (drill) + **-usa-**

igdagusi-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *n.* auger, gimlet, drill, auger bit (A 1840 *also* trubka, *obscure meaning*); **igdagusim utuu** En 1950 hand drill (**utuu** the handle), **igdagusim igaa** bit; **igdagusim kadaa** A 1840 gimlet (**kadaa** the point); **Igdagusix̂** Ea 1983 *place* (*near* Akutan 72)

igdaaka-x̂ E 1791- *n.* fire drill; **igdaaka-lix** En 1909 *vi.* to drill for making fire (J 43:31) (*apparently* **igda-iika-**)

Igdaguta-x̂ A 1840, **Igdagutu-x̂** 1950-52 (**-ĝ-**), **Igdagutu-s** (*pl.*) 1971 *name of islet* (Amlia 121; 1840: high thin pinnacle)
[[*possibly* **igdag-ut-**(**x̂**)**ta-**/**-tu-** having (big) drill(s)]]

igdaĝisix *see* **idgaĝit-**

higi-l A 1952 *vt.* to throw (**iglax** spear)
[[*perhaps* PEA ***pəɣə-**, *cf.* Y **pegte-** to drop, release, let go]]

igiqa-x̂ E 1805- *n.* big spear, lance (point not detachable; for whales, sea lions, formerly also in war; *cf.* Jochelson 1925:55, 83); **igiqa-lix** E 1909- *vt.* to spear, hit with a big spear + **-qa-**

higi- -, ixi- - (**hiki-** Au *unclear*)
[[*cf.* **higi-l** *and* I **pigliq-** to bounce, **pigla-** to be bouncy]]

[h]igichx̂i- Ea 1834-, **ixichx̂i-** Eup 1909-41, **higichx̂i-** A 1840-, Ab 1931, **higix̂chi-** Am 1963 *vi.* to jump (several times, *e.g.* of salmon); A 1952 to jump the rope ◻ **higichx̂il aygaxs** A 1950 is moving by jumps (seal on ground) + **-chx̂i-**

iixichx̂iida-lix Ek 1984 *vi.* to jump the rope + **-chx̂i-aada-**

higichx̂isix E 1870, A 1780-91 *vi.* jumping, leaping (Acts 3:8) + **-chx̂i-t-**

higit-, higisix E 1780-1870, A 1950-, Ab 1931, **igisix** Ea 1909-, **ixisix** Eupn 1909- 1. *vi.* to jump, make a jump; to leap out of the water (sea mammal); to bounce (ball); *vt.* to pass with a jump (**umnam qusaa** E 1909 over the rope; **chiĝanam hangada** A 1950 over the creek) ◻ **higitxadaagiim anqanax̂** E 1870 he jumped up, stood on his feet (Acts 3:8)

2. **higitii** A 1950- *n.* its (salmon's) posterior dorsal fin + **-t-**

iix(i)chaada-lix Ea 1909-52 1. *vi.* to jump out of a baidarka; **hiigichaada-x̂ aygagasal** A 1909 to go jumping (J 77:75)

2. **iixichaada-x̂** En 1948-52 *vn.* jumping rope; boys' broad jump + **-t-aada-**

iix(i)chaqlaada-x̂ Ea 1952- *n.* jump rope, skipping rope + **-t-*****aqlaada-**

igida-lix Ea 1909-, **ixida-lix** Eu 1909, **higitza-l** A 1952, **hikiyaaya-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to jump several times (to the side, of fox, J 64:30, 87:30; of baidarka on wavy sea, N.M. 3:92) + **-t-da-**/**-za-**/**-yaaya-**

ixidlux̂ch-a En 1950, **ixidlux̂sii** En 1948- *n.* its (fish's) posterior dorsal fin + **-t-aluĝ-ach-**/**-asi-** (**-usi-**)

higitsu-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* jumper + **-t-zu-**

hikita-l Au 1909 *vt.* to jump up and down (**ku** on it, J 81:20, E **ixichx̂i-lix**) + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

ixitachx̂i-lix E 1909 vt. to make jump + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-chx̂i-**

Igidax̂ Eb 1984 Long John Lagoon (Belkofski 35)

higidgi-l A 1952- *vi.* to have the hair standing up in disorder (person or his head, **kamgii**); to stand up in disorder (grass); **higidgi-x̂** *vn.* person with flying hair; **Higidgim Ungluu** *name of pinnacle* (Atka 316, "a woman was standing there, her hair blown up in disorder by the wind, hollering to a boat, which took her away") (*cf.* **[h]ika-madgi-lix**)
[[*apparently* **higi-dg(i)-**]]

igidĝu, igidgu- *see* **igadĝu-**

igiix-six A 1840 *vt.* to splash, sprinkle (water) (*cf.* **chimx̂a-lix, chiqa-lix**)

igigna-x̂ A 1977- *n.* fermented seal blubber (as in a jar)
[[**igi-gna-**, Y **ege-** to become rendered, to render, I **igi-t-** to turn to oil, be rendered (blubber), GRI **igi-** to melt (blubber, snow, ice)]]

igilĝi-x̂ A 1952- *n.* hemlock wood

Igimtusi-x̂ A 1952 Cape Tusik (Kanaga 913)

Igingiina-x̂ A 1952 Alaid Island (Near Islands 1082)

Igitxi-x̂ A 1776- Igitkin Island (725), *consists of two parts*, **Igitxim chmaa** "the tail of I." (726) *and* **Igitxim kangayuu** "the upper part of I." (727), *connected by a narrow neck* (**ixch-**)

Igitxidax A 1952 *name of a long bar connecting a big point with the headland* (Adak 889) + **-dag-**

iglax E 1791-, A 1791- *n.* shaft of harpoon or throwing lance (*cf.* Jochelson 1925:53-5); En 1950, A dart, spear, harpoon thrown with a board (**hasxu-x̂**, **haasxu-x̂**); **iglagi-x̂** E 1878, **chngatum iglaga** A 1950 sea otter spear; **iglagim anga** A 1952, **iglagim umnaa** Ea 1984 line of harpoon dart; **saygim iglaga** Ea 1983 arrow (*cf.* **aga-dax̂**); **igdaakam iglaga** En 1948-50 shaft of fire drill; **tugaadiiluĝim iglaga** En 1949 shaft of penis
[[*perhaps* **ig-lag-**, *cf.* Y **egte-**, I **igit-** to throw away]]

iglagaya-x̂ Epn 1941- *n.* ribbon seal, *Histriophoca fasciata* (rare in the Aleutians) (A **tux̂-tu-x̂**); **inglagayax̂** Ab 1963 "motley seal", *Russian* larga (pestraya nerpa)

iglaax̂-six En 1950- *vi.* to be fibrous, split in fibres (wood); **yaagam iglaaĝa** fibrous wood

igli-x̂ E 1909-, A 1952- *n.* marine cave (En 1909, A), hollow under a projecting cliff, entrance open also at high tide, no bottom (A, *cf.* **adu-x̂**, **qangu-x̂**); En 1950 (*unknown* 1982), Ea 1984 rock-ledge, small cave up in a cliff, where birds nest

ixlu-l A 1950- *vi.* to be loose (as of clothes); to be slack (of painter, **paalinax̂**) (E **ixsa-lix**, **uxsu-lix**)

ixluuda-l A 1952- *vi.* to be baggy (as of pants) + **-aada-**

iiglu[-]x̂ (*or* **iglu-x̂**) En 1948-50 (*unknown* 1982) *n.* obsidian; *perhaps* A 1791 (Ixlox) *name of boy* (at Tanaga 951)

iglux̂-six E 1834-, **iglux-six** A 1860- 1. E *vi.* to wade in water; A 1952- *vt.* to wade in (creek) ◦ **chiĝanax̂ igluxs agaaĝanaq** A 1952 I waded across the creek

2. A *vi.* to stumble, trip (*e.g.* John 11:10 *with* **-za-**, E **kangula-da-**); 1952- *vt.* to stumble on, against (**quganax̂** a rock); to trip over (**qiigas** grass) ◦ **igluxs samgal** 1952 stumbled and fell on his face

iglux̂sa-lix 1. E 1909 *vt.* to wade with, to bring by wading in water (J 50:3)

2. **iglugasa-lix** A 1860 *vt.* to dash (**kitakin quganam kugaan** your feet against a stone, Luke 4:11) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

ixlux̂ta-lix En 1982 *vt.* to stumble on (*cf.* **ihnglux-ta-lix**) + **-(x̂)ta-**

igluxtaasa-lix E 1838-70 *vt.* to dash (**kitaan quganam ngaan** your foot against a stone, Matthew 4:6, A **daĝ-usa-**; Luke 4:11) + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

iglukaĝi-lix A 1860 (-gk-) *vi.* to stumble (John 11:9, E **kangula-**) + **-qaĝi-**

iglungin (*or* **iqlungin**) E 1909 (*unknown* Eap 1983) *n.pl.* proverbs (Jochelson 1918:1980, 1996)

igluqa-x̂ E 1778-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931–63, Am 1982 *n.* skin, hide, pelt, leather (*cf.* **qachx̂-**, **qachx̂i-x̂**; **lax̂taka-x̂**); skin cover (of baidarka, baidar); **igluqa-lix** E 1909, Au 1952 *vt.* to put skin on (baidarka) (A **qachx̂-u-l**) ◦ **isuĝim igluqaa** A 1950- seal skin (used for boat); **chngatum igluqangis** A 1952 sea otter pelts; **tanam sagan igluqagan atxax̂chaĝingin** En 1909 dressed land bird skins (J 64:19); **tanidix igluqaa ikangudaĝan isilgal** A 1952 the skin of their forehead being cut across (of prisoners, N.M. 3:77, *cf. ibid.* **qachx̂-a**); **dam igluqaa** Ea 1983 eyelid (**huluĝ-alux̂**); **iqyam igluqaa** E 1909, **iyĝam igluqaa** Au 1952 skin of baidarka; **Igluqan** E Tigalda 1791 Hides, *name of elderly man* (at Krenitzin I. 4); **Igluqaa Qidukax̂** Eu 1791 His Hide Was Scraped, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 52)
[[AAY **igluqaq** dehaired (seal) hide, *from Aleut*]]

igluqalĝi-na-x̂ E Tigalda 1791 *vt. in* **Alitxuun I.** (alitxun Iglok kal'ginok) Provided His Army With Hides, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 4); **Ulaan I.** (ulyan iglokal'ginak) Provided His House With Hides, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 216)

igluqaligda-l A 1952- *vi.* to clean a skin + **-ligda-**

igluqalimaĝasi-x̂ A 1936- *n.* tool (knife) for cleaning seal skins + **-limaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

igluqaasa-lix En 1978, A 1971- *vt.* to cover (**ayx̂aasimaan** a boat) with (skin) + **-usa-**

Igluqatu-s A 1950- *n.pl.* Have Lots of Leather, *name of skerries* (Atka 232) + **-tu-**

higmuĝ-ni-x̂ta- A 1860 *vt.* to harden, embitter: **kanuuĝdix higmugnix̂taasanangis** the hardness of their hearts (Mark 3:5, 16:14, *Russian* zhestokoserdiye)
[[*perhaps derived from* **hix-six**]]

igna-x̂ En 1978, A 1952 *n.* weight

ignaĝi-lakan E 1805- (*unknown* Eap 1983), A 1791-, Ab 1931 *vi. neg.* to be light (*cf.* **kayagna-lakan**); **ignaĝi-lix** Eu 1984 to be heavy (= **kayagna-lix**) ◦ **quganam ignaĝiiulax** A 1950 a light stone + **-ĝi-**

ignaĝiqadat-, ignaĝiqadasix A 1860 *vt.* to make (our sins) light + **-ĝi-qada-t-**

iignaĝiiza-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.* fairly light + **-ĝi-aaza-** (**-aada-**)

ignaati-x̂ A 1984 *n.* weight: **ignaatii** its weight + **-aat-**

ignaata-x̂ A 1973 *n.* pound + **-aat-(x̂)ta-**

ignatu-lix E 1805, Ea 1978, A 1791-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be heavy (*cf.* **kayagna-lix**); En 1978 *neg.* to be light ◦ **quganam ignatuu** A 1950 a heavy stone; **kumsilgang ignatukux̂** En 1978 I am heavy to lift + **-tu-**

ignatuni-lix A 1860 *vr.* to become heavy (Mark 14:40 of eyes, E **kayagna- -**) + **-tu-ni-**

ignatutaasa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to be overcharged with (worries etc., of heart, Luke 21:34, E **kayagna- -**) + **-tu-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

ignaachxi-x̂ E 1909-, A 1948- *n.* reedgrass, *Calamagrostis* (used as part of roof of sod house); Ea 1910 *name of person in tale* (J 32:2); E

Unalga 1791 (Ignachix) *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 6)

Ignaachxaĝi-x̂ A 1950- *n.* Where There Is Reedgrass, *name of bay* (Atka 286), **Kasami(m)-chugugan Ignaachxaĝii** (Atka 260) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

igni-lix E 1791-, A 1838-, Ab 1892, **in'gi-l** Au 1909, Abm 1931–63 *vt.* 1. to let go, let go one's hold of; to release (servant, Luke 2:29); to leave (A Matthew 4:11, E 1838 **aĝiisa-**, 1870 **iĝu-**); to let go, send away (A 1838 Matthew 14:15, 15:39, 1860 Mark 4:36, Luke 1:53, E **taka-chx̂i-**); E to drop, refuse to take (dish, J 14:8) □ **qax̂ ignikuq** A 1952 I let the fish go; **tin itkiix̂ tin in'gil anuxtaka** A 1909 thinking that she (the flying Raven) released him in order to let him drop (J 81:11)

2. to forgive □ **kuming manatxin imin ignikuqing** E 1909 I forgive you what you are doing to me; **tumaniin tunux̂taaĝun** (**tunux̂taaĝumas**) **ngiin ignida** E 1870 (A 1860) forgive us our sins

3. to put down □ **saĝanil ignilka** A 1950 put it (baby) down to sleep

(4. †**iĝni-** E 1834 to violate, disobey, *beside* to leave, abandon)

[[**ig-ni-**, Y **egte-**, I **igit-** to throw, throw away]]

ignix̂ta-lix A 1952- *vt.* to let go for a while (and then hold again); Ab 1892 to forgive; Abm 1963 *neg.* to forbid, not allow; **ignix̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* forgiveness + **-x̂ta-**

ignix̂taqadgusi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* chest of drawers (*cf.* **kamuuda-x̂**), *lit.* place for putting things put down for a while + **-x̂ta-qa-dgusi-**

igniiĝu-lix En 1948- *vi.* to look for eggs around a lake, *lit.* to wait for [birds] to put down [eggs] + **-aaĝu-**

ignila-lix A 1840 *vt.* to put down (several) (*Russian* klast') + **-la-**

igninaax̂-six E 1834 (-nax-) *vt.* to expel, drive out, *lit.* to try to send away + **-naaĝ-**

igniqadgusi-x̂ E 1832-70 *n.* bag, purse (Luke 10:4, A **isx̂atix**); 1871 shelf (*cf.* **napuulka-x̂**); En 1948 container, *lit.* place for putting things put down + **-qa-dgusi-**

igniqaĝi-x̂ En 1948 *vn.* foregiveness + **-qaĝi-**

ignisxa-lix A 1862 *vp.* to be forgiven (sins) + **-(t)-sxa-** (**-laga-**)

Ignichiina-x̂ Eu 1984 Makushin Village (Unalaska 104)

igninĝa-lix E 1978 (**-an-**) (*unknown* En 1982) *vi.* to crave

igninĝaasa-lix E 1978 (**-an-**), Ea 1983 *vt.* to crave, want very much (**kurix̂** a cigarette) + **-usa-**

ixsa-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vi.* to slacken, calm down, ease off (of wind, sea); Ea 1910 to give out (of strength, J 17:99); A to get better (of person) (*cf.* **aada-lix, haada-l**); E to loosen (of rope) (A **ixlu-l**) □ **slax̂ ixsaqlikux̂** En 1982 the wind has started (-**qali-**) to calm down; **slax̂ ixsasukux̂** En 1982 the wind is easing off fast (-**su-**, -**zu-**); **ixsanang tutakuq** A 1952 I feel getting better

ixsachx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to slacken, let go (rope) + **-chx̂i-**

ixsax̂ta-lix En 1948-, A 1973- *vi.* to have slacked off, calmed down for a while (of wind; E *also* of sick or mad person); E to be loose (of rope) + **-x̂ta-**

ixsat-, ixsas A 1973 *vt.* to quench (**taangulaan** his thirst) + **-t-**

ixsayaasi-: slam ixsayaasii En 1952 *n.* doctoring the weather (in a magic way) + **-ya-usi-**

ixsi-lix E 1909- *vt.* to unfasten, let go (*e.g.* a rope) (*cf.* **igni-lix**); A 1973- to slow down (**ayx̂aan** its speed, of boat) + **-(i)-**

Hiixsa-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (Kagalaska Island 803) [[*perhaps derived from* **hiix** oyster catcher]]

Ixsachaada-x̂ En 1950 *name of man from the ancient village Qumningin in Inanudak Bay* (Umnak 182)

ixsax̂ E 1909-, A 1952-, **ixsaĝi-x̂** En 1982, A 1984 *n.* bail, hoop-shaped handle for pot, kettle or basket; A 1791 (Ikshak) *name of tributary man* (at Chugul 712) □ **asum ixsaĝa** A 1952- pot handle; **Ixsaĝim Udaa** A 1952 Handle Bay (Atka 424)

Ixsaĝdaaĝu-x̂: Iluuĝix̂/Qagaaĝix̂ Ixsaĝdaaĝux̂ Eb 1984 Inner/Outer Iliasik Island (Belkofski 41-42) + **-daaĝu-**

Ixsax̂sxi-n Eu 1984 (Ep 1941 **-sxan**) the easternmost of the Baby Islands (Unalaska 2) + **-sxi-**

***Ixsax̂ta-x̂** E 1791, 1840 (Zap. I:164 **Iksaxtak**) Anderson Bay (Unalaska 113) + **-(x̂)ta-**

ixsx-, ixsxi-x̂ E 1834, Eu 1909, Ea 1983, **gisx-, gisxi-x̂** En 1909, A 1952-, Ab 1963 (*pl.*), **gixsxi-x̂** A 1952, **ixsi-** Au 1949 *n.* 1. rookery; **ixsxi-lix** Ep 1941 *vi.* to stay in a rookery □ **qawam ixsxa** Ea 1983, **qawa(m) gisxingis** (*pl.*) A 1952, **qavam ixsii** Au 1949 sea lion rookery; **isuĝim ixsxii** E 1909, **isuĝi(m) gisxingis** A 1952 seal rookery

2. **alaĝum gisxa** A 1909-, Ab 1931 beach; **alaĝum isxan** A 1840, **alaĝum gisxan** A 1860 *loc.* on the beach (John 21:4, E **alaĝum achidan**)

Ixsxaĝi-x̂ A 1952 *name of pinnacle* (Atka 257); **Gisxaĝi-x̂, Gixsxaĝi-x̂** A 1952- *name of rock island* (Atka 459) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

Gisxiigamagis (**Gixsxiigamagis**) A 1952- *n.pl.* Main Rookeries (Seguam Island 6) + **-iigamag-**

Ixsx̣itaqa-n Ea 1952- (1952 -sx̂-) *n.pl. name of rocks, cliff* (Akutan 60) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qa-**

ixsxi-x E 1834, Ea 1909, Eba 1952-, **hixsxi-x** E 1909, **ixsi-x** E 1834-78, En 1949-52 *n.du.* hips (J 12:7); loins, bony structure of the pelvis felt across the back (Marsh-Laughlin 1956) (A **aadu-x**); **ixsi-x̂** En 1949-52 *n.sg.* sacrum; **ixsim dakix** first posterior sacral foramina, *lit.* the eyes of sacrum, **ixsim gusxam daĝan chitaasii** sacroiliac symphysis, *lit.* attachment of the sacrum onto the pelvis (Marsh-Laughlin 1956)

iixsx̂i-x̂ A 1840 *n.* line (*Russian* stroka)

ixsx̂aĝi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* grass mat (*Russian* tserel) with open weaving + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

Ixsx̂ila-x̂ A 1952 Igitkin Point (Igitkin Island 738 - has big rocks at its tip and Igitkin Bank extends westward of it) + **-la-**

hixsikiita-x̂ Au 1949 *n.* earwax (A **tutusim qiqii**)

Ixsu-x̂ En 1976- *name of point* (Umnak 154)

ixt-, ixti-x̂ E 1805-, A 1791-, **itxi-x̂** Ab 1931–63 *n.* pit (*cf.* **hangux, asux, chaxa-x̂, umqa-x̂**); house pit; grave; **dam ixtii** A 1952 eye socket (En **dam isxaa**) ▫ **ulax̂siqaam ixcha** E 1870 the foundation of his house, *lit.* the pit of the house he built (Luke 6:48); **ulam ixtiligaa asugikun** En 1935 we dug the pit for a house, barabara (-**liga**- future); **kagignas ixtii** A 1973 refuse pit

[[*cf.* AY **igta, igte**- den, lair *etc. under* **chixti-x̂**]]

ixchaada-x̂ En 1948- *n.* small pit + **-aada-**

ixtilĝi-lix E 1870 *vt.* to provide (**ulaan** his house) with a foundation (Luke 6:49, A **hudgux̂-t-**)

ixt-

ixtula-lix En 1948-, A 1980- *vp.* to be blamed ▫ **ixtulaakazanaĝulax** A 1980 he was not responsible, *lit.* could (-**iika**-) never (-**za**- -**ulax**) be blamed + **-ula-**

ixtusa-lix En 1948-, A 1980- *vt.* to blame + **-usa-**

Ixtaqa-s En 1976- *n.pl.* (*western* **-s**) *name of beach* (Umnak 172)

[[*perhaps* **ixt-(x̂)ta-qa-s** old [house] pits]]

igu-x̂ E 1878-, A 1909-, Au 1952, Ab 1931–63 *n.* bridge of nose, **anĝusim iguu** (A 1952); **ixu(m) qagnaa** En 1950, **igu(m) qagnaa** Au 1952 nose bone, *os nasale*; **saakum igungin** En 1909 fatty crests, knoblike frontal shields of king eider; **Siichin Iguu** A 1952 *a trifurcated point named after a man with an upturned nose* (Atka 246)

[[*perhaps same word as* **igu-lix**]]

igutu-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* having a high nose + **-tu-**

igu-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909 *vt.* to take out, pull out ▫ **chayam ilaan qax̂ iguungan** Ek 1984 I'll take out a fish from the weir (fish trap); **husii iguuqaan** A 1952 take out the load (of the boat); **chxul iguda** A 1952 sponge it (water) out; **qigyal igul** Au 1909 pulled (the fox) out with a gaff (J 80:5); **Algax̂ Igunax̂** E Unimak 1791 Pulled Out The Mammal, *name of tributary man* (at I 86)

[[PEA ***niɣu-**, AY **yuu-** to disembark, take off (clothing), take out from a vessel or container, etc., CSY **igu-** to take meat out of the pot, I **niu-** to take (*vi.* to get) out of a conveyance or a container, GRI to take out, ladle out, unload, *vi.* to get out (of boat or sledge). *cf.* **iga-lix** (*perhaps* ***ig(u)-a-**)]]

iguĝi-l A 1952 *vi.* to be concave, *lit.* to have had something taken out + **-ĝi-**

igux̂ta-lix E 1978, A 1950- *vt.* to have taken out + **-x̂ta-**

iguuĝu-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vi.* & *vt.* to pull birds out of their holes (E 1909: puffins, murrelets, petrels); **Iguuĝ(um)-tugidaa** E 1791 (Merck), **Iguuĝu(m)-tugidaa** A 1840-1952 June (E **Saamlam tugidaa**, *cf.* **Chaĝaligim tugidaa, Iyuuni-x̂**) + **-aaĝu-**

iiguuĝuusi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* stick for enticing out puffin (then grab by slipping hand along top of burrow) + **-aaĝu-usi-**

igula-lix E 1870-1909 *vt.* to unload (ships, Acts 21:3; **iqyaan** his baidarka, J 65:15) + **-la-**

igulaasi-x̂ E 1909 *n.* means for unloading from a steamer or boat; En 1950 soup ladle + **-la-usi-**

igulax̂ Ea 1909-, **igula-** Ea 1909, **iixulax̂** En 1950- *n.* digging stick (of bone, *cf.* Jochelson 1925, Plate 25:1); **iixulaĝim kadaa** En 1950 bone head of digging stick with wooden handle + **-laĝ-**

iguulux̂ Ep 1941 *n.* digging stick of bone; **Igu[u]lux̂** Au 1909 Lastova Bay (Attu 1065), *probably* Place for Unloading (*Russian* **lástovyy** used for transportation and work in port) + **-aluĝ-**

iguna-, qawam igunaa Eu 1984 *n.* nose of old sea lion bull ("like pulled out"); **igunaa qangtxalix̂** old sea lion bull with bent nose + **-na**$_1$**-**

iguusi-x̂ A 1950- *n.* ladle: **qalgadam iguusii** ladle for food; **suupam iguusii** soup ladle + **-usi-**

higu-x̂ A 1952 *n.* "kind of thin bug with many legs and a sharp bill that eats into wood and is found dead in driftwood", *perhaps* shipworm

higula-, hyaagam higulaa A 1952 *vn.* driftwood with holes eaten by **higus** + **-la-**

Igudax, Igudagi-x̂ En 1976- *name of point* (Umnak 25)

[[**igu-dag-**]]

ixudix, ixudg-, ixudgi-x̂ En 1950- *n.* wind blowing past mountain (1982 **slam ixudgii**), turbulence, eddy (P. Merculieff 1981); **kiiĝuusim ixudga** (1952)/**ixudgii** (1982) windward side of mountain

igux̂ E 1834-1952, A 1840- *n.* spit, narrow point of land; **Iguĝ(im) kadan** En 1952 at Reef Point; **Adam Iguĝa** A 1840-1952 Priest's Spit (Atka 376, *cf.* 375, 663, 669)

Iguĝnu-x̂ E 1764, 1791, 1982, **Iguĝna-x̂** E 1791, Eau 1909-84 Pastryakov's Dwelling, Eider Point (Unalaska 85)

†**Egoochs(h)ac, E'chock'suck** (*probably* **Igux̂sa-x̂**) E 1778 *name of harbor near the Russian settlement of Unalaska*

Iguka-x̂ En 1950 *name of former village on Samalga Island* (Umnak 78)

igunax̂ E 1878-, **igunaaĝi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* dorsal fin of whale; **igunaĝa** E its dorsal fin

[[*possibly derived from* **igu-lix**, *the fin sticking out of the water*]]

ixusi-s A 1952 *n.pl.* lashings for tying the end pieces (**ataqi-**) to the middle piece (**udayax̂**) of the baidarka keel; *name of peninsula* (Adak 823)

[[*cf.* **igut-**; *perhaps* **ig(u)-usi-**]]

igut-, igusix E 1834-, A 1952-, Au 1909, **ixusix** En 1978- *vt.* to lengthen, make longer by adding a piece; **iguti-x̂** E 1834, Abm 1963 *vn.* piece put on, **kiilam ixutii** En 1983 end piece of keel (= **atiqii**)

[[*perhaps derived from* **igu-lix**]]

igudusa-lix E 1838-1909, **iguyusa-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to lengthen (**ngaan** it) by (one cubit, Matthew 6:27, Luke 12:25, A **ilamaasa-**); to join (**ikin** them together, J 81:4) + **-usa-**

igusx̂i-lix A 1838- 1. 1971- *vt.* to add a piece to, make longer

2. 1838 *vt.*, **ixusx̂i-lix** 1860 *vi.*, 1973 *vt.* to help, give relief to (the poor, Matthew 6:2-3, Luke 11:41, 12:33, E **sismi-**) (*cf.* **kidu-lix**) + **-sx̂i- (-lĝi-)**

igusx̂isxa-lix A 1838 *vp.* to be given relief (Matthew 6:1, E **sismilga-**) + **-sx̂i-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

igusx̂iisi-x̂ A 1840, **ixusx̂iisi-x̂** A 1860 *n.* relief, alms (Mark 10:46, E **ituĝniisix̂**) + **-sx̂i-usi-**

iguta- Ea 1909 *vn.* having as addition: **isuĝim angunagan qungan igluqagan ilaanulux igutaa** (having as anklet) the skin of the back of a big seal with a different piece added (J 41:43) + **-(x̂)ta-**

igutaasa-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to lengthen (**ngaan** it) with (J 15:7) + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

†**Iguyáq** E 1840 (*perhaps* **Iiguyaax**) Beaver Bay, inside Unga Strait (Zap. I:229)

iiguyaag-in En 1948-, **iiguyaax**, **iiguyaag-is** A 1950-2 *n.pl.* (A *also sg.*) upper piece of baidarka bow; **iiguyaagim ataqii** A 1950 front part of baidarka keel (= **changim ataqii**)
[[*cf.* **igu-x̂**, **igu-lix**, **igut-**]]

Iiguyaaglix A 1952 *name of bay* (Amlia 144) + **-lig-**

ix̂ *see* **nix̂**

hiĝ- -

hiĝni-l A 1983 *vt.* to sprain (**kitaam ixchxa** his ankle) + **-ni-**

ix̂t-, ix̂six E 1948-, **hix̂ti-l** A 1983 1. *vi.* to give way, collapse; to break, fall down (from pressure put on it) □ **kitaking ixsix gumakux** Epu 1983-4 my feet are giving way (I'm so tired that I can't stand up anymore); **stuuluĝim kuduu hix̂til akux̂ ayanax̂** A 1983 the leg of the table collapsed and it fell over

2. A *vt.* to sprain (**atx̂ung** my finger) + **-t-**

hix̂ta-l A 1983 *vi.* to be sprained (**kitaa** his foot) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ix̂tachx̂i-lix En 1948- *vt.* to make (**chaking** my hands) slip (lose the grasp) + **-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

hiix̂-six *see* **niix̂-six**

iĝa-lix E 1834 *vi.* to be afraid; *later only* **iĝa- -**
[[AAY K **ira-** to fear, be afraid; CAY **irakaa** he is amazed at it; **iranarquq** it is amazing; **irayugtuq** he is amazed; CSY **ighayugtuq** he feels aversion or disgust; **ighanaq** disgusting thing]]

iĝadgu-lix A 1840 *vr.* to begin to tremble (*Russian* vostrepetat') + **-dgu-**

iĝadgux̂ta-lix A 1840 *vr.* to be afraid; *vi.* to tremble (*Russian* trepetat') + **-dgu-x̂ta-**

iĝaduya- A 1860 (*unknown* 1971-) *vn.* danger: **iĝaduyam il anas** they were in danger (Luke 8:23, E **txidin iĝatanan**) + **-du-ya-**

iĝaĝa-lix E 1832, 1909, A 1860- *vp.* to be feared □ **Góospodax̂ iĝaĝaa** A 1860 the fear of the Lord + **-ĝa-**

iĝax̂ta-lix E 1804-, A 1838-, Ab 1931–63 *vt.* to fear, be afraid of □ **sabaakax̂ iĝax̂takux̂** A 1973 he is afraid of the dog; [**chngatux̂**] **tayaĝum saĝatulakan chulunaayulux iĝax̂tadaĝulux** En 1909 [the sea otter] is never (**-da- -ulux**) afraid of a man who does not sleep much and is not afraid of cold (J 56:35); **amgaan ayĝax̂ iĝax̂takux̂** E 1909 he is afraid of traveling by night + **-x̂ta-**

iĝax̂taniisa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to be (become) afraid of (**angaĝinas** the people, Luke 20:19) + **-x̂ta-ni-usa-**

iĝalix-six A 1840-, Abm 1963 *vi.* to be or look scared, to be timid; *neg.* to be bold □ **Pilaatam hadan iĝaliglakan qangunax̂** A 1860 went boldly into the presence of Pilate (Mark 15:43, E **iĝayngaaĝdaĝalilix**); **tukum iĝaligiiyulax tukux̂tal** A 1984 having a bold chief + **-lig-**

iĝalixsix̂ta-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-x̂s-, -ulux) *vn. neg.* boldness (*Russian* smelost') + **-lig-(x̂)si-x̂ta-**

iĝana-lix E 1826-, A 1840- *vi.* to be terrible, frightful (of person, weather, rough sea, etc.); A 1952 to give orders (of chief, N.M. 3:73, 75, 76); **iĝana-x̂** *vn.* terrible, frightful; A 1860 cruel, hard (person, Luke 19:21, E **kanuux̂tu-**, A 1838-40 **sinixtu-**), wicked (Luke 11:26, E **amqitu-**); (Ab 1963 bitter); fear, fright; danger (*cf.* **qunguĝna-x̂**) □ **wakun iliin iĝanaasaadalix** E 1833:12 being more (**-aasaada-**) terrible (horrible) than these; **slaqatum iĝanaa** A 1952 terribly bad weather; **kanuuĝing iĝanax̂ agux̂tal angalix̂** A 1952 my heart was beating terribly today, *lit.* making something terrible; **iĝanax̂ asx̂aasal** A 1952 dying with fear (N.M. 3:92); *perhaps* **Iqyam Iĝanaa** A 1791 (Ik'yam Igana) Terrible Baidarka, *name of boy* (at Kanaga 906); **Tanangin Iĝanax̂** Eu 1791 (tannagin eganax) His Islands Are Terrible, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 125); **Tutalgaa Iĝanax̂** E Umnak, A 1791 (tutal'ga Iganok) Terrible To Hear, *name of tributary men* (at Umnak 74 or 82 and Kanaga 906) + **-na$_2$-**

iĝanaachi-lix E 1974-, A 1982 *vi.* to be dreadfully, awfully (so and so); to be very big □ **adul(i)x iĝanaachikux̂** Ea 1974 (the story) is dreadfully long; **akinax̂ iĝanaachikux̂** A 1982 it is awfully hot; **tayaĝum iĝanaachii** Ep(b) 1984 a very big man; **akuud(a)n angaĝingin itux̂tal(i)x iĝanaachiisad(a)kuqing** Ep 1983 I used to (**-da-**) pity the people of there very greatly (*vt.* + **-usa-**) + **-na$_2$-*Vchi-**

iiĝanaada-x̂ E 1832-38 *n.sg.*, **iiĝanaada-n** E 1870-1948 *n.pl.* fornication, adultery, *lit.* like something terrible (*cf.* **hinga-ma-**, **ma-atuqaĝi-**); **iiĝanaada-lix** E 1834-70 *vi.* to fornicate, commit adultery; **iiĝanaadanan** E 1838 who (**-na$_1$-**) fornicate, harlots (Matthew 21:31); **tayaĝum/ayagam iiĝanaadaa** En 1950 an adulterous man/woman, adulterer/adultress + **-na$_2$-aada-**

iiĝanaadaĝi-n E 1870 *vn.pl.* harlots (Matthew 21:31) + **-na$_2$-aada-ĝi-**

iiĝanaadaasi- E 1870 *n.*: **adamchi iiĝanaadaasingin** the lusts of your father (John 8:44, A **ma-atuqaĝix̂tanangis**) + **-na$_2$-aada-usi-**

iĝanaĝiila-lix E 1870 *vp.* (be forbidden) with threat (Acts 4:17 s ugrozoyu) + **-na$_2$-ĝi-ula-**

iĝanaala-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vp.* to be intimidated, scolded + **-na$_2$-ula-**

iĝanalga-l A 1952 *vp.* to be ordered (N.M. 3:77) + **-na$_2$-lga-**

iĝanaasa-lix E 1871-, A 1952- *vt.* to intimidate (J 10:87); to scold (a child) + **-na$_2$-usa-**

iĝanaasi-s A 1860- *n.pl.* weapons (*e.g.* Luke 11:22, E **qichx̂i-**); A 1984, Ab 1963 *sg.* big knife, sword (*cf.* **qichiĝ-na-x̂**) + **-na$_2$-usi-**

iĝanaachaĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to have weapons, be armed (Luke 11:21, John 18:3, E **qichx̂aĝi-lix**) + **-na$_2$-uch-** (**-usi-**) **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

iĝanat-, slax̂ iĝanacha A 1952 *vn.* the time of the weather becoming terrible, stormy season (N.M. 3:86) + **-na$_2$-t-**

iĝanata-lix E 1832-34 *vt.* to frighten, scare, to appear terrible; Ep 1941 *vi.* to be in terror + **-na$_2$-t-(x̂)ta-**

iĝanatu-lix En 1975 *vi.* to be harsh, talk severely (of priest in sermon) + **-na$_2$-tu-**

iĝasuux̂-six E 1834-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to try to frighten, to threaten (*e.g.* Acts 4:21); A 1973- *vi.* to give a warning + ***-suuĝ-**

iĝasuuĝasa-l A 1973- *vt.* to warn (somebody) + ***-suuĝ-asa-** (**-usa-**)

iĝasu[u]x̂taasa-lix E 1870 *vt.* to threaten (**aniqdumangaan** their children) with (**Aguuĝux̂** God) (to educate the children to fear of God, fifth commandment) + ***-suuĝ-(x̂)ta-usa-**

iĝat-, iĝasix (E 1909 *rare*) A 1791-, Au 1909-52 *vt.* to scare, frighten; *vr.* to get scared, be frightened (*e.g.* Matthew 8:26, 14:30, Mark 1:27, J 81:11, E **ahma-ni-lix, hamani-lix** *vr.*); **Iĝatxaĝulax** A 1791 (Igatxogolak) Not Frightened, *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 924) + **-t-**

iĝadusa-lix E 1838 *vrt.* to be frightened by (Matthew 28:4); A 1860 to be frightened with (**iĝataachxuzax̂** great fear, Mark 4:41) + **-t-usa-**

iĝasimax̂ta-lix E 1870- *vr.*, A 1840 *vi.* to be reverential, devout, filled with awe; **iĝasimax̂ta-x̂** A 1838- *vn.* awe, reverence (1973 "afraid something is going to happen") □ **angaĝin txidin iĝasimax̂tangin** E 1870 devout people (Acts 2:5) + **-(t)-simaĝ-** (**-limaĝ-**) **-(x̂)ta-**

iĝasimax̂taala-lix E 1870, A 1839 *vp.* to be treated (pronounced) with awe (God's name; E **ngiin** by us, *passive of vrt.*) + **-(t)-simaĝ-(x̂)ta-ula-**

iĝasimax̂taasa-lix E 1861:5 *vrt.* to do reverentially + **-(t)-simaĝ-(x̂)ta-usa-**

iĝata-lix E 1870-, A 1860-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vr.* to be frightened, get scared, to be afraid (*cf.* **ahma-ni-lix, atang-ni-lix**); E 1909 *vt.* to frighten, scare (**ting** me); Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to hurry; **iĝata-x̂** E 1834, 1909, A 1860 *vn.* fear, fright; A 1840 timid (*Russian* rodkiy) □ **txidin iĝataasaadalix** E 1870 they were terribly (**-aasaada-**) afraid (Mark 4:41) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

iĝatana-lix A 1840 *vi.* to be terrible; **iĝatana-x̂** A 1840-60 *vn.* horror, terrible sight (Luke 21:11); 1860 danger (Luke 11:21), confusion (*Russian* smyateniya, Mark 13:8, E **txin suqutungnix̂tax̂**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-na$_2$-**

iĝatu-lix E 1804-34, 1909-, A 1838-, Ab 1909–31, Abm 1963 1. *vi.* to be afraid, timid, cowardly (of person); to be wild, timid, *neg.* to be tame (of animal); **iĝatu-x̂** *vn.* timid, cowardly; coward; A 1860- fear (E **iĝata-x̂**) □ **amgaan ichaatukum iĝatukux̂** E 1909 he wanted to go out in the night but was afraid; **iĝatulagada** A 1838-60 don't be afraid (Luke 1:13, E **txin iĝataaĝanax̂txin**); **iĝatum kuu akaa** A 1860 fear fell upon (*lit.* passed over) him (Luke 1:12, 1838 **iĝayum**, E **iĝatam**); **itx̂aygim agiitingis iĝatulakan** A 1952 some reindeer are tame (not timid)

2. **kanuuĝim iĝatu-kix** Au 1952 *n.du.* heart auricles (*presumably reference to tremor in fresh game*) (A **hachiika-**) + **-tu-**

†**iĝatukax̂chix** (*perhaps* ***iĝatuukax̂chi-x̂**) Ab 1892 *vn.* cowardly, timid (*Russian* truslivyy) + **-tu-iika-x̂chi-** (**-chx̂i-**)

iĝatuqatu-lix E 1870 *vi.* to be very fearful (Mark 4:40) + **-tu-qatu-**

iĝatuusa-lix E 1860, A 1860- *vt.* to be afraid to; A 1860 to fear (**hingamatas** so much, Mark 4:40); to be afraid (**ngaan** of him) for (J 19:2; 1959:81, 20 (8)) □ **Haman ahmasxaa iĝatuusanas** A 1860 they were afraid to ask him (Mark 9:32, E 1860 *likewise*, 1870 **iĝayuusanan**); **suutul aaĝaasakung iĝatuusal suqangulax** A 1950 I wanted to take it but did not dare to take it + **-tu-usa-**

iĝatuyuuĝ-lakan A 1950- *vi. neg.* to try not to be scared, to be daring + **-tu-yuuĝ-**

iĝaynga-lix E 1860- *vi.* to be respectful (= **iĝayu-lix**), to be well-behaved (as of children); **iĝaynga-x̂** E 1909 = **iĝayu-x̂**; A 1840- *neg.* to be not afraid, be bold ("taking risks") □ **iĝayngaaĝdaĝalilix Pilaatam hadan qangulix** E 1860-70 went boldly (*lit.* although being respectful) into the presence of Pilate (Mark 15:43) + ***-ynga-**

iĝayngaĝa-n Eu 1910 (-gan) *vpn.pl.* honor: **Iĝayngaĝan aslitax̂** honorable, *lit.* worthy of honor (of being honored) (in letter, J 39) + ***-ynga-ĝa-**

iĝayngax̂ta-lix Eu 1909-10 *vt.* to respect: **Txin iĝayngax̂tax̂** Yours respectfully, *lit.* respecting you (end of letter, J 37:45, 38:28); **Iĝayngax̂taasaadang** My most (**-aasaada-**) honorable (at the beginning of letter, J 38) + ***-ynga-x̂ta-**

iĝayngaala-lix E 1870- *vp.* to be shown awful respect, to be venerable □ **Hamaya iĝayngaalalix asla amaagan hamatikux̂ anaĝulux** 1870 nobody dared ask him, *lit.* being shown awful respect, nobody asked him (John 21:12) + ***-ynga-ula-**

iĝayngana-lix E 1978- *vi.* to be respectable, honorable; **iĝayngana-x̂** *vn.* respect □ **ukuĝaa iĝaynganakux̂** En 1978 he looks respectable; **iĝaynganax̂ tutalix txin ayakuqing** Ep 1983 I ask you respectfully, *lit.* feeling respect + ***-ynga-na$_2$-**

iĝayngani-lix En 1909 *vt.* to embarrass (J 50:17) + ***-ynga-ni-**

iĝaynganichx̂i-lix En 1948 [*vt.*] to be awed (to make feel embarrassed) + ***-ynga-ni-chx̂i-**

iĝaynganix̂ta-lix En 1983 *vr.* to be embarrassed (temporarily) + ***-ynga-ni-x̂ta-**

iĝaynganix̂taasa-lix En 1935 *vrt.* to be embarrassed by, sorry for (another's bad luck) + ***-ynga-ni-x̂ta-usa-**

iĝaynganiisa-lix E 1909-36 *vrt.* to become afraid or nervous for (*e.g.* her child, possibly to be killed, J 35:3) + *-**ynga-ni-usa-**

iĝayngaasa-lix E 1870 *vt.* to dare not (for awe) ◘ **Muyisiiyax̂ iĝataasaadam sux̂takuu malix, ukuĝaa iĝayngaasaqaa** Moses was taken by a great fright and dared not look at Him (Acts 7:32) + *-**ynga-usa-**

iĝayu-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vi.* to be respectful, humble, to behave well (child); **iĝayu-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* humble; A 1838 awe (Acts 2:43), 1860-2 respect + *-**yu-**

iĝáyudgux̂ta-lix A 1840 *vr.* to fear, be frightened + **-yu-dgu-x̂ta-**

iĝayuĝiisa-lix A 1862 *vt.* to use (the name of God) with great caution (awe) + **-yu-ĝi-usa-**

iĝayux̂si-lix Ea 1909 (-xsi-) *vr.* to become ashamed; *vrt.* to become ashamed for (**adaan** her father, J 20:1) + **-yu-x̂si-**

iĝayux̂ta-lix E 1826-, A 1838-, Abm 1963 *vt.* to respect, be in awe of; A 1838 to honor (his parents, Matthew 15:6, E **sam-ta-**) + **-yu-x̂ta-**

iĝayuula-lix E 1870 *vp.* to be feared, respected: **awaaĝin iliin amaagan iĝayuulalix asla hadangin aĝakux̂ anaĝulux** nobody outside the group dared to join them (Acts 5:13; *cf.* **iĝayngaala-lix**) + **-yu-ula-**

iĝayuna- 1. A 1840 **Aguuĝum iĝayunaa** *vn.* the fear of God; **Atxaĝayam iĝayunaa** the terrible judgment

2. **iĝayuna-l** A 1984, Ab 1963 *vi.* to be abundant, much (*cf.* **hasi-na-lix, qala-ĝi-lix**); **iĝayuna-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* much, more ◘ **qas hingaan udam nagan iĝayunakus** (= **hasinakus**) A the fish are abundant in that bay + **-yu-na**$_2$-

iĝayunaasa- A 1860 *vt.* to be terrible with or by: **tunum alqutax̂ iĝayunaasangis** what terrible words (John 6:60); **huzus Aguuĝum iĝayunaasananginiin txidin quumalix̂tanas** all the people were amazed at the mighty power of God, *lit.* what God is terrible by (Luke 9:43, E **Aguuĝum alĝunaasii**) + **-yu-na**$_2$**-usa-**

iĝayuniisa-lix A 1838 *vrt.* to be frightened by (Matthew 28:4, E **iĝadusa-**) + **-yu-ni-usa-**

iĝayuusa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to fear, feel shy before; to respect, be respectful toward (person, the church) ◘ **aman ayaĝax̂ asix saĝalaaĝanaan usiiĝan anuxtakum, amiin iĝayuusalix ahlikux̂** 1909 he wanted to take on board (in his baidarka) the woman he had slept with last night, but he still felt shy before his uncle (J 50:30) + **-yu-usa-**

iĝayutu-l A 1984 *vi.* to feel awe (**txin alĝutal**) + **-yu-tu-**

***iĝayuugna-** Am 1963 (ĭgayúgnayit) *vi.* to be timid + **-yuug-na**$_2$- (*or* **-na**$_1$-)

hiĝa-lix *see* **hi-lix**

Iĝada-x̂ Eu 1909, **Iĝaya-x̂** Au 1909 *name of man in tale* (J 83)

iĝadaĝa-x̂ 1. A 1948-, Ab 1892 *n.* starfish (E **alaĝum sdaa**); **iĝadaĝam qangis** A 1952 crabs, *lit.* starfish's food

2. **Iĝadaĝa-x̂** E 1840 (Zap. 1:269 Iggadágiq), Ea 1909, **Igadaĝa-x̂** Ea 1952, 1983 *name of man in tale, who discovered* **Tanax̂-Amix̂**, St. Paul Island (J 9:55); Ea 1910 *name of person in tale* (J 31:1)

3. **Iĝadáĝax** (*probably* = **-ĝax̂**) E 1840 monster, scarecrow (*Russian* strashilishche), made of grass with a man inside, acting together with the even more frightful **Qugalitalix** (*see under* **quga-x̂**) at a theatrical performance (**ukamax̂**, Zap. 2:86) [[*possibly* **iĝa-dag-a-** had for fright]]

hiĝaaĝu-x̂ A 1973- (1952 **hiĝaaĝi-x̂**) *n.* burr (of knife)

hiĝaax̂tu-l A 1984 *vi.* to be burr-edged + **-tu-**

iĝama- -

[[*cf.* CI **niq-tuq-**, GRI **nersor-** to praise]]

iĝamaĝa-x̂ A 1862 *vpn.* (the icons are worthy of) being honored + **-ĝa-**

iĝamax̂ta-l A 1951- *vt.* to like (a person, an activity) ◘ **uchigilgaa iĝamax̂tazaq** I like to swim + **-x̂ta-**

iĝamax̂taala-lix A 1862 *vp.* to be honored with: **alqutas ngiin iĝamax̂taalaaĝin ingaaĝis** what are they (the icons) to be honored with, how are they to be honored? + **-x̂ta-ula-**

iĝamana-lix E 1805-, A 1950-, **ix̂am(a)na-lix** Ebaun 1952- *vi.* to be good (of person, object); nice (well-behaved or good-looking); useful, fit; calm (of sea); to be well (feel good); En 1910 to do well, be successful (J 70:21); **iĝamana-lakan** *vi. neg.* to be bad, ugly, in bad condition; **iĝamana-x̂** E 1826-, A 1840-, Ab 1892, Au 1909, **ix̂amana-x̂** E 1805- *vn.* good, etc.; *neg.* bad, A 1984 devil ◘ **aniqdum iĝamanaa** A 1950 a good, nice child; **iĝamanalix samikux̂** E 1909 he is good at reading, he reads well; **staaral iĝamanalakax̂** A 1952 (the boat) is old and in bad condition; **ukuĝaan iĝamanakux̂** A 1950, **ukuĝaan ix̂amnakux̂** Ea 1983 you are good-looking; **ix̂amnakux̂t(xi)n ukaaĝ(a)kux̂txin** Eu 1984 I'm glad you are coming in, *lit.* you are good, you come in (said to visitor); **qilam iĝamnaa** E 1878, **qilam iĝamanaa** A 1950 good morning (salutation); **ayx̂amaan iĝamanax̂ malgakux̂** A 1973 it is good (weather) for traveling; **iĝamanax̂ tutaqalikuq** A 1952 I feel well now; **iĝamanaaguzalakaq** A 1950 I'm not very (**-iiguza-**) well + **-na**$_2$-

iĝamanachx̂i-lix E 1909, **ix̂amnachx̂i-lix** Ea 1983, Ep 1981 *vt.* to like (object, person), *lit.* to think to be good + **-na-chx̂i-**

ix̂amnaada-lix En 1978 *vi.* to be good, nice + **-na-aada-**

iĝamanax̂six̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* piety (Russian blagochestiye), *lit.* making of good + **-na-x̂si-x̂ta-**

ix̂amnax̂ta-lix Ek 1984 *vi.* to be pleasant, welcome: **ix̂amnax̂takux̂tx(in)-ii, chaayuudaamin** nice to see you, please have tea (said to visitor) + **-na-x̂ta-**

ix̂amnaala-lix En 1978, **iĝamanaala-l** A 1952 *vp.* to be treated well + **-na-ula-**

iĝamanaqada-l A 1952- *vi.* to be no more good, to be rotten (of fish) + **-na-qada-**

iĝamanaasa-lix E 1909, A 1952-, **iĝamnaasa-**

lix Ep 1983, **ix̂amnaasa-lix** Ea1983 *vt.* to be good, nice, friendly to, to treat well ▫ **ting iĝamanaasal ngus tunux̂tanax̂** A 1952 he talked to me in a friendly way, *lit.* being friendly to me; **iĝamanaasakuun** A 1952 you are welcome (to it)! + **-na-usa-**

iĝamanat-, iĝamanas A 1973- *vt.* to make nice; *vr.* to become nice (**slax̂** the weather) ▫ **imlichix itxul iĝamanas qilax̂sis** they combed their hair nicely (making it nice) in the morning + **-na-t-**

iĝamanadusi-s A 1860 *n.pl.* means for making (**chiqimaan** the earth) good, manure, fertilizer (Luke 13:8) + **-na-t-usi-**

iĝamanaya-lix E 1909 *v[r].* to smarten oneself up (*Russian* prikhorashivat'sya), *lit.* to try to make [oneself] better + **-na-ya-**

iĝamanayaala-x̂ A 1860 *vpn.* what (**chiqimaan** the earth) is made good with, manure, dung (Luke 14:35) + **-na-ya-ula-**

ix̂chi-x̂ E 1909-, A 1791-, Ab 1931 *n.* worm (any kind), *e.g.* **tanam ix̂chingin** Ep 1941, **tanam ix̂chingis** A 1952- earthworms, angleworms; **alaĝum nuĝigan ix̂chii** Ep 1941 nereid worm; **qam ix̂chingis** A 1952 intestinal worms in fish; **agalum ix̂chii** A 1948 pulp of tooth; **Ix̂chix̂** A 1791 (Ixchix, Ixchak) *name of tributary men* (at Amlia 202, Chugul 712, Kanaga 905)

ix̂chidĝi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* earthworm + **-dgi-**

ix̂chiidux̂sxa-lix Eun 1984 *vp.* to be numb, to tingle, "has needles in it" (of arm, foot) (= **aĝdux-six**) + *-**Vduĝ-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

ix̂chivichiiya-x̂, atx̂um ix̂chivichiiyaa Au 1952 *n.* cuticle of fingernail; **kivlam ix̂chivichiiyaa** duodenum (*uncertain identification*) + **-vichiiya-**

ix̂da-x̂, iglagim ix̂daa En 1950 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* 1. point of spear for duck (*different from* **sax̂siida-x̂**)
2. = **miĝda-x̂** 2.

ix̂daĝiilux̂ En 1950 *n.* hole (in shaft) for point + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

iĝdaluki-lix E 1870, 1909, (**ix̂dalu-** E 1834, Ep 1941), **ix̂dalki-lix** En 1948- *vi.* to limp, to be lame, crippled (A **iix̂i-lix**, *e.g.* Mark 9:45); **ix̂daluki-x̂** E 1834, Epn 1941-, **iĝdaluki-x̂** E 1870 *vn.* limping, lame ▫ **angaĝim iĝdalukii** E 1909 a limping person
[[**ix̂-da-***-**luki-**, *cf.* **iix̂i-lix**]]

iĝdux-six A 1840-, Ab 1931, **iyĝux-s** Au 1909 *vi.* to decay, rot (E **six̂t-**); A 1950- to rust; **iĝdux** A 1838-40 *vn.* decay (Acts 2:27, E **six̂ti-x̂**); **ix̂dux** A 1838 rust (Matthew 6:19, E **siĝda-x̂**, *cf.* **iti-x̂**); Ab 1892 rotten wood ▫ **qalgadam iĝdugdagan kugaan** A 1860 for food that (**-da-** usually) decays, goes bad (John 6:27, E **siĝda-**); **ulam akiix̂cha iĝdukalil** A 1952 the house begins (**-qali-**) to rot along the ground
[[**iĝ-dug-**, *cf.* **ix̂i**$_2$**-lix, ix̂nu-lix**]]

iĝduxt-, txin iĝduxs A 1973 *vr.* to get rotten (of grass) + **-t-**

iĝduxta-x̂ A 1909-, Ab 1963, **iyĝuxta-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* rotten; A 1950- rusty; **iĝduxta-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be rusty (E **iti-tu-lix**); **iĝyuxta-** Am 1963 to be rotten ▫ **[h]yaagam iyĝuxtaa** Au 1909 rotten wood + **-(x̂)ta-**

ix̂i-lix En 1948- *vt.* to bend back (feet), to bend (arms) toward the body (= **ingsi-lix**) ▫ **uguxtxin ix̂ida** 1952 bend your joints = stoop, duck, crouch (while hunting)
[[*probably from* **hiĝ-** -]]

ix̂i-lix A 1860- *vt.* to tear down (barns, Luke 12:18, E **six̂i-**); to uncover, take the grass off (**kamu-x̂** the roof of a sod house); 1860 to destroy (the temple, Mark 14:58, E **unga(t)-, ungalaasa-**)
[[*cf.* **iĝdux-six**]]

ix̂isxa-lix A 1840 (-x-) *vp.* to be broken through (*Russian* prolomit' *vt.*) + -(**t**)-**sxa-** (**-lga-**)

iix̂i-lix A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to limp (E **iĝdaluki-lix**); **iix̂i-x̂** A 1840-60, Abm 1963 *vn.* limping, lame (E **iĝdaluki-x̂**) ▫ **iix̂il aygaxs** A 1950 to walk limping
[[*cf.* **iĝdaluki-lix** *and* Y **irir-** - to be tilted; CAY **iria-** to waddle when walking; CSY **ighellegh-yiqe-** to limp; AI **iĝiiḷuk-** to wriggle]]

iĝidĝi-x̂ (*possibly* **hiĝidĝi-x̂**) A 1840 *n.* leg (from knee to foot); **uliigim iĝidĝii** bootleg (*cf.* **kudu-x̂**)
[[**iĝi-dĝi-**]]

†**Iĝik** (*perhaps* **Iĝi-x̂**) E 1871 *name of mountain on the outer part of Kupreanof Peninsula* (Ivanovskoy mys, *cf.* Zap. I 230, the eastern border of the Aleut territory)

iĝix̂-six̂ A 1791-1840 *vi.* to be thin, slender (of round objects); [**imlim**] **iĝiĝa** A 1780 thin [hair] (E **hana-tu-lakan**)

iĝiĝida-l A 1952- *vi.* to be thin, slender (of round objects, *the opposite of* **tumta-tu-l**) (E **aantuudlakan**) ▫ **karandaasim iĝiĝidaa** a thin, round pencil + **-da-**

iĝiĝidat-, txin iĝiĝidas A 1973- *vr.* to become thin, thinner (as of upper part of stalk of plant) + **-da-t-**

iĝiĝidaati-i A 1980 *n.* its thinness + **-da-aat-**

iĝila-x̂, iĝilu-l *see under* **nix̂**

iĝiya-x̂ A 1952, **iĝiiya-x̂** A 1952-, †**iĝaya-x̂** Ab 1963 *n.* wet mud (as on the bottom of a lake) (E **tux̂ulku-x̂**)
[[CSY Menovshchikov 1954 **ighyaq** wet mud]]

iĝiyatu-l A 1952, **iĝiiyatu-l** A 1973- *vi.* to be or get muddy (of creek after rain); **iĝíyatu-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* muddy + **-tu-**

iĝla- -

iĝlaangu-lix A 1840- *vi.* to joke, "be kidding around" (= **kaagnanaax̂-s**, *cf.* **kag-** -) + *-**Vngu-**

iĝlaangux̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* joker + *-**Vngu-x̂ta**$_3$**-**

iĝlayugna-lix A 1936- *vi.* to be funny ▫ **iĝlayugnaaguzahlii haqakux̂** he is becoming still more (**-iiguza-hli-**) funny + **-yug-na-**

iĝlayuxta-l A 1973- *vt.* to make fun of, find funny + **-yug-(x̂)ta-**

hiĝni-l *see* **hiĝ- -**

ix̂nu-lix En 1948- (*unknown* Eau 1983-4) *vi.* to stink (= **chakna-nu-lix**) [[**ix̂-nu-**, *cf.* **iĝdux-six**]]
ix̂nutxalix̂ta-ku-x̂ En 1948 *vi.* it has started to stink + **-t-qali-x̂ta-**

ix̂sa-lix E 1948- *vi.* to hear a strange noise from outside (as when camping), to be scared by the sound of something unknown; **ix̂sa-x̂** En 1950 *vn.* noise from outside; Ep 1983 surprise ▫ **angalkingaan inaqaad(a)ng akuq(i)ngaan ix̂salaaĝ(a)naqing** Eu 1984 last night I was all alone and got scared by a noise
ix̂sax̂ta-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to be scared by something heard but not seen; Ep 1983 *vt.* to be surprised at (something) + **-x̂ta-**
ix̂sax̂taasa-lix En 1948- *vt.* to be frightened of (something heard): **ix̂sax̂taasaq(a)daaqaan** stop (**-qada-**) being frightened of it + **-x̂ta-usa-**
ix̂saasa-lix En 1982 *vt.* to be frightened by (something heard but not seen) + **-usa-**

hix̂sa-lix *see* **hax̂sa-lix**

ix̂saax̂-six E 1909- *vi.* to be brutalizing (of person, dog); **ix̂saagmang aslaan** E 1860 *vn.* at the time of their mutiny (Mark 15:7)
ix̂saaĝaĝi- E 1833:39 *vn.* (men) doing torture (*translates* enemy) + **-aĝi- (-ĝi-)**
ix̂saaĝala-lix En 1982, A 1973 *vp.* to be tortured, tormented ("knocked down, struck to death"); A 1840 to be punished; **ix̂saaĝala-x̂** E 1860-70 *vn.* persecution (Mark 10:30, A **inaayu-x̂**); A 1838-39 torture, torment (Matthew 18:34), 1840 punishment: **ix̂saaĝalax̂-ngaan asx̂adulalix** to be punished with death, be executed; **asx̂am ix̂saaĝalanaa** capital punishment + **-ala-**(**-ula-**)
ix̂saaĝasa-lix En 1948-, A 1973 *vt.* to torture, torment; A 1837- to punish ▫ **ix̂saax̂sakan asx̂atikung** En 1982 I tortured it (knocked it down) to death + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)
ix̂saaĝasi-x̂ A 1837 *n.* punishment + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)
ix̂saax̂taqaĝi-n E 1860 *vn.pl.* rebels (Mark 15:7, A **haĝ-dug-ni-x̂ta-s**) + **-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**
ix̂saax̂taasa-lix En 1982 *vt.* to torment for a while + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

Iĝzangtusi-x̂ A 1952 *name of bight* (Atka 574)

ix̂si- - (*possibly* **hix̂si- -**) A 1840
ix̂sichx̂inaax̂-six *vt.* to try to convince (*perhaps* = **hix̂sachx̂inaax̂-six** to try to make understand) + **-chx̂i-naaĝ-**
ix̂siya-lix *vt.* to admonish, exhort; **ix̂siya-x̂** *vn.* admonition, exhortation + **-ya-**

ix̂su-x̂ *see* **nix̂su-x̂**

ix̂suĝ-átxa A 1840 *vt. imper.2.p.pl. +3.p.sg.* reprove him (*Russian* zhurnit')

(h)ix̂t- *see* **hiĝ- -**

hix̂ta-lix *see* **hi-lix**

Iix̂tagaĝiida-x̂ A 1952 *name of bight* (Adak 884) [[**i(i)x̂tag-aĝi-aada-x̂**, *perhaps from* **ix̂t(u)g-**: where there is eating of raw fish]]

ix̂tux-six E 1909-, **ix̂txi-l** A 1973- *vi.* to eat raw food (especially fish) (*cf.* **chumlax-six**); A *vt.* to eat raw (**qax̂** fish); A 1952 *vi.* to be raw (of fish); **ix̂tux** E 1909, **ix̂txi-x̂** Eu 1984, A 1791- *vn.* raw, raw food; **qam ix̂txii** A 1950- raw fish ▫ **ix̂txiitut?** A 1973 do you want (**-aatu-**) to eat raw fish?
ix̂txida-x̂ E 1909, Ea 1983 *vn.* raw; **qam ix̂txidaa** 1909 raw fish + **-da-**
ix̂tikda-x̂ En 1983-4 *vn.* raw ▫ **ix̂tikdangin kayux qalgadan awa** they are eaten raw too + **-kda-**
ix̂tiqali-x̂ (*perhaps for* **ix̂txiqali-x̂**) En 1979 (P. Merculieff) *n.* wet, moist (not dried) fish or meat + **-qali-**
ix̂txiquli-s A 1984 *n.pl.* fish to be eaten raw + **-quli-**

iĝu-lix E 1804-, A 1838-60 (*from* E) *vt.* to leave, go away from (A, Au **aĝiisa-lix**); to abandon (*e.g.* Acts 2:27); to leave behind, forget (object); to leave behind, outrun (person); *vi.* to leave, go away (**waagan** from here) (A, Au **aga-lix**) ▫ **wakun hadangiin tayaĝux̂ adaan kayux anaan iĝuuĝan aĝnax̂** E 1860-70 for this reason a man will leave his father and mother (Mark 10:7, A **aĝiisaakakux̂**); **txin iĝukuqing** Ea 1983 I outrun you, beat you (in race); **[h]ingaagan iĝuda** E 1804 go away from there
iĝuchx̂i-lix E 1826 En 1983 *vt.* to make or let leave: **waagan angamadan liisnax̂ iĝuchx̂isxadaq(aĝ)ulux ax̂tadakux̂** (in the early days) one (**-sxa-** *vp.*) did not let people leave from here to other places very much + **-chx̂i-**
iĝudgu-lix Ea 1952- *vt.* to take away (people from a place) + **-dgu-**
iĝux̂taasa-lix E 1870 *vt.* to postpone, defer (**hamakun maqangin** their case, Acts 24:22) + **-x̂ta-usa-**
iĝuula-lix Ek 1982 *vp.* to be taken away: **amaagan iĝuulal(ix)** False Pass **ngiin agulalix** Southeastern Alaska **adan uyaalaqan** from there we were taken away (they left with us) past False Pass and brought to Southeastern Alaska + **-ula-**
iĝut-, iĝusix E 1832- *vt.* to take away (*e.g.* **quganax̂ hingaagan** the stone from there, John 11:39) (A **aga-t-**) + **-t-**
iĝudusi- E Sanak 1791 *n. in* **Iĝanam Iĝuducha** (eganam Iguducha) Removal Of Danger (?), *name of boy* + **-t-usi-**
iĝusxa-lix E 1834- *vp.* to be taken away, carried away ▫ **qalugingin kugaan iĝusxakum** … En 1952 the blankets were carried away [by a wave] from upon her + **-(t)-sxa- (-lga-)**

iĝux̂-six A 1838-40, **ix̂ux̂-six** A 1860-2 *vt.* to bury (body, *e.g.* Matthew 8:21, 14:12, E **tana-t-**, **isxa-t-**, **taxsa-**); **ix̂uĝ-is** A 1840 *vn.pl.* buried treasure (*Russian* klad)
ix̂uĝaĝiilux̂ A 1840 *n.* storeroom (*Russian* kladovaya) + **-aĝiiluĝ-** (**-ĝiiluĝ-**)

Hiiĝutaaĝa A 1909 *name of person in tale* (J 76) [[*perhaps* **hi-iiĝuta-iiĝ-a** to be called again]]

ika *demonstrative* right over there (in front), across there 1. **ika** A 1971-; *abs.sg.* **ikan** E 1978-, A 1950; *rel.* **ikaan** E 1984, A 1971; *pl.* **ikakus** A 1950- ▫ **Ikan Udax̂** En 1982–84 The Bay Over There (across over from the village, Umnak 116); **Ikaan Angadaa** Eb 1984 The Side of Over There (beach with camp, Belkofski 51); **ikakus ayagas qasikus** A 1950 the women over there (at a little point across the bight) are fishing

2. *loc.* **ikangun** E 1978, **ikangus** A 1909, **ikang** A 1950-, Au 1952 right over there; *abl.* **ikaagan** E 1978, **ikaax** A 1971- from over there [[Y **ika**, I **ikka** over there, across there; CAY **ikna** the one over there, *etc.*]]

ikaaĝa-lix E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909 *vi.* to be over, come to an end (of time) (*cf.* **ina-lix**); E *aux.v.* to do to the end ▫ **qan'gix̂ ikaaĝakux̂** A 1952 the winter is over; **siching chasix̂ ikaaĝal algidim hatix̂ minuutax̂ agikux̂** A 1950 it is twenty past four, *lit.* four hours being over twenty minutes pass; **ataqan angalim ilan qichikan ikaagdaqang** En 1983 in one day I used to (**-da-**) walk all around it (an island) + **-uuĝa-**

ikaaĝax̂ta-lix En 1978 *vi.* to lie or go across + **-uuĝa-x̂ta-**

ikaaĝax̂taasa-l A 1952- *vt.* to go across: **isigan naga alaĝum ikaaĝax̂taasakuu** across the chasm there goes ocean water (N.M. 3:57) + **-uuĝa-x̂ta-usa-**

ikaaĝaasa-lix En 1948 *vt.* [to go across with]; Am 1982 to bring here + **-uuĝa-usa-**

ikaaĝat-, ikaaĝasix E 1909-, Au 1909 *vt.* to end, finish (**awatxin** E, **avat** Au his work, **tunutxin** his words); En 1948- to take across ▫ **waya ikaaĝasxaax̂tukux̂** En 1935/36 now we (**-sxa-** *vp.*) finished it (the year) again (**-iix̂tu-** = **-iiĝuta-**) + **uuĝa-t-**

Ikaaĝina-x̂ E 1909- Sarana Bay (Akutan, Krenitzin Islands 107); **Ikaaĝin(a)m aaliicha** Ea 1983 the landing place in Sarana Bay + **-uuĝi-na**$_1$**-**

Ikalĝa E 1765–91, **Ikalĝan** [*loc.*] E 1909- Chernofski Village (Unalaska 125); **Ikalĝi[i]n** E 1909, **Ikalĝangiin** E 1909-52 the people of Chernofski + **-lĝ-a**

ikalta-lix En 1948 *vi.* [to pay a visit over there] + **-hlita-**

ikama- A 1971- *aux.v.* to do over there + **-ma-**

ikaanu-lix E 1978, A 1952-, Am 1982 *vi.* to go over there; (A *also* **iikaanu-l**) to lie across; **ikaanuu** A 1952 *vn.* its cross piece (of stretcher) ▫ **hyaagax̂ agitaadaam kugan iikaanukux̂** A 1952 the [one] log lies crosswise on the other + **-uunu-**

ikaanut-, ikaanusix E 1909-, A 1952- (*also* **iikaanus**), Au 1909 *vt.* to put crosswise (*e.g.* in a boat); E 1978 *vr.* to go crosswise (of log) + **-uunu-t-**

ikanga-n A 1984, Ab 1963 *rel.n.loc.* on the other side (**chiĝanam** of the river); **ikanga-lix** En 1981 (P. Merculieff -lga- *vp.*) *vt.* to top over, make overflow + **-nga-**

ikangudaĝan E 1978, A 1952 *adv.* (moving) over there; across ▫ **tanidix ikangudaĝan isax̂tal** A 1952 their forehead being cut across (N.M. 3:77) + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

ikayaa A 1971- *deict.* over there it is + **-y-a-**

ika- - (play, *cf.* **mika-lix**)

†**íkadálunax̂** Am 1963 *n.* playing ground (*perhaps* **ika-da-aluĝi-x̂**)

†**ikɔla-lix** E 1834 *vt.* to play with something (*perhaps* **ikaala-**, **ika-ula-** *vp.*)

hika (E 1909- **ika**) *demonstrative* up there, right up there 1. **ika** E 1909, **hika** A 1971-; *abs.sg.* **hikan** E 1834-, A 1950-, Au 1909 the one right up there; *rel.* **ikaan** E 1909, **hikaan** A 1971-; *pl.* **hikakus** A 1971- ▫ **wan aĝadax̂ ika** Eu 1909 the sun up there (J 34:46); **hikan kiiĝuusim chugum hadan hikang anaa hangal** A 1952 climbing up on that mountain which is there (up there) on the north side (N.M. 3:12)

2. *loc.* **hikang** A 1950-, Au 1952 right up there; *abl.* **[h]ikaagan** E 1834-, **hikaax** A 1952- from up there [[CSY **pika**, I **pikka** up there, upriver; CAY **pik-na** the one up there, *etc.*]]

ikama-lix E 1909, **hikama-l** A 1909- *aux.v.* to do up there ▫ **alqulix ikamakux̂?** E what is he doing up there? + **-ma-**

ikamadgi-lix E 1909 *vi.* to stand up (of dry seal hair) (*cf.* **higidgi-l**) + **-ma-dgi-**

ikamadgit-, ikamadgisix E 1909 *vt.* to make stand up; *vr.* to stand up (of hair) ▫ **sxiigaatuu aqalix kamgigan imlingin txin ikamadgihnax̂** En 1909 he got homesick and the hair of his head stood up (J 57:24) + **ma-dgi-t-**

ikamaanut-, ikamaanusix E 1909, **hikamaanus** Au 1909 *vt.* to place across over: **tavsugan il hiiyukakin hikamaanus** putting his bill across over in her cheek-folds (of Raven, J 82:31; En 1950 *explained as* right alongside) + **ma-uunu-t-**

hikangudaĝan A 1952- *adv.* upward there + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

hikaya-ngis A 1950- *deict.pl.*: **hikayangis qixyam kugan** right up there they are, on the shelf + **-y-a-**

ika-x̂ En 1949- *n.* a "monument" (**paamatnikax̂**) in Nikolski Village, also called Adam's house and "totem pole" (Marsh 1949): a small house like a box with the stump of a pole in it – once a very high pole, destroyed by early Russians, with disastrous effect for them; the monument is supposed not to be damaged

hika- E 1791 (Merck): †**hikān** [his own] water container (*German* wassergeschirr), put broken in the grave together with the deceased's baidarka and spears

ika-lix Ea 1909-52 (1909 *also* **hika-lix**), Ep 1983 (*unknown* Eaun 1983-4) *vt.* to revenge (**laan** his son; an injury, J 8:41); *vr.* to take revenge (En, A **aki-lix**); **hika-** E 1861:11 to defend oneself [[*probably by metathesis from* **aki-lix**]]

ikaasa-lix, hikaasa-lix Ea 1909 *vt.*, *vrt.* to take revenge on ○ **kingiim ngaan aalax Kanaaĝix hikaasakux̂** he took revenge on two Kodiak men for his younger brother, he killed two Kodiak men in revenge for his younger brother

ika- -

ikachx̂i-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to jump on the waves (of boat) + **-chx̂i-**

ikat-, ikasix En 1948- *vi.* to pitch (of boat, ship) + **-t-**

ikachu-lix Ek 1982 *vt.* to bump into (somebody)

ikachuusa-lix Ekp 1982-3 *vt.* to bump (**kamgiin iganamaan** his head in the cliff) + **-usa-**

ikaxt-, ikaxs A 1984 *vt.* to break (**kamgii** its head, neck, of fish) (*cf.* **hiqu-t-**)
||*perhaps cf.* CSY **iike-** to remove, unfasten; SPI **nigit-** to get out of adjustment; NAI **nikit-** to have been made uneven; CI to move; GRI to shift, change position||

Ikaaĝu-x̂ En 1976- *name of point, a hill* (Umnak 69)
||*perhaps derived from* **ika** *or* **hika**||

Ikaakanga-x̂ E 1909- *name of observation hills* (Umnak 122, **waaĝix̂**, *closer to the village, and* **sakaaĝix̂**)
||*probably from* **Ikaa(n)-Kangaa** the top of the one across there, *cf.* **Ikan Udax̂**, Umnak 116||

ikalqu-x̂ Eb 1909 (1871 †**ákkilkuk**) *n.* ring finger, fourth finger (cf. **atx̂u-x̂**)

ikanastaasi-x̂ En 1982 *n.* iconostasis
||*from Russian* **ikonostás** iconostasis||

Ikazaga A 1950- *name of village site* (Atka 505); **Ikazagan yaaĝa** the point of I. (506); **Ikazagan yangis** the reefs of I. (507)
||**ika-zag-a**, *cf.* **ika**||

Ikata-n E 1909-, **Ikatu-x̂** E 1840, A 1952 Ikatan Peninsula (formerly an island, Zap. I:220, 247), Unimak Island

ikatuudax-six Eau 1983-4 *vi.* to look fixedly, for a long time in one direction

ikatuudaxsa-lix Ea 1983, **ikutuudangasa-lix** E 1870, **ikutuudangsa-lix** En 1984 *vt.* to look fixedly at ○ **hamakux ikutuudangasalix ukux̂tanax̂** 1870 he looked fixedly (*Russian* pristal'no) at the two (Acts 3:5) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

hikaya-x̂ E 1791 (Pallas hiekajak), **ikaya-x̂** Eaun 1840- (*unknown* En 1982), **hmiikaaya-x̂** A 1952-, Au 1952 red sculpin, red Irish lord, *Hemilepidotus himilepidotus* (*cf.* **kaalagaada-x̂**)

Hmiikaayaĝu-s A 1952 *name of islets* "Having Lots of Red Sculpin" (Adak 875) + **-ĝu-**

hikdu-l A 1952 *v[t].* to tie the **unaĝdas** (the lower longitudinal ribs in a baidarka)

ikdu[u]si-n En 1948 *n.pl.* baleen tyings for wrapping ribs; **hikduusi-x̂** A 1952 string for tying the **unaĝdas** + **-usi-**

hiki-lix E 1833-, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to disappear, drop out of sight; to get lost; E 1838-70 to be ruined (skins, Matthew 9:17, Luke 5:37, A **maĝa-qada-**) ○ **itx̂aygix̂ qiigas ilan changakum hikikux̂** A 1952 the reindeer went in between the grass and disappeared
||CAY **peke-** to make a movement which attracts notice, to stir; **pekete-** to move, to walk, to work, CSY to shovel; I **pikit-** to move constantly, GRI to jump up, to get into violent motion; CI **piki-** to get up (from its nest, of bird), GRI to make oneself ready to start||

hikichx̂imixta-l A 1937- *vt.* to toss, juggle (**quganas** stones) + **-chx̂i-mig-(x̂)ta-**

†**hikichx̂inákax̂** E 1834 *vn.* perished, lost; loss [*perhaps* ***hikichx̂inaaqa-x̂** what one has tried to make disappear + **-chx̂i-naaĝ-qa-**]

ikiidgu-lix En 1978, **hikidgu-lix** A 1840-, Ab 1931, **hikiidgu-lix** A 1840 *vt.* to throw, fling (A **hangada chiqix̂** mud over it); to lose (several); + **-dgu-**

hikit-, hikisix E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63 *vt.* 1. to lose (object; **anĝiin** his own life, Mark 8:35 *etc.*); to lose sight of (baidarkas on sea, J 40:30); to waste (Mark 14:4); **hikiti-x̂** E 1834-8, A 1840, Ab 1963 *vn.* loss; waste (Matthew 26:8)

2. E 1838- (A 1860 John 19:24) to throw, toss (*cf.* **anu-usa-lix**); to cast (lots, Matthew 27:35, Mark 15:24, A **sahmiisa-**) ○ **qatxin ngaan ikidqilqaa** Ep 1941 he began (**-qali-**) to toss (**-da-** repeatedly) his fish to her

3. Ea 1909 to push out, launch (**iqyaan alaĝum ilan** his baidarka into the sea, J 17:18, 32:19)

4. E 1834- *vr.* to start, begin (*cf.* **angi-lix, -qali-**) ○ **alitxux̂ txin ikitkuĝaan** Eu 1984 when the war started; **awaangan ting ikitxalnaqing** En 1948 I was just (**-qali-**) starting to work; **txin ikit(i)x̂ ix̂amnakux̂** Eb 1984 the beginning (plans for building a church) is good + **-t-**

hikidula- E 1832, E (A) 1838:II *vp.* to be started with; **slum imuunuu hikidulaqagan ilaan** (A **hikidulaqaa akiitasix**) from the beginning of the world + **-t-ula-**

hikidusa-lix E 1870, 1909-52 (**i-**) *vt.* to start (Ea 1952 **alitxuchin** their war); *vrt.* to start (doing something) ○ **ayagax̂taangan nung ikidusaqaliqang** Ea 1909 I started, *lit.* began (**-qali-**) to start, to have her as a wife (J 4:14) + **-t-usa-**

hikidusi-x̂ E 1826-39 *n.* beginning (A **angiisi-x̂**, **amiisi-x̂**) + **-t-usi-**

ikita-lix En 1936, **[h]ikita-lix** A 1840 *vt.* to lose; A to waste ○ **ikitagalikung ukulilakaĝing** En 1936 I lost it (shot seal) and did not see it anymore + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

hikitxaĝi-x̂ E 1870 *vn.* damage, loss (Acts 27:21) + **-t-qaĝi-**

ikicha-lix Ep 1941 *v[t.]* to grind

ikichaasi-x̂ E 1909-41 *n.* paint grinding stone (Jochelson 1925:66, Fig. 22; 74, Fig. 4; *cf.* **hinkuulux̂**) + **-usi-**

Ikiidaĝ-a, Ikiidaĝi-x̂ A 1950-52, **Ikiidaga** 1971 *name of rugged hill* (Atka 614)
[[*perhaps from* ***ikay**- -, *cf.* **ika**, *across from village site* 600 **Unguchiing**]]

Ikiiĝina-x̂ A 1948-52 Ikiginak Island (684)
[[*perhaps from* ***ika-y(a)ĝi-na**-]]

hikita-lakan A 1973- *vr.neg.* to be little different, to be alike, similar □ **qigux qalgal aguun isuĝim ilagaan txin hikitazaĝulax** when we eat the loon, it tastes similar to a seal; **ukuĝaa anaam ilagaan txin hikitazaĝulax** she looks very much like her mother (En **anaan lisngikux̂**)
[[hiki-t-(x̂)ta-, *possibly lit.* not get oneself lost or departed from]]

ikla-x̂ E 1812- (*pl.* -**n**), A 1840-, Ab 1931–63 (*pl.* -**s**), Am 1963- (*pl.* -**n**), **igla-n** Au 1949 (*pl.*) *n.* wood, firewood, *pl.* pieces of firewood; **ikla-lix** E 1909- *vi.* to pick wood for fire; En 1978, A 1950- *vt.* to put firewood in (the stove) □ **iklax̂ quxsukux̂** En 1978 he is chopping wood; **qam kadan anqax̂talix iklakun** En 1935 before noon we went out picking wood; **plitam acha iming iklaax̂t** A 1950 put wood in the stove (*lit.* the opening of the stove) for me
[[*perhaps* **ik-la**- *from* PEA *əkə-, *cf.* **hix-six**]]
iklachikda-n En 1978 *n.pl.* pieces of driftwood ready for use as firewood (do not need chopping) + **-chi-kda-**
ikladgusi-x̂ A 1952- *n.* place where driftwood is found; **Asuzudam ikladgucha** the driftwood place of the bay Asuzudax̂ (Atka 557) + **-dgusi-**
iklaĝi-lix En 1975 *vi.* to pick driftwood + **-ĝi-**
iklanax̂ta-lix Ea 1952- *vt.* to have for woodpickers, to let (somebody) pick wood for oneself + **-na**$_1$**-x̂ta-**
iiklaaygi-s A 1973- *n.pl.* pieces of driftwood ready for use as firewood + *-V**ygi-**

iklu-x̂, *pl.* **iklus** A 1948- *n.* very thin seaweed, bright green: sea lettuce, *Ulva lactuca*, or brown, *Porphyra sp.*, "some dry it and eat" (E **iiqu-x̂**)
iklukicha-x̂ A 1952- *n.* a little cute one (child) + **-kucha-**

ikmaalux̂, iikmaatux̂ *see* **iitkaalu-x̂**

ikra-x̂, *pl.* **ikra-n** Eun 1952-, **iikra-n** Ek 1984 *n.* fish eggs, hard roe (A **tutuunu-s**); En 1952 *sg. also* vulva
[[*from Russian* **ikrá**, *pl.* **íkry** roe]]

iku *demonstrative* over there, right there aside (on a level with the speaker, Au also up or down); 1. **iku** A 1952-; *abs.sg.* **ikun** E 1834-, A 1780- the one over there aside (E 1834 walking beside; E 1909 near but farther than **[h]ingan**); next/last in time; *rel.* **ikuun** E 1878-, A 1951-, Au 1952; *pl.* **ikukus** A 1952- □ **Ikuun Angtaa, Ikuun Angtan asaa** Eu 1984 the reef at the End Over There (Unalaska 14); **ikun ukux̂** A 1952- ebb tide turning southwest (out of Amlia Pass, *opposite of* **qigan ukux̂**); **ikuu(n)-chug(a)** Au 1952 northwest, **ikuu-chuga ux̂tam ama chugim-ayaga ux̂tam quchigikix** NNW; **ikun slux̂** E 1878, A 1952- next year; A 1840 last year (1952 **akan slux̂**); **ikun tugidax̂** E 1878 next month (A **ingaaĝix̂ tugidax̂**)
2. *loc.* **ikungun** E 1909, **ikung** A 1950-, Au 1909–52, **ikungu** Au 1909 over there to the side; *abl.* **ikuux** A 1951- □ **ikung akux̂ iku** A 1952 it is over there; **ikung haka-hay** Au 1952 up there aslant (A **hikung**); **sakang ikung** Au 1952 down there (A **uknang**)
[[*cf.* **ika** *and* **iku-lix**]]
ikuuĝa-lix A 1838-60 *vi.* to end (his days of service, 1838 Luke 1:23, 1860 **iku-li-t-**, E **ina-**; **anĝa** his breath, John 19:30); 1984 to reach over there + **-uuĝa-**
ikuuĝadusa-lix A 1840-1952 *vt.* to end (**anĝaĝiimaan** his life) with (grief, V B 2:4) + **-uuĝa-t-usa**
ikuuĝi-gan A 1979 *rel.n.loc.* on that (the other) side of it + **-uuĝi-**
ikulta-lix Ek 1984 *vi.* to go over there (and come back) + **-hlita-**
ikuma- E 1909, A 1971-, **ikumax̂ta-** Ea 1909 (J 10:23) *aux.v.* to do over there □ **alqulix ikumakux̂** E 1909 what is he doing over there? + **-ma-(x̂ta-)**
ikuunu-lix E 1819, A 1950- *vi.* to go over there (to another house) + **-uunu-**
ikungudaĝan A 1952- *adv.* in that direction, aside + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**
ikungudax̂chx̂i-lix A 1909 *vt.* to stop (J 76:269) + **-ngudaĝ-chx̂i-**
ikuutxa-n Ea 1983 *loc.* a little further away; **ikuutxa-l** A 1952- *vi.* to stand out to the side, have a boss (**uhmaa** the side of his body, of tuberculous person) + **-uutxa-**
ikuya(-a), *pl.* **ikuyangis** A 1950- *deict.* right over there it is, they are + **-y-a-**

iku-lix E 1834-, A 1909-, Au 1909 *vi.* to turn in a different direction, turn around, turn back; to wane (of daylight) □ **sunax̂ ikukux̂** En 1978 the ship turned around (A **taqikux̂**); **anux̂ ikul** A 1952 the tide is turning; **uyaa chavlum ku ikul** Au 1909 turning around on the floor (J 82:14); **angalix̂ ikukux̂** Ea 1983 the day is waning, it is getting dark (*cf.* J 17:64); **angalim ikuu** E 1878 twilight; **angalim ikuu awaasax̂** A 1952 the evening star (= **angalikingan sdaa**), *lit.* the one working with, bringing about the waning of daylight
[[*verbal function of the demonstrative* **iku**]]
ikudgu-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vt.* to turn several, the one after the other; to convert (people to Christianity, A **kamgam hadan**, N.M. 3:104) + **-dgu-**
ikux̂ta-l A 1978- *vi.* to be turned inside out (as of jacket) (*cf.* **ula-x̂ta-l**) + **-x̂ta-**
ikukutani-lakan A 1909 *vt.neg.* to feel disinclined to (J 76:168) + **-kuta-ni-**
ikuliisa-lix A 1837:XX *vt.* to end with (letter, of word, E **inaasa-**) + **-li-usa-**
ikuliisi-x̂ A 1837:XX *n.* end (of word, E **inaasi-x̂**) + **-li-usi-**
ikulit-, ikulisix A 1860 (*unknown* 1971-) *vt.* to

end (time, life, activity, words, Luke 1:23, 4:11, 7:1, 13:32, E **ina-t-**) + **-li-t-**

ikumix-six E 1909- *vi.* to turn many times, to circle (of blinded man in baidarka, J 59:13); to go zigzag (of boat) (*cf.* **chiildaaĝu-lix** *under* **chiilu-lix**; A **taqi-mix-s**) + **-mig-**

ikuusi-: angalim ikuucha En 1950 *n.* the evening star, *lit.* daylight's means for waning + **-usi-**

ikut-, ikusix E 1834-, A 1840- *vt.* to turn around (E 1909 **iqaan** his baidarka); to turn back (A 1860 Luke 1:16, 17 people to God, hearts to children, E **chiilu-t-**); to turn inside out (*cf.* **ula-t-**); E 1832-, A 1840- *vr.* to turn around (*e.g.* N.M. 3:74); A 1860, Am 1982 to turn back, go back (*e.g.* Mark 4:12, 13:16, E **chiilu-**, *cf.* A 1838 Matthew 24:18 **ix-chi-**) + **-t-**

ikuchaada-lix E 1878 [*vt.*] to turn halfway around + **-t-aada-**

ikuya-lix En 1948- *vt.* to try to turn + **-ya-**

hiku *demonstrative* up there, slantwise (as on top of bank as seen from seashore) or aside (E, Au 1909 *not clearly distinguished from* **iku-**) 1. **hiku** A 1952-; *abs.sg.* **hikun** A 1950-, Au 1909 that one up there; *rel.* **hikuun** A 1971-; *pl.* **hikukus** A 1952-

2. loc. **hikung** A 1950- up there (from the beach); *abl.* **hikuux** A 1971-

[[*cf.* **hika**]]

hikuuĝat-, hikuuĝas A 1973 *vt.* to pull up to its place (boat on beach); A 1838 *vr.* to be filled, satisfied (Matthew 15:37, E **kilmadin chx̂anan**) (*cf.* **haku-uĝat-**) + **-uuĝa-t-**

hikuuĝi-gaan A 1979 *rel.n.abl.* from farther up from it + **-uuĝi-**

hikuma- A 1971- *aux.v.* to do up there + **-ma-**

hikungudaĝan A 1909- *adv.* upward there, aslant (*e.g.* J 76:264) + **-ngudaĝ-**

hikuya(-a) A 1971- *deict.* up there it is + **-y-a-**

hiiku- *see* **hinga-**

Iku-x̂, **Iiku-x̂** Ea 1975- *name of cove* (Akutan 84); **I(i)kum Ikudaĝa** Ea 1983 *name of place in that cove*

ikuchu-lix Ekn 1978-, A 1840- *vt.* to collide with, bump into (*cf.* **kanxu-l**) ○ **sunax̂ priistinan ikuchukux̂** Ek 1982 the ship collided with the dock

†**Ikulgok, Ikuglok** E 1764 *name of village near Makushin Bay, Unalaska* [*perhaps* ***Ikulgu-x̂** *or* ***Iquĝlu-x̂** *or* ***Ikulĝa**, *abl.* ***Ikulĝaagan**, *cf.* **Aku-lĝa**]

ikúna[-]x̂ A 1840 *n.* cold, coldness (*Russian* kholod) (= **achu-na-x̂**, **qinga-na-x̂**)
[[*conceivably derived from* **iku-lix**: such (weather) that one must return]]

ikuuna-x̂ A 1973 *n.* icon (*cf.* **uubruza-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **ikóna** icon]]

Ikuuta-s A 1948- *n.pl.* Kovurof Bay (Atka 590)

ikutuudangasa-lix *see* **ikatuudax-six**

il-, ili-, ila- E 1826-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, **ilu-** A 1838-60, Au 1909 *pos.n.* inside (in relation to an opening, *cf.* **nag-**, **sinig-**); closeness, contact (or more abstract relations, *cf.* **daĝ**$_1$**-**):

1. **ilimdaa** (**ilim-adaa**) E 1909, **ilim-hadaa** A 1971 the inside; **ilim-adan** E 1978, **ilim-hadan** A 1950- *loc.* inside (as by the door); **ilimdaan** E 1909-, **ilim-hadagaan** A 1860- *abl.* from inside, from within (A Luke 11:7, E **ukaadaan**); **ilim agdaa** A 1950 the frontmost upper transversal rib in baidarka (= **qagaadan agdaatiqdaa**); **Ili(m) Tanaa** A 1952 Egg Island (Atka 450, lies in a bay); **Ilim Hidaluu** A 1952 Lucky Point (Adak 894, lies in a big bay)

2. **ilu[u] inaax̂ta** A 1860 may he wither, pine (*Russian* chakhnut'), *lit.* may his inside take an end

3. *loc.* in, into (place, object; human mind, *see* **aĝa-t-** 3.); on, at (general location); with (in the house of), in to (person in room); among, to (people) (*3.sg.* **ilan** E, A, Ab, **ila**, **il** A, Au; *3.du.* **ilkin** E 1826, **ilikin** E 1909, A 1838-60; *3.pl.* **ilin** E 1826-70, A 1838-1952, **ilingin** E 1909-, A 1860-, **iling** Au, **ilangin** A 1950-, **ilangis** A 1840 [*hyper-Atkan*]; *1.sg.* **ilming** E 1826-34, **ilaming** E 1834-, A 1950-, **iliming** Abm 1963; *1.pl.* **ilingin** E 1832-, A 1838-, **ilangin** E 1832-, **ilmas** A 1860; *2.sg.* **ilmin** E 1834, **ilamin** E 1834-, **ilamis** A 1860-, **ilimin** Am 1963; *2.du.* **ilimdix** Ab 1963; *2.pl.* **ilamchi** E 1870, **ilimchix** A 1838-, **ilmchix** A 1860; *3R sg.* **iliim** E 1834-8, A 1860-, Au 1909, **ilaam** E 1870-, Au 1909; *3R du.pl.* **ilmax** A 1860; *3R pl.* **ilamang** E 1860-70) ○ **ulaam ilan qangunax̂** En 1909 he went into his house (J 73:30); **ulaam ilan anĝaĝiqalinax̂** En 1909 he began to live in his house (without staying inside all the time, J 72:1); **aaliisiim ilan tikadaagiim** Ea 1909 having landed in his harbor (J 8:34); **hyaagam ilaa alaĝum ilan hanikakux̂** A 1952 a piece of wood is floating on the sea; **saagamagiim ilan aĝalix** En 1909 he got into (changed into) his eagle (J 43:36); **ilan igisxalix asx̂asxaax̂tax̂** En 1909 that he should be jumped upon and killed (J 45:18); **Iisuusam kitakin ilikin unguchii** A 1860 sitting at the feet of Jesus (Luke 8:35, E **kitagan chidax̂kin**); **akun slux̂ ilan aduukanang aqatalakaqing** E 1909 I don't know where I am going to be next year; **hamaax anĝaĝix̂ ilaming akux̂** A 1950 somebody is living with me (in my house); **anaadaam ilan ukaaĝalix** En 1909 going in to his mother (J 43:30); **ilan-aqax̂** E 1832-34 house, family; Ep 1941, En 1982 where we stay; A 1840, Ab 1931 spouse

4. *abl.* out of, out from, through; from, away from; from among (*3.sg.* **ilaan** E 1826-, A 1838-, **ilagaan** E 1826-70, A 1860-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Am 1982, **ilugaan** A 1838-62, Au 1909, **iluun** A 1860; *3.du.* **ilikiin** E 1909, **ilakiin** A 1860-1952; *3.pl.* **iliin** E 1838-, A 1838, **ilingiin** E 1826-, A 1860-, Au 1909-52, **ilangiin** E 1832-38, A 1950-; *1.sg.* **ilki(i)ming** E 1838-, **iliki(i)ming**,

ilakiiming E 1978-, **ilamiing** E 1834, A 1840, 1950-, **ilmiing**, **ilimiing** A 1860, **ilumikang** Au 1909; *1.pl.* **ilki(i)ngin** E 1826-, **ilikingin** E 1909, **ilakiingin** E 1978-, **ilmaas** A 1840-60, **ilangiin** A 1950-; *2.sg.* **ilki(i)min** E 1838-, **ilikiimin, ilakiimin** E 1833-, **ilamiin** E 1834, **ilamiis** A 1840, 1950-, **ilumika** Au 1909; *2.du.* **ilamdiix** A 1950; *2.pl.* **ilakimchi** E 1833-8, **ilakiimchin** E 1978, **ilamchiix** A 1840, 1950-; *3R sg.* **ilkiigim** E 1832, **ilkiigiim** E 1909, **ilakiigiim** E 1860-, **ilmiim, ilimiim** A 1860, **ilamiim** A 1950-, **ilugaam** Au 1909; *3R du.* **ilakimdix** E 1909; *3R du.pl.* **ilamaax** A 1950-2; *3R pl.* **ilakiimdin** E 1978) □ **iqaam ilaan igaangan** Ea 1909 when he had come out of his baidarka (J 8:39); **amaan analuĝim ilaan linax̂** En 1909 whoever came out from the hatchway (J 67:39); **chigdagan alugan ilingiin taangax̂ iluuĝaqaayulux** En 1909 no water came in through the seams of his gut parka (J 72:14); **ayagaam ilaan ihdanax̂** En 1909 he used to go out from his wife (out of the house, J 64:1); **amakun iqyan ilingiin takalix** En 1909 escaped from among those baidarkas (that had encircled him, J 46:20); **chiĝanam ilaan txin chx̂ux̂six** Eu 1976 washing in the creek; **aniqdux̂ mikakum chiĝanam ilaan chix̂tikux̂** A 1952 the child played and got wet in the creek; **waan tanam kugan ilaan awax̂ ukukungis alakaĝis** A 1950 on this island they cannot find work anywhere; **aluĝis ilaan ukukung** A 1950 I got a letter from him.

5. *loc.* with (possession) □ **qumnaa wan angalix̂ [h]nux̂talix ilingin akux̂** A 1838 his grave is with us to this day (Acts 2:29, *likewise* E 1870); **[h]amaagan tayaĝum ilan aalax hlax malgaqax** E 1870 some man [= there was a man who] had two sons (Luke 15:11, A 1860 *likewise with* **anax̂**; *calque from Russian* u, *better*: **tayaĝux̂ malgakum aalax hlax̂tanax̂**)

6. *loc.* in (manner); with (means) □ **Unangam ilan** E 1982-4 (say, call) in Aleut; **Yevriiyan, kayux Griikan, kayux Riimam agnangin ilin aluĝaĝinax̂** E 1870 was written in the tongues of the Hebrews, the Greeks and the Romans (John 19:20, *likewise* A 1860); **Amrikaanchim ilan chixtanax̂** A 1952 had married in the American way; **tayaĝum madgux̂tanangin huzungis damax ilan ukux̂taqalinas** A 1952 they began to see with their own eyes all what the men were doing (N.M. 3:17)

7. *abl.* of (material, cause); with (means) □ **yaagam tungaĝan chagduukaganulux ilaan aguĝadakux̂** En 1909 (the trap) is made of tough wood that won't crack (J 56:24); **haagahlimax ilaan asx̂alal** A 1952 dying of plain hunger; **chaan ukinam ilaan isikux̂** A 1950 he cut his hand with a knife; **inaqamis damis ilaan ukux̂talkit?** A 1952 did you see them with your own eye[s]?

8. *abl.* of (number, group) □ **ataqan tayaĝux̂ ilingiin aĝiilaqas** A 1952 one man of them was left (N.M. 3:26); **amakun qawam an'gigan ilingiin an'gim aduu anuxtaasanaan** En 1909 the one of the sea lion guts she thought was the longest one, *lit.* of the sea lion guts, which she thought the long[est] gut (J 69:9); **qas udang malganangin ilagaan angunazax̂** A 1973 (the halibut) is the biggest of the fish found here

9. *abl.* than □ **chiixuyaakax̂, sakuchax̂ akux̂ qatxayam ilagaan angunazax̂** A 1980 the song sparrow is a small bird but bigger than a wren; **Piitram ilaan aygagdulix** E 1870 walking faster than Peter (John 20:4, *likewise* A 1860); **itx̂aygim xaadagnaaĝnaa tayaĝum xaadagnaaĝnagan ilagaan axchigazax̂** A 1952 a reindeer runs faster than a man, *lit.* a running reindeer moves faster than a running man; **ulux̂ agacha qam ilagaan qaatuzaq** A 1952 I prefer meat to fish, *lit.* I want to eat meat rather than fish

10. *abl.* by (agent) □ **Iuannam ilaan Iurdanam ilan Txin kamgadanax̂** E 1860-70 was baptized (*lit.* had Himself baptized) by John in the Jordan (Mark 1:9, *likewise* A 1860); **qagaan ayagaa Niiĝuĝim ilaan ayagaĝaqax̂** A 1952 the eastern woman who was married to (*lit.* was had as wife by) the Atkan (N.M. 3:5)

11. *loc.* in, at, until (time); while; *abl.* from □ **qan'gim ilan qaĝanaasax̂ maqax̂talix** En 1909 used to have feasts in the winter (J 44:1) (*cf.* **qan'gaan**); **qilam chaang chasam ilan ayuxsix** Eu 1909 starting at five o'clock in the morning (J 40:20); **ilan taĝat(a)x-iilalix agulgaqaa aqatal(a)kaĝing** En 1975 when (in what year) it first was built, I don't know; **alax tugidas ilan ilangis waaĝalaa(ĝin)aĝikus** A 1952 in two months some of them will be back; **wan akiitam ilan** A 1952 until now; **wan akiitam ilaan (ilugaan)** E 1870 (A 1838-60) from now on (Luke 1:48); **hlang asx̂aganulax il, haqaax̂txin** A 1860 do come before my son dies, *lit.* while my son is not dead (John 4:49, E **tanaadaqadaaĝan kadagaan**)

[[Y, I **ilu-** interior, inside, inner feelings]]

ilaaguza-ngin A 1950- *pos.n.loc. 1.pl.* (we are) close together + **-iiguza-**

ilali-gan E 1870-, **ilahli-gan** A 1838- *pos.n.loc. 3.sg.*, **ili[h]li-ngin** A 1862 *pl.* just to, right to, to (that) very, *etc.*; even from □ **Atx̂am ilahligan itx̂aygis akus** A 1978 just around Atka there are reindeer; **asx̂asxaqax̂ ax̂takux̂ isxagan ilahligan udaaĝal** A 1952 arriving here at the very place where he had been killed (N.M. 3:8); **anaam kilmagan ilaligan** E 1870 even from his mother's womb (Luke 1:15, *likewise* A 1838-60) + **-hli-**

ilaata-l A 1952- *vt.* to have with oneself, to be with, live with; Ab 1931, Am 1963 to have □ **aniqdux̂ ilaatanaq** A I was with the child, was babysitting + **-uuta-**

ilida-x̂ 1. A 1838-, Ab 1931–63 *n.* belly, abdomen, stomach (Acts 1:18, John 7:38, E **kilma-**; 1950- outside of stomach, belly of man, animal, bird); E 1909-, A 1860- front (of body, mountain, hill); **iliya(m) qagnaa** Au 1952 breastbone, sternum (A **midĝi-x̂**) □ **ilidam nagaa** A 1840 stomachache; **tayaĝux̂ itx̂aygix̂ kalunaan ilidaa chaxtikux̂** A 1952 the man cut open (along the belly) the reindeer he had shot; **kriistamaan haqataasix ilidaan axchx̂isix** A 1860 crossing yourself, *lit.* letting the sign of the cross pass your front; **Saĝuugam Ilidaa** A 1952- the front of the headland Saĝuugax̂ (Atka 403); **Txaĝlum Ilidaa** A 1952 the front of the promontory Txaĝlux̂ (Atka 532)

2. E 1978-, A 1952- *pos.n.* front, side (vertical or sloping); *loc.* **ilidan** on the front of it; **ilidaming** A 1952 on my front, in my lap (= **umsuming**); *abl.* **ilidaan** along the front or side of □ **ugimgim ilidan** A 1952 on the cliff side (N.M. 3:74); **aniqdun qayam ilidaan qaxsakun** E 1978 the children are sliding on (along) the hillside + **-da-**

iliiĝi-n E 1870, En 1909, Au 1909-52, Am 1963, **iliiĝi-s** A 1838-, Ab 1931–63 *n.pl.* entrails, innards (of animal, fish) (*cf.* **chidga-n**, **idma-ygi-n**); bowels (Acts 1:18); Au 1952 abdomen, E 1909 womb (*cf.* **kilma-x̂**) + **-uuĝi-** [*but cf.* CI **ilravit**, GRI **erlaviit** intestines]

ilmudaĝan Ek 1982, A 1978 *adv.* in, inward (as about return smoke from stove) + **-mudaĝ-a-n**

iluuĝa-lix E 1909-, A 1977- *vi.* to go in, enter, come in (1909 baidarka in bay or river; water through seams of gut parka, *see* **il-** 4. *above*); En 1949 to come up to the beach; En 1949 *vt.* to land in (**aaliisix̂** harbor) (*cf.* A, Au **ulĝi-l**) + **-uuĝa-**

iluuĝi-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840- *rel.n.* inner; inside; lining □ **iluuĝix̂ chux̂taqan** En 1935 underwear, *lit.* inner clothes; **Iluuĝix̂ Tanax̂** A 1952 Staten Island (Adak 872, inside 873 **Hachuuĝix̂ Tanax̂**); **iluuĝim hadaa** E 1870, **iluuĝis** A 1860 the inside (Luke 11:40); **ulam iluuĝii** E 1909-41 the ceiling of a sod house, A 1950- the inside of a sod house (the rooms); **iluuĝi-n** En 1950 *pl.* peritoneum; E 1878-1910 uterus (J 12:10; 36:10; *cf.* **aniqdum hug-a**); **iluuĝim dax̂taasingin** E 1878 placenta; **ulaam iluuĝigan inghlitxadaagiim** En 1909 having hung it (a basket) up under the ceiling of her house (J 60:3) + **-uuĝi-**

iluuĝilĝiisi-s A 1840 *n.pl.* wallpaper, *lit.* means for providing with a lining + **-uuĝi-lĝi-usi-**

iluuĝiisa-lix En 1936 *vt.* to line with □ **uskaanam igluqaa saligung ngaan iluuĝiisakuqing** I lined my cap with a rabbit skin + **-uuĝi-usa-**

iluunu-lix E 1909, A 1977- *vi.* to go in, be on the way in (*e.g.* baidarka in bay) + **-uunu-**

Iluuta-x̂ Eb 1984 Volcano Bay (Belkofski 36) + **-uuta-**

ila-x̂ E 1834-, A 1791-, Au 1909-, Abm 1963 *n.* 1. part of, piece of (*cf.* **inu-x̂**); some (quantity, kind); one of, *du.* a few, some few, *pl.* some, any, some - - others □ **qam ilaa tayada** En 1978 buy a piece of fish; **hyaagam ilaa** A 1952, Au 1909 a piece of wood, a piece of the log; **tanam ilagan ilan** A 1952 somewhere on the island, *lit.* in some part of the island (N.M. 3:20); **inkam ilagan ilahligan txidix igidguqalinas** A 1952 they started to fall down just into the air, *lit.* some air, a piece of air (N.M. 3:66); **agiichigaan ilakuchaa ukux̂tazaqang** A 1952 sometimes I got a glimpse of him (in the snowstorm), *lit.* saw a small (**-kucha-**) part of him; **alitxum tayaĝugan ilaa sulgakux̂ qachx̂a ilaa sasxaĝutalgal sulgadaĝulax** A 1952 when a (some) warrior was captured, his skin (partly) was never left intact (N.M. 3:77); **qichitim ilaa** A 1950 some money; **hingayaa hamakus ilaa akux̂** A 1860 he is one of them (Mark 14:69); **ilax̂ txin sakaaĝatikux̂** E 1909 one of us passed away; **anakin ilakix haqaaĝan amasukux̂** A 1952 one of your parents (*absol.*) may come; **kavkaanam ilakix tinikun** En 1935 we set a few traps; **tayaĝuum ilangin imgax̂chx̂ilix** En 1909 ordered some of his men to fish (J 73:7); **ilangis qawatxaĝii(ĝin) aĝnas anuxtaasalakaĝning** A 1977 I don't think that any of them will get a sea lion; **ayx̂aasim alanangizulax, ilangis alaĝum kugan txidix aĝiisal, ilangin uyminangis hingaan achidagaan aĝal** A 1952 lots of boatmen, some of whom remained out on the sea, while the more vigorous ones got to the shore there (N.M. 3:39); **iqiyun ilagan il achiyam il mikaqayaguchix ilagan il qaya(m) ku mikayaayal** Au 1952 sometimes the kids play on the beach and sometimes on the hill; **ilaanulux igutaa** En 1909 with a different piece (*lit.* its non-part) added (J 41:43)

2. **ila- ax-six** to pass by; **ila-m ag-** to do too much, overdo □ **angaĝin ilaan agikun tutalix** E 1870 hearing people passing by him (Luke 18:36, *likewise* A 1860); **maa qusan ilaa axs** Au 1952 (the airplane) passed over here; **inix̂ kayux tanax̂ agatikix ilamagduukakux** E 1838-70 heaven and earth shall rather pass (disappear, Matthew 5:18, Luke 16:17, A **ilax̂**); **asux̂ imdahlikum ilam axs stuuluĝim kugan hyukux̂** A 1971 the pot was too full and ran over on the table; **ilam axtax̂ qax̂ sukux̂** E 1909 he took too much fish; **ilam agus(a)kuun** En 1948- you overdid it (*likewise* A)

3. E 1834, 1909, A 1840-60 relative, kinsman (A 1860 Luke 14:12, E 1870 **ilaasa-**); E compatriot; E 1832-38, A 1791 friend (*cf.* Luke 14:12, E 1870 **agitaada-**, A 1860 **ilaaza-**); **ilangula[x]** A 1791 my enemy (*Russian* nedrug); **iladin qax̂tan** E 1909 who eat their own people, cannibals (J 60:7)

[[Y, I **ila** part, relative, friend, *etc.*]]

ilaada-x̂ E 1909 *n.* a small piece (A, Au **inukicha-x̂**) □ **ilaadaa nung aĝada** give me a small piece of it + **-aada-**

iladaxta-x̂ A 1840-60 (*obsol.* 1971) *vtn.* amounting to, about: **chaang hadim sisas iladaxtax̂ aakanas** they were about five thousand (people, John 6:10, E **had-yuxta-n**); **sisax̂ iladaxtax̂ sanaatas ulas** a hundred times more houses (Mark 10:30, E **sisax̂ sanaatax̂ ayxax̂**) + **-dag-(x̂)ta-**

iladuda-min ilan A 1838 *n.* in your kindred (Luke 1:61, A 1860 **ilaazatxin ilingin**, E 1838 **ilaasamin ilan**, 1870 **kinglax̂timin ilan**); **iladuda-x** A 1840 (-lu-), Ab 1892 *du.* mutual relatives, kindred + **-duda-**

ilax̂-six E 1834-, A 1973- *vt.* to patch (especially skin, sole of boot); E 1878, Au 1909, Am 1963 to add; **ilaĝi-x̂** A 1860- (Mark 2:21 *rel.* **ilaĝi-m**), Ab 1963 *n.* patch + *-**ĝ**-
[[*cf.* Y, I **ilaaq** patch; addition]]

ilaĝasi-x̂ E 1834-, A 1840- *n.* patch; Ep 1941 ringworm + *-**ĝ-asi**- (-**usi**-)

ilaĝa-lix A 1840-60 *vp.* to be loved, caressed; **alaqaĝimulax ilaĝaa** 1860 love of richness, greed (Luke 12:15) + -**ĝa**-

ilaĝi-x̂ A 1840-60 *vn.* having friends, friendship, peace (Luke 14:32, John 16:33, E **sakaaĝata-x̂**) + -**ĝi**-

ilaĝiisa-na-x̂ Ea 1791 *vt. in* **Hasagin I.** (asagin Illyagisanak) Made Peace With Strongholds (?), *name of elderly man* (at Krenitzin I. 43) + -**ĝi-usa**-

ilaĝiisi-x̂ A 1840-60 *n.* union, peace (John 14:27, E **sakaaĝata-x̂**) + -**ĝi-usi**-

ilaĝitu-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* friendly, affectionate, *lit.* having much friendship + -**ĝi-tu**-

ilax̂si-x̂ A 1950 *n.* rash, tetter (as on leg; moves, blood comes out when scratched) + -**x̂si**-

ilax̂ta-lix E 1802-, A 1791-, Ab 1892–1963, Am 1963 *vt.* 1. to have as a companion, to be friendly to, to love (*cf.* **itux̂-ta-lix**, **qaĝa-x̂ta-lix**, **yaxta-lix**) □ **yaayang ilax̂takuqing** En 1978 I am keeping my uncle as company; **txidix ilax̂tal angaĝiqalinas** A 1952 they had begun to live in friendship (N.M. 3:3); **ugix̂ ayagaan qumyuxtal ilax̂taaĝan ingaaĝix̂** A 1862 a husband shall love his wife affectionally; **ila[x̂]tangulax** Ab 1963 one I do not love, my enemy

2. Au 1909 to add to (J 87:13, E **ilalĝita**-); **ilax̂ta-x̂** A 1909-, Au 1952 *vn.* being in addition, also, too (E **kayux**) □ **haman amgiĝnax̂ ilax̂tax̂ kay txin saĝaninax̂ ax̂takux̂** A 1952 that guard too had fallen asleep (N.M. 3:46); **aniqdungis ilax̂tas haagal qidakus** A 1950 their children too starve and cry; … **ilax̂t avchuusanax̂ uuyax̂takux̂** Au 1952 that too she told stories about (1959:125, 33 (33)) + -**x̂ta**-

ilax̂tachx̂is A 1909 *vt.* to let (**ngaan** him/her) have in addition (J 78:19) + -**x̂ta-chx̂i-t**-

ilax̂taniila-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be caressed, petted (= **ilaĝa-lix**) + -**x̂ta-ni-ula**-

ilaaĝu-lix E 1805-, A 1791-, Au 1909, Am 1963 *vt.* to help, assist (*cf.* **sismi-lix**; A as with food or money, *cf.* **kidu-lix**); **ilaaĝu-x̂** E 1805, 1909, Am 1963 *vn.* help □ **iqya[x̂]sikuqing-ngaan ting ilaaĝunax̂** E 1909 when I built a baidarka he helped me, he helped me building a baidarka + -**aaĝu**-

ilaaĝuna-x̂ En 1949, A 1840-60, Am 1963 *vn.* helper □ **aĝnakam ilaaĝ(u)naa** En 1949 helping chief, vice-president; **ayagaan ilaaĝunaaguzaan hitaaĝan ingaaĝix̂** A 1862 he shall make his wife his very best (-**iiguza**-) helper + -**aaĝu-na**$_1$-

ilaaĝunaax̂-six E 1909 *vt.* to try to help; **Ilaaĝunaax̂** Au 1909 *name of chief of Attu or Agattu* (J 85:17) + -**aaĝu-naaĝ**-

ilaaĝuusa-lix E 1826-1936 *vt.* to help with; Ea 1910 to take part in (what is said, J 15:15) □ **nung ilaaĝuusakan ting asix katmikuu** 1936 he helped me stretching it (a seal hide), *lit.* helping me with it he stretched it with me + -**aaĝu-usa**-

ilaaĝuusi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* diligence, attention (Acts 27:3); A 1840 aid, relief (*Russian* posobiye) + -**aaĝu-usi**-

ilakda-a A 1840 (*obsol.* 1973) *n.* a small part, fraction of it (= **ila-kucha-a**) + -**kda**-

iláaklu-kux̂ Ab 1963 [*vt.*] repairs (A 1984 **iklukux̂** patches *allegedly* E) + -**iiklu**-

ilalĝ-, **ilalĝi-lix** E 1834- *vt.* to add, increase, give more □ **ilalĝikan ngaan aĝada** En 1978 give him some more + -**lĝ(i)**-

ilalĝaĝi-i A 1860 *vpn.* (money) increased (with interest, Luke 19:23) + -**lĝ-aĝi**- (-**ĝi**-)

ilalĝiisa-lix E 1870, **ilalĝasa-lix** A 1860- *vt.* to add (Luke 19:11; A Luke 15:19) + -**lĝ(i)-asa**- (-**usa**-)

ilalĝit-, **ilalĝisix** E 1832-70 *vt.* to add to, get with interest (Matthew 25:27) + -**lĝi-t**-

ilalĝita-lix E 1826 *vt.* to add; **ilalĝita-n** E 1832-38 *vn.pl.* superfluous things (Matthew 6:7) + -**lĝi-t-(x̂)ta**-

ilalĝitaasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to increase (**nung** myself) with for a time, to get on credit; E 1840 *vrt.* to count as relatives (V A 10:2) + -**lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-usa**-

ilali-lix 1. E 1832, 1840 (Zap 2:104), 1870, En 1984 *vr.* to make friends □ **asix txin ilaliikagan hayakan** asking to make friends with him (Luke 14:32)

2. A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *vt.* to detach (*Russian* otdelit'), take a part off from (1984 **ilaa aqis**) + -**li**-

ilalimaĝ- E 1870 (*unknown* Eapn 1983-4) *pos.n.* approximation: **algidim sisam sisaa ilalimaĝa hadyuxtanan** they were about two thousand (Mark 5:13, A **alax hadim sisax̂ aakanas hama**); **angalim atuung chasagan ilalimaĝa malgaqax̂** it was about the six[th] hour of the day (Luke 23:44); **amgim utman ilalimaĝaan** *abl.* about midnight (Acts 27:27); **sichin sisan chaangidim hatix̂ signax̂taa slun ilalimaĝiin** about four hundred and fifty years (Acts 13:20) + -**limaĝ**-

ilama-lix A 1860-, Ab 1931–63 *vt.* to add, give more (Mark 4:24 *vp.*, E **ilalĝisxa**-) + -**ma**$_3$-

ilamaasa-lix A 1860- *vt.* to add (something to something, Luke 3:20, E **ilalĝiisa**-, 12:25, E **igudusa**-) + -**ma-usa**-

ilamaasi-x̂ Ab 1931 *n.* addition + -**ma-usi**-

ilaanu-x̂ E 1832-, A 1838- 1. *n.* relative, kinsman, kinswoman (*e.g.* A 1838 Luke 1:36, 1860 **ilaaza**-, E **ilaasa**-; A 1860 Mark 6:4, E **ilaasa**-); A 1838-40 neighbor (Luke 1:58; 1840 = **ahmiĝuuti-x̂**); **ilaanum txin sux̂taa** A 1950 family, *lit.* relative[s] keeping together

2. *pos.n.* proximity; *loc.* around, about, near; *abl.* out of; about (of time) (*cf.* **hami-ĝ**-, **ahmiĝ**-) □ **ilaanung ilgada** E 1909 search around me, **ilaanuming akux̂** he is near me; **tanamang ilaanugaan hitxitxangin** E 1870 they threw them out of their region (Acts 13:50); **uluungidim hatix̂ ilaanuu slux̂tal** A 1950 he is about seventy years old; **uluung chasam ilaanugaan** En 1936 about seven o'clock + -**uunu**-

ilaanux̂ta-lix E 1909 *vr.* to be kinfolks + -**uunu-x̂ta**-

ilaqa-x̂ E 1834, Ab 1963 (-k-) *n.* friend, companion + -**qa**-

ilaasa-x̂ E 1791-, Au 1909, **ilaaza-x̂** A 1860- *n.* relative; E, Au 1909, Ea 1952, A 1860 friend (A Luke

7:6, 14:12, E **agitaada-**); **ilaaza-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) enemy (*Russian* nepriyatel') + **-aasa-/ -aaza-**

ilaazagi-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *n.* orphan, *lit.* having no relatives + **-aaza-ĝi-**

ilaasax̂ta-lix E, Au 1909, **ilaazax̂ta-l** A 1936- *vr.* to be friends, compatriots ▫ **Iluulam angaĝigan usungin txidin ilaasax̂takun** E 1909 all the people of Unalaska are compatriots (*rather than relatives:* **txidin ilaanux̂takun**) + **-aasa-/-aaza-x̂ta-**

ilaasaasa-lix E 1833-1909 *vr.* to be reconciled, make friends; 1909 *vrt.* to make friends with; 1834 to adopt ▫ **txidix ilaasaasaadix** 1909 make friends you two, **ingan imin ilaasaasada** make friends with him + **-aasa-usa-**

ilaazat-, **ilaazasix** A 1860 (*unknown* 1973) *vr.* to make friends (**asix** with somebody) + **-aaza-t-**

ilasag-in E 1805 *n.pl.* neighbors; **sichidim hatix̂ slun ilasaga** E 1870 about forty years (Acts 13:18); **ax̂tagalikuĝaan ilazagis** A 1840 (axta-) at least (*Russian* po krayney mere), *lit.* however, about (those) + *-**sag-/-zag-**

ilat-, **ilasix** E 1834, 1909 *vrt.* to make friends with ▫ **igiim ilasxan** 1909 making friends with him (J 45:21) + **-t-**

iluli-lix E 1870 *vr.* to be shortened, reduced (days, Matthew 24:22); A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to reduce, diminish + **-uli-**

iluliĝi- E 1870 *vpn.* abbreviated: **Katixiizisam iluliĝii** an abbreviated catechism + **-uli-ĝi-**

ilulix̂ta-l A 1862 *vt.* to reduce, cut down: **awaziin akiisix̂ ilulix̂tal sux̂talagaaq** that I shall not reduce and withhold the payment to the servants + **-uli-x̂ta-**

hila-x̂ Ab 1931–63 */v/n.* boredom

hilax̂si-l Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to be sad; **hilax̂si-x̂** *vn.* boredom + **-x̂si-**

hilana-x̂ Ab 1931–63 *vn.* depression; boring; **hilana-ĝ-ulax** merry, jolly + **-na**$_2$-

hila-lix *see* **hi-lix**

Iila-x̂ A 1791-1952 Ilak Island (974; on Ilax is a burial-cave extending the whole width of the island, Jochelson 1925:123; *cf.* J 76:327); **Iilas** A 1952 *name of islets* (Amlia 45)

hiila-lix *see* **hi-lix**

ilali-x̂ E 1870 *n.* sleepwalking (Matthew 4:24 **ilalix̂ maqax̂tanan**, 1838 **saĝalix amgaan aygagdan**, *Russian* lunatikov); 1909 paralysis [[*perhaps* **[h]ila-li-**, *cf.* Abm **hila-x̂**]]

Iilamiiza-x̂ A 1952 *name of bays* (Chugul Island 709, 710)

ilasa-(yit) Am 1963- *vt.* to wait for (Ab **hachaĝi-**)

ilg-ix̂ E 1812-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1892-1963, **igli-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* smell, odor, stench; **ilga** E 1870 the stench of it (corpse, John 11:39); **ilgi(m)-[h]yaagaa** Au 1909 larch log (*or* Sitka spruce, E **yaagam-ayagaa**), *lit.* log of smell;

ilgi-lix E 1834 *vi.* to smell, emit a smell [[AY **leg-**, **legte-**, AI **ilik-**, GRI **ilig-** to get scorched, burn (as of food, hair, *etc.*)]]

ilgaĝi-lix En 1978, A 1952-, Ab 1898, 1931, **ilgiĝi-lix** E 1909, Am 1963 *vi.* to smell, stink ▫ **alqum ilgaĝii al umamax̂ uma** A 1952 what stink is there in here? + **-aĝi- (-ĝi-)**

ilgichxiza-s A 1860 *n.pl.* perfume, spices (Luke 23:56, John 19:40, E **um-sunaadayaasi-n**); **ilgichxizaachxuza-x̂** very (**-iichxuza-**) sweet odor (John 12:3) + **-chxiza-**

ilgix̂ta-lix E 1909, A 1984 *vt.* to smell of + **-x̂ta-**

ilgiziga-l Ab 1931 *vi.* to smell good, be aromatic; **ilgiziga-lakan** A 1973- *vi.* to smell bad (of flower) + **-ziga-** (**-diga-**)

ilgita-lix A 1840- *vt.* to smell of ▫ **hingaan ilgii ilgitakux̂** 1984 it smells of, has the smell of that + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ilgitu-lix E 1805-, A 1840 1. *vi.* to stink; to be fragrant ▫ **chix̂uudngim ilgituu** Ep 1983 a fragrant flower

2. **ilgitu-x̂** E 1834- *n.* mink, *Mustela vison (on Alaska Peninsula)* (Ep 1941 weasel, *but cf.* **samika-x̂**) + **-tu-**

ilga-lix E 1791-, A 1950-, Au 1909, Abm 1963, **igla-l** Au 1952 *vt.* to search; to look for ▫ **qusaan ilgalix̂takum aygaĝasix̂ ukuugiim naga ilgakum qalngaaĝim saĝanakix ukuugiim** … En 1910 she searched above herself until (**-li-x̂ta-**) she found a basket and searched inside it and found a raven skin parka (J 64:16); **qayam ilidaa itx̂aygaĝiix̂taa ilgakux̂** En 1978 he is looking for reindeer on the hill, *lit.* he is searching the hillside [to find out] if there are reindeer; **hagumatal qan'gimaan qalgadax̂ ilgaqalizanas** A 1952 so they used (**-za-**) to begin (**-qali-**) to look for food for the winter (N.M. 1:44); **agiitaqakin iglal** Au 1952 she looked for her two companions

iilgaada-x̂ En 1952- *vn.* hiding game (a man was sitting in a circle of women who, hiding it, passed a piece of cloth – or skin, or a stick – under their bent legs, the one to the other; the man was supposed to guess where it was, but if he didn't find it the women used to hit him on his back with the cloth, and the game started again); **iilgaada-lix** *vi.* to play the hiding game + **-aada-**

ilgax̂ta-lix E 1833-4, Ab 1963 *vt.* to seek (1833:2 happiness); 1834 to demand, to lodge a complaint + **-x̂ta-**

ilgax̂taala-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be demanded [from somebody] + **-x̂ta-ula-**

ilgalĝali-s A 1984 *n.pl.* search party + *-**lĝali-**

ilgamkux̂ta-lix A 1860, **ilgakmux̂ta-l** 1973 (*unknown* 1984) *vt.* to lie in wait for (Luke 11:54, E **haqa-yax̂ta-**) + *-**mku-x̂ta-**

ilgaaĝu-x̂ E 1791- *n.* octopus (Eb **amĝu-x̂**, A, Au **aaqana-x̂**); 1805, 1878 cuttlefish (*cf.* **aaqana-x̂**, A **adi**$_2$**-x̂**) (Merck 1791 crab); **Ilgaaĝum Ulaa** "Octopus's House" (Umnak 133)

ilgi-lix E 1909- *vi.* to sit deep in the water (of loaded baidarka)

ilgit-, **ilgisix** E 1909 (*unknown* En 1982) *vt.* to load (baidarka) so that it sits deep in the water + **-t-**
ilgita-na-x̂ E Umnak 1791 *vi.* (?) *in* **Iqyaa I.** His Baidarka Was Heavily Loaded (?), *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 78) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ilgi-lix E 1834 (*unknown* Eapn 1982-3) *vt.* to untie (*cf.* **chili-lix** *under* **chila-lix**)
[[*perhaps* ***hilgi-lix**, *cf.* A **hilgi-lix**]]

hilgi-lix A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **higli-l** Abm 1963 *vt.* to dig (**tana-x̂** the ground, as for roots); to dig out (**tanat** its den, of fox) (E **hangux-six**, **asux-six**)
[[*perhaps cf.* Y **pilag-**, I **piḷak-**, G **pilag-** to cut into, to butcher]]
hilgigna-x̂ Ab 1963 *n.* ditch (*cf.* **hangux** *etc.*); cave (*cf.* **adu-x̂** *etc.*) + **-gna-**
hilgiisi-x̂ Ab 1931–63 *n.* shovel (*cf.* **lupaatxi-x̂**) + **-usi-**
hilgit-, **hilgisix** A 1860 *vt.* to dig (**imuunuu** around it, tree, Luke 13:8, E **hangux-sxan**) + **-t-**

ilgiisa-lix: **txin ilgíisakux̂** A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vr.* to swarm (*Russian* royit'sya)
[[**ilgi-usa-**]]

ilgu-x̂ E 1805-, A 1950-, Ab 1931, **iglu-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* grandchild; **ayagam ilguĝanaa** E 1909 granddaughter, **tayaĝum ilguĝanaa** grandson; **iglung igluu** Au 1952 my grandchild's grandchild (said by a very old Attuan woman)

ilgu-lix E 1870, 1909, (En 1948), **ilxu-lix** Epkn 1982-3 *vi.* to stay, remain, stop (A **txin aĝiisa-lix**, Luke 2:43, John 10:40) □ **ayuxtaaĝan aĝikum ilxuux̂tukux̂** Ep 1983 he was about to go out (in boat) but stopped again (**-iiĝuta-**)
ilgux̂ta-lix E 1870, **ilxux̂ta-lix** Ek 1982 *vi.* to stay for a while (A **txin aĝix̂taasa-lix**, John 6:3) + **-x̂ta-**
ilgut-, **ilgusix** 1. E 1909, (En 1948), **ilxusix** Ekn 1982 *vt.* to retain (1909 *Russian* ostavlyat'); to stop (someone who is trying to go out)
2. A 1838- *vt.* to receive, get (object; command, Matthew 2:22, John 10:18); to welcome (person, *e.g.* Mark 6:11, 9:37); to take (wife, Matthew 1:20, 24) (E **su-lix**); 1952 to get into one's head, to learn □ **mangiitxichi, aasaguu ilgutxaĝiduukakux̂txichi** ask and you will (**-duuka-**) receive (**-xaĝi-/-qaĝi-** *vi.*, John 16:24) + **-t-**
ilguyaasi-x̂ E 1909 *n.* means for trying to retain something + **-ya-usi-**

ilĝax̂ta-lix E 1870 *vt.* to tend (their parents, of children, Cat., A **huchu-ya-lix**)

ilĝaangi-x̂ Au 1952-71 *n.* drizzle (E, A **sx̂idux**)

ilĝilĝi-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* Brant Goose (Eapun, A, Au **lax**, **lagi-x̂**); **ilĝili-x̂** Au 1952 (1936 Il-á-ghir-lich, 1949 **iĝiĝili-n** *pl.*) Emperor Goose (E **qamgaang**, A **qagmang**)

Iilĝuda-x̂ En 1936- Cemetery Cove (Umnak 183)

Iliigna-x̂ En 1909- Driftwood Bay (Umnak 54)

Hiliix̂sa-x̂ A 1950- *name of bights*: **Hachuuĝix̂ H.** Outer H. (Atka 443, Adak 847), **Qaluuĝix̂ H.** Inner H. (Atka 442, Adak 848); **Hiliix̂sa(m) Yaaĝa** the point of H. (Atka 441)

ilikita-x̂ En 1950 *n.* pancreas, sweetbread
[[*possibly derived from* **il-**, **ili-**]]

Ilíiyax̂-snganaadasxaa A 1840 Anointing of the Sick (*Russian* Yeleosvyashcheniye), *lit.* making the unction holy
[[*from Russian* **yeléy** unction]]

iliyux̂-six En 1982-4 (1948 **ilíiyux̂**) *vi.*, *vt.* to attract seal by sound or by moving arm; to call birds in with white rag □ **iliyux̂six tunuchx̂ikung** I called it (seal, by making sound like a seal); **iliyuĝikung** I attracted it
iliyuĝa[-]x̂ En 1909, **iluyáĝa[-]x̂** A 1840, **iluyaax**, **iluyaagi-x̂** A 1973 *n.* decoy seal (Eu **um-aĝi-x̂**) + *perhaps* **-(ĝ)a-**

ilma-x̂ E 1871-1909, Eak 1952-, **ilhma-x̂** En 1978-, **hilma-x̂** A 1952, **himla-x̂** A 1860- *n.* wave (E 1871-1909 small, *cf.* **aalu-x̂**), whitecap, rough sea (*cf.* **taaga-x̂**); En 1978, A 1950- *also* swell (*cf.* **kamla-l**) □ **ilma(m) nagan ayĝalix** Ea 1983 going into the waves, having the waves from the side; **ilmax̂ tuman akitalix** Ea 1983 the waves are against us (splash against the boat); **slam ilmangin** Ea 1952 white caps; **anum ilmangin** Ek 1982 waves produced by current (A **kamla-l**); **himlax̂ ayx̂aasix̂ tugadakungin quliin hamaya alaĝux̂ igim chx̂adusaqalinax̂** A 1860 the waves began to spill over into the boat, so that it was about to fill with water (Mark 4:37, E **taaga-**); **slaĝul himlax̂ hitx̂al** A 1950 it is storming and the sea breaks (against the shore)
himlaĝi-l A 1952- *vi.* to have white caps (of sea, N.M. 3:92) + **-ĝi-**
ilhmaquda-x̂, **ilhmaquuda-x̂** En 1948- *n.* choppy sea, wavelet; 1982 *also* **ilhmaqaax̂** + ***-quda-**, ***-qaaĝ-**
ilhmatu-lix En 1978- *vi.* to have or get big waves (of sea) (A **kamla-l**); **ilhmatu-x̂** *vn.* swells + **-tu-**

ilmadax E 1834 (-q), Epn 1941- *n.* round, entire; **yaagam ilmadga** E 1832-70, En 1982 a whole tree, log (Matthew 7:3, A **ukduu**)
ilmadga-x̂ E 1834, Ep 1941, **ilmagda-a** En 1982 round (= En **qihmadgu-u**) [*perhaps based on* **ilmadg-a**]

Iilnga-n E 1909, **Hiilnga-n** En 1952 *n.pl. name of former village on Umnak Island* (J 52:1)

ilu-lix E 1909- (En 1950- *also* **iilu-lix**), Au 1909 *vt.* to round, skirt in a half circle (1909 **naga** its interior, **kadaa** its tip; En 1950 **qakuu(n) qala** the bottom of a bay, walking along coast); **awan ilulix** En 1982 to go all the way around (*cf.* **qichi-lix**); **awan ilux̂** E 1909 *vn.* ornamental series of concentric arches (Jochelson 1933:67); **angaa ilux̂** E 1909 half circle; **Iil(um)-Chiĝanaa** Ea 1983 *name of creek in a small*

cove (Akutan 62)
[[*perhaps the same word as* **il-**, **ilu-**]]

iluuda-x̂ Ea 1952 *n.* small beach with curve, *also name of place in Akutan Bay* + **-aada-**

iludiga-x̂ Ab 1963 (-ĝ-) (*unknown* A 1984) *n.* pupil of eye (E, A **chiikda-x̂**), *lit.* something round + **-diga-**

ilugax̂: **angaam-ilugax̂** E 1909, **angam iluugax̂** En 1949 "bent over onto herself" (J 75:3), *said while tossing girl in tossing game* (**inigax̂**), *the person throwing up his arms and jumping* (1949) + **-ga-** ?

iluĝadgi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* hood of gut parka + *apparently* **-ĝa-dgi-**

Iluula-x̂ E 1826-33, Eau 1909-, **Iluulux̂** E 1791, 1840 (Zap. I:173), Eu 1984 (*rel.* **Iluulum**), Ekn 1950- (*rel.* **Iluuluĝim**), A 1952 Unalaska Village (Unalaska 58); **Iluulam Udaa** E 1975 Iliuliuk Bay (Unalaska 59); **Iluulu-n** En 1978-84 Unalaska people (*cf.* **Taĝyaĝya-n**) + **-ula-**, **-aluĝ-**

Iluta-x̂ Eb 1984 Dushkin Lagoon (Belkofski 3) + **-t-(x̂)ta-** ?

hiilux̂ *see* **hi-lix**

iluumax-six A 1840- *vt.* to rinse

iluumaxt-, **iluumaxsix** En 1948- *vt.* to rinse + **-t-**

iluungulux En 1975- *adv.* good thing, I'm glad ▫ **iluungulux txin natin(a)ĝulux ax̂takux̂** good thing he didn't get hurt
[[**iluung-ulux** *neg.*]]

iluyaax *see under* **iliyux̂-six**

im-six E 1791-, A 1973-, **iv-s** Au 1909 *vt.* to turn, turn to the side, turn over; to roll; *vr.* to turn around, turn over (*cf.* **iku-lix**, **taqi-l**, **hut-**) ▫ **iqyax̂ imikux̂** E 1909 he turns the baidarka, **iqyax̂ txin imikux̂** the baidarka turns over; **quganax̂ qumnam satmaligan hadan imnax̂** E 1860-70 he rolled a stone to the opening of the grave (Mark 15:46, A 1860 **imdu-l**)
[[*cf.* **imgux̂-six**, **imu-lix**]]

imaĝix̂ta-lix A 1860 *vp.* to have been rolled away (stone, Luke 24:2, E **aĝachaĝix̂ta-**; John 20:1, E **haĝisxax̂ta-**) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) **-x̂ta-**

imdu-lix A 1840- *vt.* to turn over, to roll; 1860 *vr.* to roll around, wallow (person on ground, Mark 9:20, E **txin simu-lix**) + **-du-**

imduqa-x̂ A 1840 *n.* rolling pin (*cf.* **skaala-x̂**, **skaalka-x̂**) + **-du-qa-**

imduusi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* batter, bat (for washing; *Russian* valyók) + **-du-usi-**

imduux-six Ea 1910- *vt.* to turn around (object in hand, J 13:6); 1983 to turn over (boat, of waves) + ***-duug-**

imza-l A 1973 *vt.* to turn over several times (grass for drying) + **-za-** (**-da-**)

imt-, **imsix** E 1909, **ivt-** Au 1909 *vt.* to turn on side + **-t-**

imta-lix Eu 1909 *vt.* to turn (the soles of his feet, as of dead person in burial hut, J 34:28) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

imusi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* instrument for rolling: **yaagam imusii** cant hook + **-usi-**

ima- -

imachx̂i-lix E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **imax̂chi-** Am 1963 *vi.* to shout, yell, holler, scream (several times or continuously); **imachx̂i-x̂** E 1834, 1909, A 1950 *vn.* shout, yell ▫ **kachix aqalix angaliĝiqadalix imachx̂iliin asagaan ngaan agiitaasaqalikux̂ awa** Ea 1909 when a storm came and it became dark he began to communicate with his cousin by his shouting only (J 28:4). + **-chx̂i-**

imachx̂ichx̂i-lix E 1909- *vt.* to make shout, make holler (**qigdugnix̂ta-lix**) + **-chx̂i-chx̂i-**

imachx̂iĝa-l A 1952 *vp.* to be shouted to, hollered to (N.M. 3:39) + **-chx̂i-ĝa-**

imachx̂ix̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to shout, to call + **-chx̂i-x̂ta-**

imachx̂iisa-lix En 1978 *vt.* to yell at + **-chx̂i-usa-**

imachx̂it-, **imachx̂isix** E 1832-38, 1860, 1868, A 1791, 1860 *vi.* to scream (E 1838 Matthew 8:29, A 1860 Mark 5:5,7, E 1870 **imat-**) + **-chx̂i-t-**

imachx̂ita-lix E 1838-, A 1840-60 *vt.* to shout to, yell at (*e.g.* Luke 7:32 E 1870 **inaqamchi txichi**, A 1860 **agitaadadudadix** each other) + **-chx̂i-t-(x̂)ta-**

imada-lix E 1910 *vi.* to ring: **tutaqatxin tutagalix̂ tutasii imadax̂** going to hear what one has heard before, his ear rings (J 24:11) + **-da-** *or* **-(t)-da-**

imat-, imasix E 1778-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to shout, scream, call out (once); En 1950 to crow (of rooster; *cf.* **tunu-lix**); E 1909 *vt.* to shout to (person); **Kanaax̂ Ima(h)nax̂** Ea 1791 Shouted To The Koniag, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 44); **Akayux̂ Ima(h)nax̂** Eu 1791 Shouted Over (?) The Strait, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 89) + **-t-**
[[NAI, GRI **imit-** to give a task, order something from]]

Imachalux̂ A 1950- *n.* "Hollering Place", name of hill from where the Russian chief of Amlia used to holler to the men for going out fishing (Amlia 205) + -t-**aluĝ-**

imadusa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to cry out with (Mark 1:26 **amilgim aĝyaanginaa** a loud voice) + -**t-usa-**

imatachx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to make shout + **-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

ihma-x̂ E 1949-, **ima-x̂** A 1948-, Au 1949-52 *n.* weft, woof of basket or mat (*cf.* **tanamla-x̂**)

imaglu-lix A 1860 *vt.* to weave, plate (Mark 15:57, E **qiglu-lix**, **kiichxi-lix**); *vi.* to spin (Luke 12:27, *cf.* **inamlu-lix**) + ***-glu-**

i[h]malĝisxa-lix En 1949 *vp.* to be woven, "twining operation" (Marsh), *lit.* to be provided with weft (of basket, mat) + **-lĝi-(t)-sxa- (-lga-)**

Imadgu-x̂ En 1949, **Imadgun** 1984 *name of coves*: **Qagaaĝix̂ I.** Eastern I., **Sakaaĝix̂** *or* **Naaĝix̂ I.** Outer/Western I. (Umnak 101)
[[*perhaps* **ima- -** + **-dgu-** "repeated shouting"]]

Imagna[x̂] En 1791 village in Morris Cove (Unalaska 54)

imagna-l A 1973 (*unknown* 1984) *vi.* to be hopelessly sick (about to die)

imaĝnani-lix A 1860 *vt.* to tire out, exhaust (Luke 9:39 *Russian* izmuchit', E **kayuĝiqadat**-) + **-ni-**

imax, imang, imchix, imdix, imin, imis *see* **i-**

imaĝu-lix E 1870- *vt.* to put an arm around, to take in his arms, embrace, hug (A **taqu-lix**) □ **txidix imaĝukux** 1909 they embraced each other
[[*perhaps* **im-aĝu-**, *cf.* **imu-lix**]]
imaĝux̂ta-lix E 1878- (A 1973) *vt.* to hold an arm around, to support under the arm (person); to hold in his arms, embrace, hug (person); to hold his arms around, to carry on his arms (**iklan** firewood) (A **taqux̂ta-lix**) □ **aman ayagax̂ waaĝaasalaaĝanaan asix txin imaĝux̂talix saĝax̂takux̂** En 1909 he was asleep hugging the woman he had recently brought (J 50:36) + **-x̂ta-**

imalux̂ Au 1909 *n.* hut (E **ulaada-x̂**)

Imaan E 1909-, A 1840, **Ivaan** A 1950-, **Ivaana-x̂** Au 1949 John
[[*from Russian* **Iván**]]

iimaqluuda-x̂ E 1909- *vn.* cat's cradle (Au **chiĝanamasika-x̂**); **iimaqluudaax̂tan** 1909 *vi.* let us play cat's cradle
[[***imaqlu-** + **-aada-**]]

Imaqu-x̂ Ea *name of mountain (near Akutan Village, east of* 65 *or south of the bay)*

imasx̂u-lix En 1950, 1979 (P. Merculieff) *vi.* to make a riddle □ **imasx̂ultingaan** as I am making a riddle, putting the question to be answered (1979: said at the beginning of the game)
[[***imasuĝa-lix** *cf.* **iimchaada-n**]]
imasuĝaada-x̂ En 1948-50 *vn.* riddle; parable; **iimusx̂aada-x̂** En 1979 (-sx-) riddle, question and answer game of the Aleuts; **imasx̂aada-lix** En 1950 ("modern"), 1982- *vi.* to make a riddle; 1984 (-maas-) to talk in riddle or parable + **-aada-**
imasuĝaadaasi-x̂ E 1838-70, Eu 1910 (J 39:10), En 1948, **iimsuĝaadaasi-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* riddle (1910, 1948); parable (*e.g.* Luke 12:16, A **angadalimaĝasi-x̂**); 1870 proverb (Luke 4:23, A **hiiqaĝiiza-x̂**) + **-aada-usi-**

Imayamaqitu-x̂ Au 1909 *name of person* (Jochelson 1918:1985)

iimchaada-n E 1909, Eu 1982 *n.pl.* riddles (*cf.* **imasuĝaada-x̂**)
[[**ima-t-aada-**, *cf.* **imasx̂u-lix** = ***imasuĝa-lix**]]

imda-x̂ *see* **idma-x̂**

imdax̂ Ab 1963 (*unknown* A 1984), **imyax̂** Am 1963 *n.* ray, beam

imdu-lix, imduux-six *see* **im-six**

imga-lix En 1949- *vt.* to reel in (a heavy sea lion; two or more men lined up in their baidarkas, put a pole with a heavy retrieving line and hook, **qayu-x̂**, across two baidarkas, and wound the sea lion to the surface)
[[*cf.* **imgux̂-six**]]
imgaasi-x̂ En 1949- *n.* pole for reeling in a sea lion + **-usi-**

imgax̂, *pl.* **imgaĝin** E 1804-, **imgaĝi-x̂** E 1978- (A 1948-), **imyax̂** A 1950-52, **imyaĝi-x̂** Ab 1963, **ivaĝi-x̂** Au 1949-52 *n.* fish line for deep sea (A formerly made of **tmax**); E *pl.* fish line with hook; E 1909- line for halibut hook (**yaalusa-x̂**, **yaarusa-x̂**); **imgax̂-six** E 1804- (A 1948-), **imyax̂-s** A 1950-52, **ibaĝa-** Am 1963 *vi.* to fish with deep-sea line
[[*cf.* **imgux̂-six**]]
iimgaĝaada-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* fish line for trout; **iimgaĝaada-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to fish with a line from land (*cf.* **chamchux-six**, A **chali-l**) + **-aada-**
imgaĝna-x̂ E 1909 (A 1950), **imyaĝna-x̂** A 1950-52 *n.* fisherman + **-na-**$_1$
Imgax̂sxi-x̂ En 1909 *name of point* (Umnak 210b) + **-sxi-**
imgaqaĝi-lix A 1840 *vi.* to catch fish with a line + **-qaĝi-**
iimqaayu-lix E 1909-, **iimqaaya-lix** Eu 1984 *vi.* to angle in a creek, from the beach or from a baidarka close to the beach; **iimqaayu-x̂** En 1949, **iimqaaya-x̂** Euk 1984 *n.* fishing pole + ***-qaayu-**, ***-qaaya-**

imgaĝi-: **igluqam imgaĝii** Ea 1983 *n.* sealskin basket (= **igluqam aygax̂siĝnaa**)
[[*possibly* **img-aĝi-** "folded up", *cf.* **imgux̂-six** and CSY **imkutaq** large skin bag]]

imgux̂-six E 1870-, A 1840- *vt.* to roll up (*e.g.* a soaked piece of skin); E 1870 to wrap (body in linen, Luke 23:53, *cf.* **imguĝasa-lix**); **imguĝu-lix** Ea 1983 (= **imguĝi-lix** Eu 1984) to dash over (boat, of wave)
[[**img-uĝ-**, Y **imeg-** to roll up, fold up; *cf.* **imga-lix**, **imgax̂**, **imgaĝi-**]]
imguĝaĝi-lix E 1870, Ea 1909-10, A 1860 *vp.* to be rolled up (John 20:7; J 1:57; 15:39) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)
imguĝasa-lix E 1838-1909, A 1860 *vt.* to roll (**ngaan** it) around (body, E 1838 Matthew 27:59, 1870 **huxsx̂iisa-**; A 1860 Luke 23:53, E **imgux̂sxan**); to wrap (**ngaan** him, it) in (the sheet, E 1860 Mark 15:46, A **huklug-**; A John 19:40, E 1870 **huxsx̂iisa-**) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)
imguĝda-x̂ E 1909-, A 1948- *n.* sewing kit (made of seal or sea lion gut, with needles, buttons *etc.* and **chaĝa-x̂**, kept in baidarka) + **-da-**
imguĝdiga- En 1949 *vn.* strongly twisted (of pole); **iklam imguĝdigaa** En 1982 round piece of wood + **-diga-**
imgux̂ta-lix E 1870, A 1860 *vt.* to keep wrapped up (coin in a handkerchief, Luke 19:20) + **-(x̂)ta-**

ihmi-l *see* **ahmi-lix**

Imichi-x̂ Au 1909 *name of bay* (Attu 1071)

imigla-x̂ Am 1963 *n.* thread (Ab *etc.* **igachix̂si-x̂**)

imina-lix E 1805-1860 (*unknown* Eau 1983-4), A 1838- *vi.* to linger, tarry (Luke 1:21) (*cf.* **a-asaada-lix**); *neg.* to hurry, A 1860 to make rapid progress (in wisdom, Luke 2:52); **imina-lakan** E 1832-34, A 1840- immediately, at once (*e.g.* Mark 1:12, E 1860 **angayax̂**); **imina-x̂** A 1838-40 *vn.* a long time (Matthew 25:19); **imina-ĝ-ulux** E 1860 (Mark 14:70), A 1840 a short time; **iminazulax mas** A 1860 doing speedily (Luke 18:8, E **angayax̂taasa-kan**)

imina[a]lali-lakan E 1870 *vp.neg.* quickly, *lit.* being just not tarried with (Mark 1:28, A **imina-lakan**) + **-ula-li-**

iminiiniku-x̂ A 1840 *n.* one whose name-day it is [[*from Russian* **imenínnik** one whose name-day it is]]

ihmiisi-x̂ En 1982, **iihmiisi-x̂** A 1948-, **hiimiisi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* shoestring (*cf.* **chudguĝ-asi-x̂**, **kala-asi-x̂**, **tahmiigasi-x̂**); **uliigim ihmiisii** En 1982 boot string
[[**ihmi-usi-**; AI **ipIq** rope, line, dog chain, **ipIq-** to tie with a chain; GRI **iperaq** harpoon thong]]

iimit-, **iimisix** E 1832-70 (*unknown* Eap 1983), A 1838-, Abm 1963, **iihmisix** En 1984 *vt.* to choose (*e.g.* Luke 6:13, Acts 1:24) (*cf.* **qihmit-**); **iimiti-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* choice

iimichaĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* chosen, selected + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

iimita-lix A 1860 *vt.* to choose for a while (seat at table, Luke 14:7, E **qimit-**) + **-(x̂)ta-**

iimitignat-, **iimitignasix** A 1840 to reject, *lit.* to make a remainder of choosing + **-gna-t-**

imitx̂i-lix Eu 1984, **ihmitx̂i-lix** En 1950- *vt.* to fish from beach (Eu halibut, cod; En 1982 pogy, "drag easy") (*cf.* **chamchux-six**, **chali-l**); **imitx̂i-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* line for fishing from beach

iimkaalu-x̂ *see* **iitkaalu-x̂**

imla-x̂ *see* **umla-x̂**

imlax-six E 1805-, **ilmax-six** Ea 1983 *vt.* to scratch (person; **imliin** his hair); *vr.* to scratch oneself (*cf.* **qiyamax-six**)

imlagasi-x̂ E 1909-, **ivlagasi-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* bone back-scratcher (Jochelson 1925:89, Fig. 61) (*cf.* **qaku-qi-x̂**) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

imli-x̂ E 1778-, A 1780-, Ab 1892–1963, **ivli-x̂** Au 1909-52, Am 1963 *n.* single hair of head, *Russian* volos; E, A 1952-, Au *sg.*, E 1804-70, A 1780-1952 *pl.* hair of head *collect.*, *Russian* volosy (Au also of body, *cf.* **chnga-x̂**; A 1860 Mark 1:6 of camel, E **chnga-ngin**); **imli-kix** E 1909 *du.* the hair of the two (boys); En 1935 its little hair (of boy's penis); **kinkam imlii** A 1952 spider's web (Ep 1941 **kinkam ulaa**)
[[PEA ***mələ**, Y **melquq**, AI **mitquq**, GRI **meqqoq** fur, body hair, feather]]

imliĝ(i)-lakan Eu 1984 *vi.neg.* to have no hair, be bald (of head) (= **chngaaquuda-lix**) + **-ĝi-**

imliliiĝu- En 1952 *n.*: **anĝusim imliliiĝungin** nasal hairs, **tutusim imliliiĝungin** ear hairs (Ea 1983 **imlingin**) + **-li-aaĝu-**

imlitu-x̂ Ab 1931–63 *vn.* hairy + **-tu-**

Imlichi-n Eu 1984 *n.pl.* Round Island, **Imlich(i)m Udaa** Amugul Bay (Unalaska 24, 25)

imhlu-x̂ E 1791-1950 *n.* bag made of guts (*cf.* **uĝada-x̂**)

i[i]mluuda-x̂ E 1909 *n.* woman's working bag; *pl.* ornaments (Jochelson 1933:66-67) + **-aada-**

iimqaayu-lix *see* **imgax̂**

imu-x̂ E 1832-1948, A 1838-60, Au 1909-36 1. *n.* circle; area around, environs □ **hamaan imugan il** A 1860 in its environs (of town, Luke 21:21, E **imuunu-**); **imugan** E 1832-34, 1909 *loc.* all around it; **slum imuganaan** A 1838 for the world (Matthew 18:7, E **slum ngaan**), **slum imugan ilugaan** A 1860 from the world (Luke 9:51, E **waan slum ilaan**); **imum angaa** E 1909-48 the throat part of the neck, *lit.* half circle; **kavii imux̂** Au 1936 redhead, *Aythya americana*, *lit.* its head round

2. **imu-lix** E 1870-1909, A 1952-, Au 1909 *vt.* to go around (*e.g.* **ulax̂** a house) (*cf.* **qichi-lix**); **awangaan imul** A to take around, embrace (*cf.* **imaĝu-lix**)
[[AI, GRI **imu-** to roll up, wind into a ball, *etc.*]]

imudiga-l A 1791-, Ab 1931–63 *vi.* to be round (E **qihmadgu-lix**) □ **quganam imudigaa** 1950 a round stone; **kiiĝuusim kangan imudigaa** 1952 a round mountain top + **-diga-**

imudigat-, imudigas A 1952- *vr.* to become round, blunt (of pencil) + **-diga-t-**

imux̂ta-lix E 1870, Ea 1981 *vt.* to surround, be around (Luke 8:45, 21:20, A **imuta-lix**) + **-x̂ta-**

imuulux̂ *or* **imuulu-x̂** E 1909, En 1948-, A 1952 *n.* kind of big round clam: *Saxidomus nuttali* (Jochelson 1925, plate 2:2), cockle clam (En 1952-, 1975: **chalam sigutuu**) + ***-Vlu-**

imuna- En 1952, A 1952-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *pos.n.* surrounding (= **imuunu-**) □ **tanadgusim imunaa qayalas alalakan** A 1952 the village is surrounded by hills, *lit.* the surrounding of the village has lots of hills; **Atx̂am imunan huzugan ilan** A 1952 all around Atka; **imunan** E *loc.* around it; **imunan chiyax̂** [A **chidaĝan**] Au all around it + **-na$_2$-**

imuunu- E 1834-, A 1838- *pos.n.* surrounding, space around, circumference □ **imuunum hadaa ukux̂tal** A 1950 looking around (as from the top of a hill); **imuunuun ukuyaaĝunax̂** E 1860-70 (Jesus) kept looking around (around himself, Mark 5:32, *likewise* A); **udan Atx̂am imuunuu mayaaĝix̂ maqax̂tazanas** A 1971 we used to trap all around Atka here; **slum imuunuu** A 1840-1950 the whole world; **tanam imuunugan tanangin ilin** E 1870 everywhere in that region, *lit.* in the lands around the land (Luke 4:37); **hamaan imuunugan** (*loc.*) **anan** E 1870 those who are around it, in its environs (Luke 21:21, A **imugan**) + **-uunu-**

imuunulĝasa-lix A 1862 *vt.* to surround (**ngus** me) with (the force of thy cross) + **-uunu-lĝ(i)-asa-**

Imuqudaagi-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of pinnacles* (at a bay surrounded by brinks, Kiska 1055) + *-**qudaag-**

imuusa-lix E 1909-, Au 1909 *vt.* to go around (**wan slux̂** this world) with (him, J 81:3); A 1860 to surround (**imis** you) with (**ahngux** a trench, Luke 19:43); Ab 1982 to tie around with + **-usa-**

imut-, imusix E 1834-, A 1860-, Ab 1931–63 *vt.* to surround, encircle (as of enemies, *e.g.* Luke 19:43); A 1952 to sew around (**uliix** boot, that is, to sew the sole to the upper); **imuti-x̂**, **uliigim imutii** Au 1952 *vn.* seam around the upper of a boot + **-t-**

imuta-lix E 1833-, A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to surround, have encircled, be around (A Luke 8:45, 21:20, E **imux̂ta-**) □ **aahmaaĝikucham txidix sux̂tangis aahmaaĝim chuniĝii imutal hangax̂tazas** A 1973 small flowers close together go up around the flower stalk (of the lupine) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

imuuyu-x̂ A 1840- *vn.* something going around, disk (*Russian* krug) + -**Vyu-**

imuuyuusi-x̂ A 1840- *n.* drawing compass (E **chiirkuli-x**) + -**Vyu-usi-**

Iimuchaga, **Iimachaga** A 1952 *name of bay* (Atka 540)

imux-six En 1909, Eu 1984, **imuux-six** En 1950 *vi.* to be twisted, crooked, bent (piece of wood) □ **iglax aguĝikum, qax̂uu imukuum, ataqan utxidaĝulux** En 1909 if the shaft is made with a crooked (off center) butt, it does not hit any [game] (J 56:5)

Imuutaĝu-x̂ A 1952 *name of channel* (Adak 834) [[*perhaps* ***imutaaĝu-x̂**, *cf.* **imu-ta-lix**]]

imyax̂ *see* **imgax̂**

ina-lix E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1892, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963- *vi.* to end, come to an end; **ina-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* end □ **angalix̂ inakux̂** E, A, Au the day (daylight) is coming to an end, it is getting late; **hiikus ilax̂tas asx̂alaasal, inanas hiilax̂tadas** A 1952 dying by that too, they ended, were no more (N.M. 3:111); **qayax̂ hangakuqaang anĝing inal angalix̂** A 1952 when I ascended the hill my breath ended, I got out of breath

[[PEA ***inəɣ-,** AI **iniq-**, GRI **iner-paa** has finished it]]

inaadgu-lix E 1978, **inadgu-l** A 1952- *vt.* to finish (several) □ **inaqamax txidix asx̂adgul inadgul ax̂takus** A 1952 they had killed themselves to the last man, *lit.* they themselves had killed and finished themselves (N.M. 3:69) + **-dgu-**

inax̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1860-, Au 1909, Ab 1931 *vi.* to have come to an end, to be finished, completed, to be through □ **anĝing inax̂tal** Au 1909 my breath had come to an end, I was out of breath (J 80:4); **inax̂tahliĝulagaan qan'gix̂ ikaaĝazaqaa hiilax̂tazax̂** A 1952 it (the food) was not finished before the winter was over, it is said (N.M. 1:19); **agachan hagan qan'gingis inax̂takux̂** A 1860 he himself is of age, *lit.* his years (winters) of growth are completed (John 9:21); **tachim inax̂talakaq** A 1952 I'm not through yet + **-x̂ta-**

inax̂tachx̂i-lakan A 1840 *vt.neg.* to continue, *lit.* to not let be finished + **-x̂ta-chx̂i-**

inaaĝuli- Au 1909 *vi.* to do for the last time: **inaaĝuliing maaĝakuq** I come here for the last time (E **alaang iisaangan**) + **-aaĝu-li-**

inaaĝuliisa-: akaluĝim inaaĝuliisangin E 1870 crossroads, *lit.* where the roads end (Matthew 22:9) + **-aaĝu-li-usa**

inaaĝuliisi-x̂ E 1870-1909 (*unknown* Eapu 1983-4), A 1838 *n.* end: **tanam inaaĝuliisigan chidaĝa akiitalix** to the end of the world, *lit.* the edge of the end of the land (Acts 1:8) + **-aaĝu-li-usi-**

inaaĝuliiti-x̂ A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *n.* the last one (E **alaang hiisi-x̂**) □ **inaaĝuliitim angalii** A 1840 the last day; **isxam inaaĝuliichan il** A 1860 in the last (lowest) place (Luke 14:10); **inaaĝuliitix̂ qax̂ qakun** Au we ate the last fish; **inaaĝuliitis ilin** A 1860 finally, last of all (Mark 16:14, E **agalim-adan**); **inaaĝuliitim ngaan ukux̂taasaqang hama** A 1952 that was the last time I saw him; **inaaĝuliitingis** A 1909 the last ones of them (J 79:290) + **-aaĝu-*-liiti-**

inanaaĝ-naĝulux E 1836-70 *vn.neg.* which is not going to end, eternal (of God's Kingdom) + **-naaĝ-**

inaasi-x̂ E 1826-70, A 1838- *n.* end □ **slum inaacha akiitalix** A 1862 to the end of the world + **-usi-**

inaachaĝi-lakan E 1870, A 1838- *vi.neg.* to have no end, to be forever (Luke 1:33) + **-usi-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

inaasx̂ita-lakan A 1860 *vt.neg.* without putting an end to it, infinitely (John 13:1 to the end) + **-usi-lĝita-**

inat-, inasix E 1826-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931 1. *vt.* to finish (**awaan** his work); to pass to the end (*e.g.* **slux̂** summer); to finish off, destroy (people in war); to finish doing something; to do completely □ **saligux̂ agulix inatikuqing** En 1938 I finished making the cap; **angayuuchaĝil angaĝinan tamang ax̂sas inas** Au 1952 making war they killed all the people there (1959:124, 33 (5)); **aniqduning uqlax̂s inatikuqaang** A 1952 when I had finished bathing my children; **huzungis tanalĝil inatzaqangis ax̂tazakus** A 1952 they used to bury all of them (N.M. 3:49)

2. **inati-** En 1975 *vtn.* the length of: **chuyuun inat(i)m ilan sakaan tanam sinigan** (digging) into the ground the length of his arm

3. **algim chngax̂ inati-x̂** A 1950-, **chngax̂ inati-x̂** Ab 1892 *vtn.* two-year-old seal, *lit.* that has completed fur twice + **-t-**

inata-l A 1950- *vt.* to have finished off (people); to take all + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

inaya-lix Eu 1984 *vt.* to try to finish + **-ya-**

inaax-six E 1834-, A 1840 *vi.* to be in doubt, have little trust; to do not feel like having luck (of hunter); **inaagi-x̂** Eu 1984, **inaax** A 1840 *vn.* doubt

inaagda-lix E 1834- *vi.* to be always in doubt + **-da-**

inaagna-lix En 1982, A 1973- *vi.* to seem hopeless, do not seem like going to be well (as of sick person) + **-na**$_2$**-**

inaagni-lix E 1832-, A 1838- *vr.* to doubt (*e.g.* Matthew 14:31), to lose faith, give up (also of hunter when no game shows up) + **-ni-**

inaaxta-lix En 1948- *vt.* to have not much hope for (sick person, game) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

inági-n E 1909 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *n.pl.* notches which represent cuts of dried fish (Jochelson 1933:67)

†**Inalok** E 1763 *name of settlement of Unalaska* (north side)

Inaama-x̂ En 1983 *nickname of a lady*

inamchilax̂ta-lix En 1948 (*not used* 1982; *unknown* Eapun 1983-4) *vt.* to save, use economically (**inalgaax̂tax̂ angunaĝulux itakan** "making it a little in order that it be not finished")

inamlu-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to plait, weave (native technique) (*cf.* **chilaamdu-lix**, **ima-glu-lix**); **inamlu-x̂** *vn.* web, fabric; **inamlum ichaaqidaa** thin fabric [[_perhaps by dissimilation from_ *__ima-mlu-__]]

inamluĝi-lix A 1860 *vp.* to be woven (John 19:23, E **qiglu-ĝi-**) + **-ĝi-**

inamna-x̂ E 1909, **inmina-** En 1950, **inimina-x̂** 1982 *n.* string for tightening the hood of the gut parka (A **saahna-**)

inamuchix̂ta-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to design (*Russian* prochit')

inaangi-lix Eapun 1982-4 *vi.* to be painful; to feel bad; to be insecure, not confident, hesitant; **ingaangi-lix** A 1840-1973 to be sick and moaning □ **kitang inaangikux̂** Eu 1984 my leg is painful, I feel pain in my leg; **inaang(i)kuq(i)ngaan aslixsaaĝanang** Eu 1984 I was insecure (did not think I could get it) but got it

inaangina-x̂ En 1982 *vn.* moaning: **inaanginax̂ agux̂takux̂** he is moaning, *lit.* doing moaning + **-na**$_2$**-**

inaqa- E 1805-, A 1838-, Ab 1963, Au 1952, **anaqa-** Ep 1941- (A 1973-) 1. *pron. rel. case* -self (*cf.* **agat-**); En 1909 alone (J 42:1); A own (*1.sg.* **inaqing** E 1805-70, A 1838, **inaq** A 1860, **inaqang** E 1941-, A 1860, 1950, **inaqating** E 1870- (A 1950-), **inaqaming** Am 1982; *1.pl.* **inaqangin** E 1826-70, A 1838-, **inaqamas** A 1950-52; *2.sg.* **inaqamin** E 1834-, **inaqamis** A 1860-; *2.pl.* **inaqamchi** E 1838, A 1838, **inaqamchin** E 1978, **inaqamchix** A 1952-; *3R sg.* **inaqaam** E 1826-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Am 1982; *3R du.pl.* **inaqamax** A 1952, **inaqamdix** E 1826, A 1952; *3R pl.* **inaqamang** E (A) 1838, **anaqamchin** Ep 1941, **inaqamchix** A 1952) □ **inaqang alix wangun akuqing** E 1978 I am here by myself; **agach inaqaam tin aĝiisanax̂ uuyax̂takux̂** Au 1952 she had been left just by herself (1959:125, 33 (15)); **inaqaam hax̂tikux̂** A 1950 he wakes up by himself; **inaqaam txin asx̂atnax̂** A 1973 he killed himself; **waya Inaqating Ilalikiming aslingin makuning alakaĝin** E 1870 I can do nothing of my own self (John 5:30, *Russian* Sam ot Sebya); **ulam angunagan, inaqamchix kumchiix nagan angaĝilgaayulax agux̂tal** A 1952 building a big house not to live in themselves (N.M. 1:52); **Inaqamis asaan** A 1860 your own name (Luke 9:49, E **Txin asamin** *rel.*); **inaqaam tunuun tunux̂taasal** A 1950 he speaks his own language

2. **inaqagaan** E 1838-70 *3.sg. abl.* especially (Acts 17:22, *Russian* osobenno); special, out of the ordinary (1838 Matthew 5:47, 1870 **inaqax̂ta-**); **inaqagaan axtan** foreigners (Acts 28:2, *Russian* inoplemenniki)

3. **inaqan** E 1832-70 (Ea 1983: Eb), (A 1840) *3.sg. loc.* apart, separately, privately; different, another (A **itxaan, itxalaan**) □ **inaqan Txin hitalix, kamgaaĝan** 1838 going apart (to be alone) to pray (Matthew 14:23); **inaqan akalux̂ axsix** going by another road (Matthew 2:12, A **itxaan akalux̂**)

inaqaada- E 1832- (A 1837), **inaqaasa-** E 1834-70, Ep 1941 (*obsol.*) *pron. rel.case* alone (A **ataqa-n**) (*1.sg.* **inaqaadang** 1834-, **inaqaadaming** 1834; *2.sg.* **inaqaadamin**, *etc.*) □ **inaqaadaam hamangun Txin aĝix̂taasanax̂** 1870 He remained there alone (Matthew 14:23); **inaqaasamang ayx̂aasim nagan tanadguchaĝimulux hadan txidin ayx̂anan** 1870 they went in a boat to a solitary place alone, by themselves (Mark 6:32, A **ataqakus alix**) + **-aada-/-aasa-**

inaqaaguza- A 1971- *pron. rel. case* all by -self, alone □ **inaqaaguzamis ada** stay all alone! + **-iiguza-**

inaqax̂ta- E 1838-70 *vn.* different, diverse; particular, special □ **sdam inaqax̂tagan aĝax̂tanagan hadagaan** 1839 by the appearance of a particular star; **alqutam inaqax̂tangin** 1870 what special (Matthew 5:47, A 1838 **unuqux̂ta-**) + **-x̂ta-**

inaqala- E 1833-70 *vn.* different □ **inaqalan txidin hitalix** 1833:37 becoming different; **kamgatxadaqam ulugan inaqalangin** 1870 the different parts of the baptized child (Cat., *ms.* **ilaqalangin**) + **-la-**

inaqalax̂ta- E 1870, Ep 1983 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *vn.* different, various (*cf.* **itxa-lax̂ta-**): **agnam inaqalax̂tangin** different tongues (Acts 2:4); **takiigim inaqalax̂tangin** various diseases (Mark 1:34) + **-la-x̂ta-**

inaqali- E 1834-, **inaqahli-** A 1860 *pron. rel. case* just -self, even -self; *pl.* each other □ **kayux inaqaling ting Hadamin huyax̂ nung aslitachx̂ilakaqing** E 1870 neither do I consider myself worthy to come to you in person (Luke 7:7, A **inaqang ax̂tagalix̂**); **kayux**

inaqalimin anĝimin naga saamix̂ agduukakux̂ E 1870 and a sword will pass even through your own soul (Luke 2:35); **inaqaliinang txidin hamayaax̂tanan** E 1870 they asked each other (Mark 1:27, A **inaqamax**) + **-hli-**

inaqaaluxsi-x̂ E 1832-70 (*unknown* Eap 1983), **inaquuluxsi-x̂** A 1840, **inaquulaxsi-x̂** A 1860 (*unknown* 1973-) *vn.* solitary, lonely; E 1870 different, diverse □ **tanam inaqaaluxsigan hadan** E 1860, **inaquulaxsim isxaĝanagan hadan** A 1860 to a solitary place (Mark 1:35, E 1870 **tanadgusiĝimulux ilan**); **tanam inaqaaluxsingin kungin** E 1870 in diverse places (Matthew 24:7, 1838 **inaqax̂tangin**) + **-uulag-(x̂)si-**

inaquulaxsix̂ta-lix A 1840-60 *vi.* to be alone (*Russian* nayedine); to be solitary, desert (place, Mark 6:31) + **-uulag-(x̂)si-x̂ta-**

inaqaaluxsiisa-lix E 1838-70 *vt.* to take apart, privately □ **inaqaaluxsiisakan hamayaax̂taqangin** they asked him privately (Mark 13:3) + **-uulag-(x̂)si-usa-**

inaquulaxsit-, **inaquulaxsisix** A 1860 *vt.* to take apart, privately (Mark 9:28, 13:3) + **-uulag-(x̂)si-t-**

inaqaaluxsita-lix E 1870 *vt.* to take separately, apart (**husungin** all of them, every one, Luke 16:5, A **itxalaaqutalkis**); to divide in groups (Mark 6:39) + **-uulag-(x̂)si-t-(x̂)ta-**

inaqaaluxta-lix E 1870 *vi.* to be different, diverse (diseases, Matthew 4:24, 1838 **inaqax̂ta-**) + **-uulag-(x̂)ta-**

inaayu-lix A 1860- *vi.* to do not want people around him (1952); 1860 to be negligent (*Russian* nebrezhen, in your sickness, Sirach 38:9); **inaayu-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* hatred, 1860 persecution (Mark 4:17, E **qayuqita-x̂**) (*cf.* **iinu-x̂**)
[[***ina-** + **-aayu-**; *cf.* **inĝ-** -, CAY **iner-** -, **inerqur-**, CSY **ineghte-** to admonish, warn, forbid, AI **iñiqtiq-** to rebuke, GRI **inerter-paa** forbids him, dissuades him]]

inaayuĝa-lix A 1838-60 *vp.* to be hated (Matthew 10:22, E 1870 **igali-ĝa-**), to be rejected (Luke 9:22, E **sitxuuĝisxa-**) + **-ĝa-**

inaayux̂ta-lix A 1838- *vt.* to do not want (person) around (1952); to hate, detest (*e.g.* Matthew 5:43, E **qaĝax̂ta-lakan**; Luke 6:22, E **kaadaxta-lix**); 1860 *vr.* to deny himself (Luke 9:23, *cf.* Mark 8:34 **inaqaam txin anuusalix**) □ **hingan tayaĝux̂ agiidakuqaang ting inaayux̂tal akuĝaan mal hitikuq** 1952 I went to visit that man but he did not want me around so I went out + **-x̂ta-**

inaayuniisa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to hate, take a hatred to (Luke 16:13, E **qaĝax̂ta-lakan**; John 15:24, E **kaadaxta-**); *neg.* to love (Luke 14:26) + **-ni-usa-**

in'g-, in'ga- A: **ín'gim** 1860 *rel.* at that time, at once (or the like, Luke 18:8); **in'giim** 1840, Ab 1982 *3R sg. rel.* hardly (*Russian* yedva li), **in'gaam** 1860 for a while (Luke 8:13, E **ilagan ilan**), 1973 once in a great while; **in'gagaan** Ab 1963 3.*sg.abl.* some, other

in'gahlimaaga (or **-maga**) A 1860 immediately, suddenly (Mark 9:20, 24; 13:36; 14:43, E **hingaligaagan**) + **-hli-ma-** *abl.*

Hin'gaax A 1952 South Bay (Tanaga 964)

In'gidax A 1948-52, **In'gidagi-x̂** 1952, **In'ngidax** 1840 Deep Bay (Atka 465); **In'gidax** 1952 Kanaga Bay (Kanaga 912)

inxu-l A 1909 *vr.* to rush (**kadmudax̂s** forward, J 76:147, *uncertain translation*)

inĝ- -
[[*cf.* CAY **iner-** - *under* **inaayu-lix**]]

inĝaagna-x̂ A 1840-1973 *vn.* bad, ugly (1973 "if you don't like it"); **inĝaagnanaa** 1860 the worse, ordinary (wine, John 2:10, E **iĝamanaayulux**) + ***-aag-na-**

inĝaagnata-lix A 1840 *vt.* to find bad, find fault with (*Russian* okhuzhdat') + ***-aag-na-t-(x̂)ta-**

inĝasa-lix Eu 1909 (*unknown* Eapun 1982-84) *vt.* to answer with anger (or to be angry at): **ayagagan inĝasakan ngaan tunukuu awa** his wife answered him with anger and said to him (J 35:30) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

ini-x̂ E 1804- (A 1838-60) *n.* 1. sky, heaven; air (A **kuyuuda-x̂**, **inka-x̂**); E 1834 *pl.* clouds (V A 7:3) □ **inim sangin** 1834 the birds of the sky; **Inim aguuĝuu** 1834-70 (A 1860) the Heavenly Czar; **akaan inim ilaligan** Ea 1909 right up there in the air (J 3:82)

2. Eb 1871- ceiling (*cf.* **putuluuka-x̂**) □ **ulang inii ichagikux̂** 1871 the ceiling of my house is leaking

3. **inimaan** E 1834-, A 1840-, **inima[a]naan** E 1860-70 (Matthew 5:22, Mark 7:7) for nothing, in vain; **inimaanulux** En 1948- not for nothing; **inim ilaligan** E 1826-70, **inim-ilan** A 1840, **inim iliIigaan** A 1862, **inim-iligaan** Ab 1963 for nothing, in vain
[[*cf.* **inka-x̂**, **inka-l**]]

inimaguuĝuĝa-lix E 1870 *vp.*, **inimaguuĝux̂si-lix** A 1838 *vr.* to be, become a heavenly king (Luke 1:33) + **-ĝa-**, **-x̂si-**

inimaguuĝuĝaasi-x̂ E 1870, A 1838 *n.* heavenly kingdom (Luke 1:33) + **-ĝa-usi-**

inisx̂i-n Eb 1984 *n.pl.* gums (*cf.* **alaaĝi-n**) + ***-sx̂i-**

initu-x̂ Ekn 1950- *vn.* cloudy, overcast (*cf.* **qusatu-x̂**, A **uyani-x̂**) + **-tu-**

ini-lix Eb 1909- (*also known* Ekn 1949-), **nini-l** Au 1909 *vr.* to go to bed (*cf.* **quyu-lix**)
[[*perhaps cf.* AY **inar-**, CSY **ingagh-**, AI **iññaq-**, GRI **innar-poq** lies down to rest, goes to bed]]

niniĝi-l Abm 1963 *vi.* to lie down, be lying down (A **quyuĝi-lix**, E **angami-lix**) + **-ĝi-**

initi-x̂ E 1834-1941 *n.* bed or bunk in a hut, bedstead (Mark 4:21, A **isxa-**, *cf.* **anula-x̂**); **initin** En 1982 *n.pl.* (one) bed, bedstead (*cf.* **isxa-x̂**) + **-t-**

initilĝi-lix En 1935 *vi.* to put in a bedstead + **-t-lĝi-**

hini-x̂ E 1833-1950, A 1840- *n.* wick, grass wick of a stone lamp (*cf.* **mitili-x̂**); E 1870-71 candle (Matthew 5:15, Mark 4:21, 1838 **hix-ta-x̂**, 1860 **taniisi-x̂**, A **angu-x̂**); A 1860 lamp (John 5:25, E **taniisi-x̂**) □ **angum hinigan hignaa** 1833:24 lamp, *lit.* burning wick of lamp; **angum hinii** A 1952 wick of lamp

hiniĝiilux̂ E 1870 *n.* lampstand (1838 **hixtaĝiilux̂**, A **anguĝiilux̂**) + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

hiniĝiqada-l A 1952- *vi.* to get out of wick (of lamp) + **ĝi-qada-**

inigax̂-six E 1909, En 1949- *vi.* to be unsteady, do not sit firmly (as of a log); En 1909- to play the hide-tossing game; †Chnigak [*perhaps* **ihnigax̂**] En 1791, **inigax̂** En 1909-52 *vn.* hide-tossing game (person tossed on a sea lion hide, accompanied by a song J 75)
[[CAY (NI, NUN) **inigar-** to toss up in a blanket-toss, *apparently loanword*]]

Iniĝa-n Ea 1983 *n.pl. name of sea gull rock* (Krenitzin I. 12)

iniĝi-x̂, **inĝi-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* damp, humid (E **uĝlax̂ta-x̂**) □ **angalim iniĝii** a damp day; **tanam inĝii** humid ground

inix̂si-lix E 1878-1909 (1909: A), A 1838-, Ab 1931–63 *vi.* to feel well (as when having got enough to eat), to be happy, rejoice (*cf.* **qaĝa-ta-lix, uguta-lix**); **inix̂si-x̂** E 1838-1909, A 1838-40 *vn.* joy □ **inix̂six̂ kayux qaĝatax̂** E 1838-70 joy and gladness (Luke 1:14); **inix̂sil txidix qaĝatal** A 1950 being happy and glad (feeling well and pleasant, 1959:77, 7(15))
[[*cf.* CAY **in(e)qe-**, CSY **iinqe-** to coo to a child, CSY **ineqsuke-** to find attractive, GRI **inequgaa** thinks it pretty, a pretty little one]]

inix̂sina-x̂ E 1836 *vn.* happy, joyous; A 1840- joy, happiness □ **inix̂sinax̂ qasadaasalix** A 1840 going surfacing joyously (of sea lion, V B 1:12); **inix̂sinax̂ masxakux̂** A 1909 fun is had (J 79:75) + **-na**$_2$**-**

inix̂sinaachxuza-lix A 1838-60 *vi.* to be very happy, rejoice exceedingly (Matthew 2:10, E **txidin qaĝataasaadanan**); to be blessed (Matthew 5:3 ff., Luke 6:20 ff., E **hasaĝutaasaada-lix**); **inix̂sinaachxuza-x̂** A 1837-62 *vn.* blessedness + **-na**$_2$**-iichxuza-**

inix̂sini-lix E 1870-1948, A 1838- *vr.* to rejoice, become happy (*e.g.* Luke 1:14) + **-ni-**

inix̂siisa-lix A 1838, Ab 1963 *vt.* to enjoy (Matthew 13:20, E 1838 **ugutaasa-lix**, 1870 **qaĝataasa-lix** *vrt.*; Acts 2:46 **qalgadax̂** food, E **qaĝax̂siisa-lix**); A 1909 to be pleased with (J 76:118) + **-usa-**

inix̂siisi-x̂ A 1836- *n.* something to be happy with, joy (*e.g.* 1860 Luke 1:14, 1838 **inix̂si-x̂**) + **-usi-**

inix̂sit-, **inix̂sisix** A 1838, Ab 1931 *vr.* to rejoice (Luke 1:14) + **-t-**

inix̂sidusa-l A 1909 *vrt.* to be pleased with (J 76:112); 1971- to become happy for + **-t-usa-**

inix̂sisxa-l A 1971- *vp.* to be made happy + **-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

inix̂sita-lix E 1832- (En 1982: A), A 1838- *vr.* to be happy, rejoice (E **qaĝata-**, **uguta-**); Ean 1983-4 *vt.* to make happy □ **hlang ama ayagang ukul ting inix̂sitakuq** A 1950 I am happy seeing (coming back to) my son and wife + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

inix̂sitaasa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to be happy for (Mark 4:16, E **qaĝataasa-lix**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

inka-x̂ E 1778-1805, A 1791-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892–1931, Abm 1963 *n.* 1. sky, heaven; air (E **ini-x̂**) □ **inkax̂ aaĝamaagikux̂** A 1950 the sky is quite clear; **inka(m) qala** A 1950 the top of the sky; **inkam ilagan ilahligan txidix igidguqalinas ax̂takus** E 1952 they started to fall down right into the air (N.M. 3:66); **inkam sunaa** Ab 1963 airplane

2. E 1805- cloud (*cf.* **inkamaaĝu-x̂**)

3. **inkam ilan** E 1805 for nothing, in vain

[[*cf.* **ini-x̂**, **inka-l**]]

inkaĝi-ĝ-ulux Ekn 1950- *vn.neg.* cloudless, clear sky + **-ĝi-**

Inkax̂sin sitxa (*or* **naga**) En 1976- *name of high cliff, lit.* under (or inside) I. (Umnak 66, "one used to pick wood there") + **-x̂si-n** *pl.* ("made clouds")

inkamaaĝu-x̂ E 1791-, Au 1909-52, **inkamiiĝu-x̂** A 1791-, Ab 1892, Abm 1963 *n.* cloud + ***-maaĝu-**, ***-miiĝu-**

inkamaaĝutu-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* cloudy + ***-maaĝu-tu-**

inkatu-lix A 1840- *vi.* to be cloudy; **inkatu-x̂** Ek 1982 *vn.* overcast (= **ini-tu-x̂**) □ **inkatul qaxchikdalal** A 1950 there are dark clouds on the sky + **-tu-**

inka-l A 1909-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vi.* to hang (*e.g.* fish for drying) (E **inghli-lix**)
[[***ini-ka-**, Y **ini-**, AI **iñi-** GRI **ini-vaa** hangs it up or spreads it out to dry; *cf.* **ini-x̂**, **inka-x̂**]]

inkaalux̂ Au 1909 *n.* rope or thong for hanging up things + **-aluĝ-**

inkaaluĝalux̂ E 1909 (En 1950) *n.*: **ulax̂ inkaaluĝalux̂, ulam inkaaluĝluĝanaa** feast house, house where contests, plays, feasts and dramatic performances took place ("It was connected with supernatural diabolic deeds. The name is derived from **inkax̂** 'cloud' and the hut was regarded as hanging in the air." J 48:25, 29) + **-aluĝ-aluĝ-**

inkat-, **inkasix** 1. A 1840-, Au 1909 *vt.* to hang up (E **inghlisix**) □ **pulaatxix̂ chuhmlul inkas** A 1952 put up, hang up, the tent (on dory)

2. E 1906-9, A 1840, Ab 1931 *vt.* to weigh; **inkati-x̂** E 1834-1910, A 1840-60, Ab 1931 *vn.* weight, pound, **inkacha** a pound of it (E 1910 meat, A 1860 John 12:3 ointment) + **-t-**

inkachaĝi-lix A 1860- *vp.* to be hanged (Luke 23:39, E **inghlisxa-**) + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

inkadusi-x̂ E 1805-34 (*perhaps* **-x** *du.*), **inkadusi-s** A 1840 *n.pl.* balance, scales; A 1952-, Ab 1963 *sg.* horizontal pole or something else to hang something on + **-t-usi-**

inkata-l A 1973- *vt.* to have hung up, have hanging □ **asux̂ umnalĝital inkatal** have the pot hanging on a rope + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

inkachuya-x̂ Ep 1941 (*unknown* Eakn 1982-3) *n.* kind of saltwater bird, six inches long, yellow

hinkuulux̂ [A] 1909, **inkuuluĝi-x̂** Ep 1941 (*unknown* Eakn 1982-3) *n.* anvil stone on which paint was ground; **hinkuuluĝim chaa** stone pestle for grinding paints, *lit.* the hand of h. (*cf.* **ikichaasi-x̂**) (Jochelson 1925:74, Fig. 4) [[***hinku-** grind + -**aluĝ-**]]

iinhmiida-lix *see* **inu- -**

inmina- *see* **inamna-x̂**

inqi-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, **tiqi-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to fall in a sitting position, to fall on the butt (as when slipping); Eu 1909 to sit down violently (**kugan** upon him, J 34:176); A 1952 to jiggle on the buttocks (in baidarka); E 1909 to sit deep (**taangam ilan** in the water); **Inqi-x̂** A 1952 *name of bight* (Amlia 153); **Inqi(m)-qala** Ea 1983 *name of camp and bay* (Krenitzin I. 38, 46) [[*perhaps derived from* **it-** fall, drop, *cf.* **hunki-lix** *and* **hut-**]]

inqix̂ta-lix E 1909 *vi.* to sit deep in the water (of baidarka); A 1952 to be jiggling on the buttocks (in baidarka) + -**x̂ta-**

inqiilux̂ Ea 1909-52 *n.sg.*, **ukaatxim inqiiluĝa** A 1840, **inqiiluĝi-s** A 1840-1952 *n.pl.* seat pad, grass mat or skin to sit on in baidarka (J17:7; 34:96; A 1952: old black heavy sealskins, one piece in front, one in rear, sealskin bag with blankets in it); En 1982-4 *sg.* thwart (Eba **unguchiilux̂**, A **angaada-x̂**); A 1840 *sg.* chair (*cf.* **unguchiilux̂**), **inqiiluĝim aduu** bench, *lit.* long sitting place + -**aluĝ-**

inqit-, inqisix E 1909, **tiqis** Au 1909 *vt.* to throw in a sitting position; to seat + -**t-**

inqichaanguusi-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* lunch box, made of seal skin ("put a fold in there and tie up"), put in baidarka (*cf.* **iqlachungiisi-x̂**) [[*apparently* **inqi-t-aangu-usi-**]]

inu-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Am 1982 *n.* piece of food; A 1950, Au 1909 *pl.* chewing tobacco (E **limisina-x̂**); E 1805 wad (of muzzleloading gun); *perhaps* A 1791 (Innok) *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 75); **inu-lix** E 1826-, A 1860- *vt.* to put or take in one's mouth, to eat (*cf.* **qa-lix**) □ **husux̂ inux̂ inuux̂ta hix̂talix** E 1870 told everybody to eat some food (Acts 27:33); **chagix̂ yaalusax̂ inuguun yaaxutaa chlaĝdax̂** En 1909 when the halibut takes the hook in its mouth, the float dives (J 56:19) [[*perhaps cf.* CSY **inpite-** to distribute shares of a catch]]

Inuĝa-x̂ Iqyaĝiisanax̂ Ea 1791 *vn.* Brought Eating (?) In His Baidarka, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 31) + -**ĝa-**

inuĝi-lix E 1805 *v[i].* to chew, *lit.* to have food in one's mouth (*cf.* **chaqux-six**) + -**ĝi-**

inux̂ta-lix E 1909, A 1952- *vt.* to have in one's mouth (*e.g.* **chigu-x̂** resin) + -**x̂ta-**

inula-lix E 1909- *vt.* to put in the mouth fast (one piece of food after the other); Eu 1984 *vi.* to fill one's mouth fast □ **qaatulix inulakux̂** Eu 1984 he's hungry and eating fast + -**la-**

inulĝi-s Ab 1931 *vn.pl.* chewing tobacco (*Russian* lemeshina) (E **limisina-**) + -**lĝi-**

inulĝaĝi- Ab 1931 *vi.* to chew tobacco + -**lĝ(i)-aĝi-** (-**ĝi-**)

inulĝaĝiza-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* person who chews tobacco + -**lĝ(i)-aĝi-za-**

inuulux̂, aniqdum inuuluĝa A 1952 *n.* child's sucking bottle (formerly made of wood or ivory, hung on a string around the neck of the baby, with seal fat in it) + -**aluĝ-**

inumgu-lix En 1982, A 1840- *vt.* to take in one's mouth whatever he picks (as of baby); A 1840 to chew (= **chaqux-six**) + *-**mgu-**

inuqa-x̂ E 1834 *pp.* food, edible stuff (*cf.* **qa-qa-x̂**) + -**qa-**

inuqaĝi-lix A 1840 *vi.* to eat, have food; **Inuqaĝi-x̂** E 1870, A 1984 *vn.* Holy Communion (*cf.* **Snganaadati-x̂**) + -**qaĝi-**

inuqaĝichx̂i-l A 1973- *vt.* to give Holy Communion (with confession) + **qaĝi-chx̂i-**

inusuda-x En 1948- *n.du.* tonsils; 1950 thyroids, submandibular glands [*but 1950 no name for tonsils*] + -**su-da-**

inuutu-x̂ E 1838-1909 *vn.* hunger (= **qaatu-x̂**) □ **inuutuu haqanax̂** 1838-70 he got hungry (Matthew 4:2, A **haagaa**) + -**aatu-**

inu- -

iinhmiida-lix En 1979 (P. Merculieff inhm-, 1978 iihm-) *vi.* to be frightened, scared of spirits, ghosts, *etc.*, or of the dark; **iinhmiida-x̂** *vn.* one who is scared of spirits, *etc.*; **inumiiya-** Am 1963 (inúmiya-) *vi.* to be frightened + -**mi-aada-**

inuna-lix Eapu 1982-4, A 1983 *vi.* to be afraid, frightened, spooked (as of ghosts, "outside man") + -**na**$_2$-

inunax̂ta-l A 1983 *vt.* to be frightened, scared by + -**na**$_2$-**x̂ta-**

inunana-x̂ A 1983-4, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **ingunana-x̂** Ab 1982 *vn.* devil, darned thing (*cf.* **haaglikaaya-x̂, chuugdukaayu-x̂, quga-x̂**); A devilish, mischievous; **inunanam kaaznaa** Ab 1931 puffball, *lit.* devil's cigarette □ **inunanax̂ hingaaĝaaĝutal ax̂takux̂** 1984 the darned thing (*e.g.* a dog) has been there again; **inunanax̂ aqadaax̂t** 1983 stop being mischievous + -**na**$_2$-**na**$_1$-

inunani-l A 1977 *vr.* to become spooked, frightened (by seeing a spooky thing) + -**na**$_2$-**ni-**

inuniisa-na-x̂ Ea 1791 *vt.* *in* **Uĝaluun I.** Frightened With His Spear, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 26) + -**ni-usa-**

inunda-lix En 1979 (P. Merculieff) *vi.* to be frightened of spirits, *etc.* + -**na**$_2$-**da-**

inuusi- Ea 1791 *n.* *in* **Tayaĝum Inuucha** (tayaum Inuch) Man's Fright (?) + -**usi-**

hinu-x̂ E 1834-, A 1840- *n.* piece of sod, turf, *pl.* sod (mud) walls of house; Epn 1978- hump, mound, knoll (A **tiihna-x̂**); **inu-lix** En 1935 *vt.* to turf: **ulax̂ chiqilĝitalix inulix siinaa agulix**

angalikun En 1935 today we put mud and turf on the house and built the corridor

iinuutakda-x̂ Eau 1909-, **iinuutukda-x̂** Ekn 1982 *n.* mound, hillock + *-**Vtakda-**

iinuutukdaada-n En 1982 *n.pl.* small dumps + *-**Vtakda-aada-**

iinuutkaada-x̂ Eun 1909- *n.* mound, hillock [*perhaps from* ***iinutakdaada-x̂** + *-**Vtakda-aada-**]

iinu-x̂ A 1838-40 *vn.* persecution (Matthew 13:21, E **qayuqita-x̂**, **qayuqitaqaĝi-x̂**) (*cf.* **inaayu-x̂**)

iinuĝa-lix A 1838-1952 *vp.* to be expelled (John 12:31); to be persecuted (Matthew 10:23, 5:10-12, E **qayuqitalga-**, **ituĝniĝa-**) + -**ĝa-**

iinux̂ta-lix A 1838-1973 *vt.* to expell, chase (Matthew 23:34, E **hingumixta-**, **hitxida-**; 1952 "don't want them"); to persecute (Matthew 5:44, E **qayuqita-**; John 5:16, E **qiquta-**) + -**x̂ta-**

iinuniila-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be driven away + -**ni-ula-**

inulax̂ Ea 1909-, **inula-x̂** En 1948- *n.* dwarf (1909: in tales); Ea 1983 "something like outside people, tayaĝunaax̂"; En 1982 *also* comics, *pl.* comic books; **ayagam inulaĝa** Ea 1909 female dwarf (J 9:74, "a caressing nickname. By such names the old Aleut called beloved children, even boys")

inulkucha-n En 1979 (P. Merculieff) *n.pl.* cartoons + -**kucha-**

inuulux̂, inuuluĝi-x̂ Ekn 1949- *n.* temple (where temporal artery beats) (A **siidigna-x̂**)
[[**inu-aluĝ-**]]

inyu-lix E 1834 (*unknown* 1941-) *vi.* to bend, curve, stoop
[[*perhaps for* ***ingyu-lix**, *cf.* **ingiyu-x̂**]]

inyuda-x̂ E 1805-34 *vn.* flexible, bending; sea (1834, Zap. 2:270 *obsol.*) + -**da-**

inyuuski-x̂ Ep 1982 *n.* turkey
[[*from Russian* **indyúshka**, pl. **indyúshki**, turkey]]

ing- -

ingsa-lix E 1909, A 1952- *vi.* to back, move backward (of boat, ship) □ **kadmudaqadaguun agalmudaĝan ingsazakux̂** A 1952 having gone forward it backs (-**za-** usually) + *-**sa-**

ingsachx̂i-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to make (person) step back (**ilkiigiim** from himself, J 9:6) + -**sa-chx̂i-**

ingsax̂ta-lakan A 1840 *vi. neg.* continuously, *lit.* without going backward + -**sa-x̂ta-**

ingsala-lix E 1870- *vi.* to move back (**agalimudaĝan** backward, John 18:6 of people); En 1984 to stop running or stop blowing + -**sa-la-**

ingsat-, **ingsasix** E 1909-, A 1982 *vt.* to move backward (**iqyaan** his baidarka); to force (person) back; E 1909 *vr.* to draw back (as in baidarka) + -**sa-t-**

ingsx̂i-l *see separate entry*

ingsi-lix En 1909 (*unknown* Eaun 1982-4) *vt.* to withdraw (**saam ilikin chakin** his hands into his bird parka, J 46:4) + *-**si-** (*-**s(a)-i-**)

ingsix̂ta-lix En 1909 *vt.* to have withdrawn □ **saam ilikin chakin ingsix̂talix tayaĝutxin ukux̂talix unguchix̂takux̂** with his hands withdrawn into his bird parka he was sitting watching his men (hunting sea otters, J 72:35) + -**si-x̂ta-**

ingt-, **ingsix** E 1909-, A 1860 (*unknown* 1973-), **hings** Au 1909 *vi.* to move back, flinch, wince (A **agalmudaĝan**, John 18:6, E **ingsala-lix**); E *vr.* to go backward, step back + -**t-**

ingta-lix E 1870- *vr.* to be afraid, timid; **ingtalakan** *vr.neg.* to be bold, daring; to be arrogant (En 1948 "thinks he's a big shot"); A 1909 without stepping back *or* without being timid (J 79:197); **ingta-ĝ-ulux** E 1870 *vn.neg.* boldness (Acts 4:29) □ **txin ingtaaĝanax̂txin** 1870(-) don't be afraid, be of good cheer (Acts 23:11) + -**t-(x̂)ta-**

ingtaala-lakan E 1870 *vp. neg.* to be (spoken) with boldness, freely (Acts 2:29 *with* **ngiin** by us) + -**t-(x̂)ta-ula-**

ingtaasa-lakan E 1870 *vrt. neg.* to be bold with □ **aĝlix̂taalanaanulux igiim ingtaasalakan** (he preached) with all boldness and freedom, *lit.* being bold with his being not forbidden (Acts 28:31) + -**t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

inga *demonstrative* right there in front (E, Au *difficult to distinguish from* **hinga**) 1. **inga** A 1971, Au 1952; *abs.sg.* **ingan** E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1952 that one right there (E 1834 that one somewhat farther away, that one sitting third from speaker; A 1952 *e.g.* a person sitting half a dozen feet away in front of standing speaker, a person spoken to standing beside the speaker being referred to by **wa-n**); *rel.* **ingaan** A 1971, Au 1952, **ingaa** Au 1909; *pl.* **ingakun** E 1819- (*perhaps* = **hingakun**), **ingakus** A 1950- □ **maa maaĝim sixtagaa hangal angalikux, ingaa ingaaĝim kugaa kivs angalikux** Au 1909 they went up from this side (of slope) and then down from the next (J 82:12)

2. *loc.* **ingang** A 1952, Au 1952; *abl.* **ingaax** A 1971

3. **inga-hay**, **ingaay** Au 1952 *loc.* there (in the other room); **ingaadaasaa**, *loc.* **ingaadaasan** E 1860-70, Ep 1983 a little further on, forward a little (Mark 1:19, 14:35) (**ingaa-hada-** + -**aasa-**, -**aada-**)
[[CSY **inga** there, over there! AI **iŋŋa** over there (visible); CAY **ing-na** the one over there (restricted), *etc.*]]

ingaaĝaala-lix A 1860 *vp.* to be brought forth (**hadan** before him, Mark 8:22, E **hingaaĝaala-lix**) + -**uuĝa-ula-**

ingaaĝaasa-lix E 1870 *vt.* to bring forth, report (what another has said, Cat.); A 1860 to bear (fruit, John 15:8, E **waaĝaasa-**) + -**uuĝa-usa-**

ingaaĝi-x̂ E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909 1. *rel.n.* further, being at a short distance; next □ **ingaa ingaaĝim sixtagaa [h]angal, [a]maa amaaĝim kugaa kivs** Au 1909 ascending from below that next [hill], descending from that yonder (J 82:4); **Ingaaĝix̂ Hanix̂** A 1952 Next Lake (Kanaga 923); **ingaaĝix̂ tugidax̂** A 1950 next month (*cf.* **awaaĝi-x̂**); **ingaaĝimin akalux̂ akux̂** En 1909 there is a passage right in front of you (J 55:30); **qusaam tanam ingaaĝigan**

malganagan ilaan aĝaqadaagiim En 1909 having gone to a place farther up above him (the other person, J 41:20); **ingaaĝimin ax̂takan** En 1909 (a woman) to have before you (as a servant, J 50:33)

2. E 1909, A 1840-62, Ab 1963 someone else; somebody else's, strange, foreign (*cf.* **uglag**-, **unuqu**-) □ **ingaaĝix̂ ulax̂ uda** E 1909 go to somebody else's house (the second or third, not own); **ingaaĝigan agalan** A 1860 (go) after someone else, **anĝim ingaaĝii** a strange voice (John 10:5, E **uglagan agalaan**, **unuqum amilga**); **tanaĝiiluĝim ingaaĝii** A 1862 a foreign country

3. A 1838- *aux.v.* (with intentional) to have to, must, should, ought to (E **aĝ**-, **ma-ta**-); Au 1909 to be about to, be able to □ **Haman Samariyax̂ axsix axliiĝan ingaaĝinax̂** 1860 He had to pass through Samaria (John 4:4, E **matanax̂**); **wakus maqaĝaaĝin ingaaĝiqas** 1860 these should be done (Luke 11:42, E **aqan**); **anaĝis maaĝan ingaaĝidigulax mazas** 1952 they always do what they should not (are not supposed to) do; **maat^{r}ax̂ maasaaĝ ingaaĝilakaka** Au 1909 without being able (or about) to do anything to him (J 81:34)

4. E 1909 *vi.* to be uneven (presumably like a hill, something before one) + -**uuĝi**-

Ingaaĝina-n En 1949 *pl.* Mt. Recheshnoi (Umnak 174 b; 1950: Mt. Vsevidof, 174) *lit.* those which lie further (presumably in relation to Mt. Vsevidof) + -**uuĝi-na$_1$**-

ingaaĝit-, ingaaĝisix En 1948- *vr.* to get ahead, take the lead; A 1860 to prevail (their cries, Luke 23:23) + -**uuĝi-t**-

ingaaĝita-l A 1952- *vr.* to keep oneself in evidence, always try to be the first (*e.g.* when something is given), "be the first guy there" + -**uuĝi-t-(x̂)ta**-

ingaanu-lix E 1805 *vi.* to leave, depart (*Russian* uyti) + -**uunu**-

ingaanux̂ta-x̂ Au 1952 *vn.* loose (**chiiyaxta-x̂**, *see* **chidax-six**) + -**uunu-x̂ta**-

ingaanut-, ingaanusix E 1832-34, A 1840 *vt.* to move, move away; E 1838 *vr.* to go away (Matthew 26:39); A 1860-62 *vt.* to reject (Mark 8:31, 12:10, Luke 20:17, E **machxidaliisalakakin anuusaqaa**) + -**uunu-t**-

ingaanuta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to reject (**Ting** Me, Luke 12:9, E **Ilkiming txin niiĝ-nax̂**) + -**uunu-t-(x̂)ta**-

inganguu Au 1909: **Ukitux̂ inganguu ixs** heading home along Ukitux̂ Mountain (J 80:24) (*perhaps for* **inaanuu**)

ingangudaĝan E 1978, A 1950- *adv.* in that direction, away from here + -**ngudaĝ-a-n**

hinga (E 1909- **inga**) *demonstrative* there, close to the person spoken to (*in contrast with* **wa**), appealing to that person's knowledge or attention, or in reference to something just mentioned (*cf.* **hawa, hama**) 1. **hinga** E 1870-, A 1950-, **hing** A 1971-; *abs.sg.* **hingan** E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892 (i-), Abm 1963 that one (E 1778 "a man"); *rel.* **hingaan** E 1833-, A 1860-, Au 1949; *du.* **hiikux** A 1950-, Au 1909 (iiku), *or* **hingakux** A 1950-; *pl.* **hiikun** E 1804-, Au 1909 (*also* **[h]iik**), **hiikus** A 1860-, Ab 1963, *or (rarer)* **ingakun** E 1909, **hingakus** A 1862-, Ab 1963 □ **alqutan Hinga manax̂txin** E 1870 what have You done? (John 18:35); **max̂ hing** A 1971 that's it (as you say); **hingan xliibax̂ ngus haqaasada** A 1950 hand me that piece of bread; **iikun adangiin** E 1909, **hiikun hayangi** Au 1909 therefore, on that account; **hingaan qilaa** E 1833-, A 1860-, Au 1949 next morning

2. *loc.* **hiingun** E 1804-, **hiingus** A 1840, **hiing** A 1909-, Au 1909, *or (possibly more emphatic)* **hingangun** E 1804-1909, **hingangus** A 1840-60, **hingang** A 1971 *(rare)*; *abl.* **ingaagan** E 1832-, **hingaax** A 1950-, Au 1952 □ **hiing akux hinga** A 1950 they (two) are right there; **hingaax agaax̂txichix** A 1950 get away from there; **ingaagan ting iistaliikax̂takux̂txin-aan** Ea 1909 you may go on treating me like that, but … (J 10:30)

3. **hinga-hadan** E 1870, **ingaadan** Ep (Eb) 1984 *loc.* (go from here) to there (Matthew 17:20) [[CAY **ping-na** the one back there away from the river (restricted), *etc.*; AI **piñña** up there, *etc.*]]

iiku-lix E 1978-, **hiiku-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be or do so, in that way or for that reason □ **ichingung wan liidamahlinaĝulax akuĝaan ting alix̂six̂siidal chnganing txidix quhmas hiikul gumakuq** A 1952 I did not use to feel chilly like this before but, poor me, getting old and my hair becoming white, I'm like that now

hiikuugusa-n E 1834- (A 1838), **hingakuugiza-s** A 1952- *pron.pl.* quite that, the same as that (in the same way) □ **matakiniin inim hadan Hamaan hanganangin ukux̂tanachi, kayux hiikuugusan liidan matalix haqaduukakux̂** E 1870 in the way you saw Him rise to heaven, in the same way (*lit.* doing like quite that) He will come back too (Acts 1:11, A 1838 *without* **liidan**); **hingakuugizas maqax̂tal** A 1952 doing just the same, in the same way (N.M. 1:42; *also* **hingakus liidas maqax̂tal**) + -**iigusa**-, **iiguza**-

hiikux̂tada-s A 1862 *vn. pl.* so, so much: **Aguuĝux̂ hiikux̂tadas ngus qaĝax̂taasaam akangagaan** because God loves me so much + -**x̂ta-da**-

hiikuula-lix E 1870-1909, A 1952- *vp.* to be done to so, receive such treatment □ **agitaasaa kayux hiikuulaqax̂** E 1870 also the other one was done to so (John 19:32) + -**ula**-

iik(u)naaĝ-lakaĝim En 1948- *vi. neg.* accidentally, *lit.* (he) without trying to do so + -**naaĝ**-

hiikuusa-l A 1937- *vt.* to do so to □ **Sasxinas kay hiikuusanas ax̂takus** 1937 they (the Russians) did so to Attuans too (moved them) + -**usa**-

iikut-, iikusix E 1936- *vi.* to do so, in that way or for that reason + -**t**-

hingaaĝa-lix E 1832-34, A 1860- *vi.* to get there, arrive there; A 1860 to appear (**ngiin** to them, before them, Luke 2:9) + -**uuĝa**-

hingaaĝax̂ta-l A 1860- *vi.* to come there, pay a visit there (*e.g.* N.M. 2:35); **[h]ingaaĝax̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* visitor, stranger (*Russian* prishlets) □ **hadan hingaaĝax̂tadanas aqaa** 1860 people (-**s** *pl.*) used to (-**da**-) come there to him (Mark 1:15) + -**uuĝa-x̂ta**-

hingaaĝat-, **hingaaĝasix** A 1860- *vr.* to come there, draw near (Luke 20:27, 24:15) + **-uuĝa-t-**

hingaagi-gan A 1979 *rel.n.loc.* on that side of it + **-uuĝi-**

hingali-gan E 1834-, **hingahligan** A 1952- *adv.loc.* right there (where you are, etc.); **hingaligaagan** E 1832- (A 1838-), **hingahligaax** A 1860- *abl.* from right there (E); at once, right away, suddenly + **-hli-**

hingama-lix E 1834-, A 1840- *vi.*, *aux.v.* to be or do so or there; A 1937 to do it (have intercourse); **hingama-x̂** A 1860 *vn.* being, doing so; E 1826-38 fornication (Matthew 15:19, 1870 **maatuqaĝi-**, *cf.* **iiĝanaada-x̂** *under* **iĝa-** -), A 1937 intercourse ◻ **ingamaqadada** E 1909, **hingamaqadaax̂t** A 1952 quit (**-qada-**) doing that (as said to a child); **ichingul hingamax̂t?** A 1952 do you feel chilly? **kiin akux̂ hiing anqax̂tal hingamax̂?** A 1950 who is standing there ? **malix hingamax̂ malgadax̂** A 1860 and so it is (Luke 12:54) + **-ma-**

ingamaasa-lix E 1909-, **hingamaasa-lix** A1840-, Au 1909 *vt.* to do so to or with, to treat in that way (*e.g.* J 82:36) ◻ **ingamaasaqdada** E 1982 quit doing that (with it) + **-ma-usa-**

hingamat-, **hingamasix** E 1826-, A 1838-, Ab 1963, Au 1909 *vi.* doing so, thus, and so; E, Au *vr.* to place oneself so (there, J 81:18) + **-ma-t-**

ingamsxa-lix E 1909 *vp.* (being done to) in that way; **ingamsxakum** Ea 1952 after a short while + **-ma-(t)-sxa- (-lga-)**

ingamata-lix E 1834-, Au 1909, **hingamata-lix** A 1860-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to be or do so; **hingamata-x̂** A 1860-, Am 1982 *vn.* such ◻ **hingamatayuĝaaĝikuĝaan** A 1860 after a while, *lit.* when it had been so for a while (**-yuĝaaĝ-**, Mark 14:70); **alqus anuxtat hingamatat?** A 1950 what are you thinking of? **hingamatam qunĝumaalinangis** A 1860 such wonders (Mark 6:2, E 1870 **alaqaadanan hiikun liidangin**); **ingamatadáan[-]agalakan** E 1834 carefully, *perhaps lit.* without omitting his doing so usually (**-da-**) + **-ma-t-(x̂)ta-**

hingam(a)taasa-da E 1805 (ingamtashida) [*vt.*] wait a bit (*Russian* postoy!), *lit.* do so with it + **-ma-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

hingaanu-l A 1984 *vi.* to go in that direction + **-uunu-**

hingaanuusa-lix A 1860- *vt.* to lead there (Luke 12:58) + **-uunu-usa-**

hingaang asa-x̂ E 1834- so much, so many ◻ **ingaang asax̂ slux̂** Ep 1983 so many years + **-uung-**

hingangudaĝan E 1834- (1834 ingungudágan), A 1952- *adv.* in that direction + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

[h]ingay E 1780- (1780 igai), **hingay** A 1950-, Au 1949 there (is), that, then; **hingaya** E 1804-, A 1950-, **hingayaa** A 1860 there it (he, she) is; that you see; E 1805 very well, OK; *pl.* **hingayangis** A 1950- ◻ **hingay unguchikux̂** A 1977 look, he is sitting there; **Hingaya tununax̂ ax̂tanaan, ukux̂takuqing** E 1870 I see you are a prophet (John 4:19); **hingayangis ayugikus** A 1977 look, there they are going out (in a boat); **kukutux̂, hingaya(a) kasamimchiidaa** A 1977 kukutux̂, that's the young of an eider duck; **hingaya hii?** E 1871 pardon (*Russian* proshchay), 1878-1909 good-bye, *lit.* that's it? **hingayalii** E 1834-1909 only (**-li-**) that, enough; **ingayalii matikuning** E 1909 that's all I did + **-y(-a-)**

inga- -

[[cf. AAY K **ingaquq, iingaaquq** spear with blade; game with wooden whale and darts]]

ingachx̂i-lix E 1909 *vi.* (*or vt.*) to shoot several times without stop + **-chx̂i-**

ingana-x̂ *see separate entry*

ingaasit-, ingaasisix En 1952 *vt.* to cast with spear at + **-usi-t-**

ingat-, ingasix E 1791-, A 1952 *vi.* to throw a spear; *vt.* to throw at with a spear; E to shoot (*cf.* **tumhda-lix**, **kalu-lix**); **ingati-x̂** Ea 1952- *vn.* range ◻ **isux̂ ingatikuqing** E 1909 I shot at a seal; **ingatiin sagniitax̂ uungan away ingasxan asx̂atikuu nawa** Ea 1974 when he (the boy) got as far as his (the man's) range, he threw his spear at him and killed him + **-t-**

ingada-lix E 1909 *vi. or vt.* to shoot several times with intervals + **-(t)-da-**

ingadula-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be used for shooting + **-t-ula-**

ingadusa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to spear or shoot with ◻ **isux̂ ayuqdaax ngaan ingadusakuqing** I speared the seal with a small harpoon + **-t-usa-**

ingadusi-x̂ A 1840-1952 *n.* spear, dart (1840 for war) + **-t-usi-**

ingachaĝi-x E 1834-, A 1840, 1909, Au 1949, **ingachiĝi-x** E 1978, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.du.*, **ingachix̂** A 1950- *n.sg.* pair; married couple; E 1834 *also* twins (*cf.* **anga-yaĝaĝi-**) ◻ **uchiitila(x) ingachaĝikix** Au 1949 the teacher and his wife (1959:126, 34 (7, 13)); **tanĝaaĝim ingachaĝikix** A 1909 the bear couple (J 79:184) [[*perhaps from the same root as* Y **inglu-**, AI **igḷu-**, GRI **illu-** other one of a pair, partner; spouse (SY); the opposite, etc.; GRI **illugiik** pair]]

ingachiĝliga-x A 1862 *n.du.* future couple: **ingachiĝligam ataqakus imax madusanakix** the uniting (*lit.* making themselves one) of the future couple + **-liga-**

ingachix̂si-x̂ A 1840- *vn.* marriage (E **chixti-x̂**); **ingachix̂sim qaygii** 1840 marriage feast, wedding; **ingachix̂sim agiidangis** 1860 guests at a wedding party (Mark 2:19, Luke 5:34) + **-(x̂)si-**

ingachix̂taasa-lix A 1838- *vt.* to pair (**ngiin** them, words) with (**samusis** numbers, 1838:IX) + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

Hingaax A 1952 South Bay (Tanaga 964)

ingaĝi-x̂ A 1973 *n.* owner, **ulam ingaĝii** the owner of the house (*given as explanation of* **ulam ingisx-a**)

ingax̂ta-lix E 1870 (*unknown* Eapun 1983-4) *vi.* to behave: **anĝaĝiqasimang angadangin ingax̂taaĝin aqangin** (teach the children) to behave in the presence of other people; **anĝaĝix̂tanaam kayux ingax̂tana[a]m**

qusangiin anuxtanangin chx̂atanaaĝiiĝan aqaa (a wife) shall try to fulfill his (the husband's) wishes in her life and behavior (Cat. 5. commandment)
[[*cf.* **ingalu-x̂**]]

ingax̂taasa-x̂ E 1909- *n.* guest, visitor (from one's own family; *cf.* **dux̂taasa-x̂**)

ingakut-, ingakusix E 1834 (*unknown* Epun 1941-) *vi.* to move from the place
[[*perhaps* **inga-ku-** *pl.stem* + **-t-**]]

ingala-x̂ E 1805-, **hingala-x̂** (E 1878), A 1909-, Ab 1931 *n.* nit, louse egg, *mostly pl.* **ingalan** E, **hingalas** A
[[*cf.* AY **ingqiq**, CSY **iingqiq**, AI **itqiq**, GRI **eqqeq** nit]]

ingalix̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) enough (*Russian* dovol'no)

ingali-lix, **ingali-x̂ta-lix** A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *vr.* to rise (*Russian* voznosit'sya)

ingalu-ngin E 1909- *n.pl.* his bearing, way of walking or carrying; **ingalu-x̂** A 1840 human body (*cf.* **ingiyu-x̂**), **sunam ingaluu** hull of ship, **amilgim ingaluu** accent (*Russian* udareniye), *lit.* shape of voice; **Ingalu(m) Tugimaĝa** A 1950- *name of beach* (Atka 335)
[[*cf.* **ingax̂ta-lix**]]

ingaluĝiisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* civility, courtesy (*Russian* uchtivost') + **-ĝi-usi-**

ingalux̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.*: **adaam ingalungin ingalux̂takux̂** he has his father's way of walking or carrying + **-x̂ta-**

ingaluziga-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* civil, courteous (*Russian* uchtivyy); 1973- neat and nice-looking (of person or furniture) + **-ziga- (-diga-)**

ingana-x̂ E 1778-1870, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63 *n.* precipice, steep cliff (*e.g.* Matthew 8:32, Mark 5:13) (*cf.* **iga-na-x̂**); **inganam ayatii** A 1948-52 *see* **aya-t-**; **Ingana-n** E 1970 *pl. name of beach* (Unalaska 68), **Ingana-s** A 1950- *name of bay with rocky shore* (Atka 546)
[[**inga-na**$_2$**-**]]

Inganuda-x̂ En 1840- Inanudak Bay (Umnak 182)

ingaangi-lix *see* **inaangi-lix**

ingatu-x̂ A 1936-, Au 1936-52 *n.* red-faced cormorant, *Phalacrocorax urile* (*cf.* **aagayuux̂, qilitaqa-x̂**)
[[**inga-tu-**, *perhaps reference to throat pouch*]]

ingatuulugi-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* immature red-faced cormorant (has white pouch) + ***-Vlug-**

ingchu[-]x̂ A 1952 (*unknown* 1971) *n.* grass mat on which the kakaahngas were thrown (E **madaana-x̂**)

Ingchugasi-x̂ Ea 1983 (1952 **Ingchugisa-x̂**) *name of point* (Krenitzin I. 61; "that means, if you get there, you'll *see* the village, all village from there"); **Ingchugas(im)-chiĝanaa** *name of a creek there*
[[*perhaps* **Ingchug-asi-** (**-usi-**)]]

ingi-x̂ E 1812-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **ihngi-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* dipnet, landing net (for fishing in a creek or reef); bird net, **sam ingii** En 1952 handnet for birds; **ingi-lix** Ek 1984 *vt.* to fish (**qan** fish) with a dipnet; **ingix̂-s** A 1952 *vt.* to fish with a dipnet in (**chiĝana-x̂** creek)

ihngi-lix Ekn 1982 *vt.* to fold (*e.g.* clothes) (*cf.* **qahngi-lix**)

ingiig-in E 1834, Ea 1952-, **ihngiigin, alagnam ihngiigingin** Ekn 1982 *n.pl.* salmonberry bushes; **Achan-ingiiga** Ea 1952- Akutan Village, *lit.* salmonberry bushes below it (there are lots of them around there) (Krenitzin I. 64)

ingiĝasa-lakan A 1860-1973 (*unknown* 1984) *vr.neg.* to be weak, exhausted: **txin ingiĝasaĝulax** 1860 a paralyzed man (Mark 2:3, E **kayuĝiqadax̂tax̂**); **ting ingiĝasaqadal waaĝanaq** 1973 I barely got home for exhaustion
[[**ingiĝ-asa-** (**-usa-**)]]

ingisx-, **ingisxi-x̂** A 1840- *n.* owner; **hamaan ingisxingis** 1860 its owners (of colt, Luke 19:33, E **hamanmaayux̂tanan**); **ulam ingisxa** 1860 owner of a house, the master of the house (Luke 12:39, E **ulam tayaĝuu**; Mark 13:35, E **ulam aĝnakaa**)

ingisxaĝi-ngis A 1862 *vn.* (money) that have an owner, are owned by somebody + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

ihngitx̂u-x̂ A 1952 *n.* long line with ten or more bird snares hanging from it, stretched across a channel and lifted when birds come
[[*perhaps derived from* **ingi-x̂**]]

ingiyu-x̂ 1. A 1838-60 *n.* flesh (*e.g.* Mark 10:8, Luke 3:6, John 1:13, E **ulu-x̂**); 1840 corpse (*cf.* **ulu-x̂**); Ab 1931, **ingyu-x̂** A 1950- body, trunk (from neck to abdomen); A 1973 hull (of ship, *cf.* **ingalu-**); A 1973 stalk (of plant, *cf.* **chunix̂**); **ingiyu-x̂** E (*probably* A) 1878 limb (of tree); **Ingyus** A 1952 *pl. name of reefs with constant breakers* (outside Amlia)

2. **ingyu-x̂** E 1950 *n.* piece, portion, part (*cf.* **ila-**); **ingyukchaa** En 1982 a little (**-kucha-**) piece of it; **inim ingyungin** En 1950 open patches of sky (in cloudy weather); **sigam ingyuu** Ea 1983 the distance from the elbow to the finger tip (measure), *lit.* portion of a fathom; **ulaam ingyugan ilan** Eu 1909 somewhere in his house (J 34:146)

3. **ingyu-lix** En 1948-82 *vi.* to have a lump of some sort ("cancer or something"); **ingyula-lix** to have lumps (**-la-**), like knuckles on the fist

ingiyuĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to have a body, be in a bodily form (Luke 3:22, E **uluĝi-**) + **-ĝi-**

ingyulga-lix (*and* **igyulgalix**) Ea 1983 (*unknown* Eu 1984) [*vp.*] to have a zigzag ornament made on it (*uncertain word*) + **-lga-**

ingiyulĝit-, ingiyulĝisix A 1837, **ingiyulĝi-lix** A 1862 *vr.* to be incarnated (E **ululĝit-**) + **-lĝi-t-**

Ingyuqa-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (Atka 561) + **-qa-**

ingyuqix̂ta-lix Eu 1984 *vt.* to lean one's back on (*e.g.* a wall) (*for* E 1834 **angyuqix̂ta-lix**, *uncertain word*) + *****-qi-x̂ta-**

ingyuusa-l A 1952- *vr.* to go wriggling (of person) + **-usa-**

ingla-x̂ E 1791 *n.*, **ingla-n** E 1805-, **ingla-s** A 1950-, **igla-n** Au 1909 *n.pl.* sea lion whiskers, vibrissae, A *also* of seal, cat, dog; **Inglax̂** (or **Inglax** du.) E Unimak 1791 (In'lag) *name of tributary man* (at I 86)

†**inglágayax̂** Ab 1963 *n.* motley seal (*Russian* larga, pestraya nerpa) (*cf.* **iglagaya-x̂**)

inglaaku-n E 1778-, **inglaaku-s** A 1780-, Ab 1931–63, **iglaaku-n** Au 1952 *n.pl.* whiskers, beard, mustache (*cf.* **maaqu-n**); En 1952 *also* pubic hair (*cf.* **chnga-x̂**); **Inglaakun Chiiĝnaadaa** En 1952- *name of small creek near Nikolski Village, called so because a Russian with a long beard fell into it and died* (Kasakam inglaaktugan nagan kahnax̂sxan asx̂aqaa maalalix) + *-**Vku-**

inglaakutu-x̂ En 1952- *vn.* having a long beard + *-**Vku-tu-**

inglatu-x̂ E 1840-1909 *vn.* having a long whisker (of wooden cap, Zap. 2:239) + **-tu-**

ingli-lix E 1909, Eba 1952-, **inghli-lix** En 1978 *vi.* to hang (as of fish or meat for drying) (A **inka-l**)

inghliilux̂ Epn 1950 *n.* hook for hanging + **-aluĝ-**

†**ingelyakeda, ingelyakycha, inklyukcha** E 1805 hang it up (*perhaps* **ingli-qi-t-**)

inglit-, inglisix E 1870-1909, Ea 1981-, **inghlisix** En 1978 *vt.* to hang up (A **inka-t-**); 1870 *vr.* to hang itself, fasten (snake on hand, Acts 28:3) + **-t-**

inghlita-lix En 1978, **ihnglita-l** A 1973 (*from* E) *vt.* to have hung up, to have hanging (A **inkata-l**)

hingli-x̂, *pl.* **hingli-s** A 1987 *n.* wake, wakes (behind boat)

hinglisxa- A 1909 *vp.* to be made into wakes (of sea): **alaĝux̂ hinglisxahliqagan ilan huutuqaax̂siidal** (coming) rolling in the wake, *lit.* in the sea that was made into wakes (J 79:83) + **-t-**

inglichx̂ita-lix (*also* **inglichita-**) A 1840 *vt.* to push, push out (*Russian* tolkat', vytolkat') [[**ingli-chx̂i-t-(x̂)ta-** *or perhaps* **hingli-**]]

Inglíxax E 1840 (Zap. I:255) Buldyr', one of the Shumagin Islands (perhaps Bendel I. east of Nagai)

inghlu-x̂ Eun 1909-, **inglu-x̂** Ea 1983, **inglu-s** (*pl.*) A 1952-, **iglu-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* leader, snell (1909 plaited of several sinew threads, Jochelson 1925:89); **dux̂tam inglungis** A 1952 hook line, leader; **yaarusam inghlungin/inglungis** E/A 1978 halibut hook leaders; (**yaarusam**) **ingluu** En 1950 the anchor line (of grass); **Inglu-x̂**, **Inglu(m)-yaaĝa** Podsopochni Point, **Inglumhasaa** *name of skerry*, **Inglu(m)-kiiĝuucha** *name of mountain* (Atka 591-593) [[*cf.* **ing(h)li-lix**]]

inghluĝiilux̂ En 1984 *n.* eye of fishhook where leader is put + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

ingluusi-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* hook to hang something on (in mud house) (*given for* **ngidusi-x̂**, *perhaps better* ***ingliisi-x̂**) + **-usi-**

inghlux-six Ek 1982 *vt.* to trip over (A **iglux-six**, *see* **iglux̂-six**): **anaĝix̂ ihngluxsix kahnax̂kuqing** I tripped over something and fell head down; (**inglux-six** Ea 1983 "something is going on in your body, in your heart, in your joints")

inghluxta-lix Eun 1948-, **ingluxta-lix** Ep 1983 *vt.* to trip over, stumble into ◻ **inghluxtak(a)naan ayulaaĝanang** Eu 1984 I stumbled into it and fell + **-(x̂)ta-**

ingsa-lix, ingsi-lix, ingsix *see* **ing-** -

ingsx̂i-l A 1973 *vt.* to reprimand [[*perhaps* **ing-** or **ingt-** + **-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi**)]]

ingsx̂ita-l A 1973 *vt.* to reprimand, to keep isolated for punishment: **hlaan ingsx̂ital ulalĝital** he is keeping his son inside the house for punishment, in house arrest + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ingsx̂itaasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to bequeath (**ngus** to me, Luke 22:29, *Russian* zaveshchat'), *perhaps lit.* to hold back, keep in reserve (**ngus** for me) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

ingti-x̂ A 1840-, Ab 1931–63 *n.* blanket (E **qalug-in**)

ingtuxsi-x̂ E 1903- *n.* part of a whole thing, **ingtuxsii** *or* **ingtuxcha** part of it ◻ **asx̂atxaĝigalix̂ malikuum kamgigan ingtuxsii nanax̂ agux̂tadaqalidax̂** 1909 when one is going to kill [game], part of one's head begins to ache (J 24:1)

hingu-lix E 1805-, A 1952-, Am 1982 *vt.* to push, shove; to jerk (*cf.* **hanku-lix**) ◻ **iqyax̂ inguda** E 1909 push the baidarka; **Piitram lumagan ilaan hingulix** E 1870 pushing Peter in the side (Acts 12:7); **hingul achixs angalii** A 1952 he pushed him over [[I **piŋu-** push over]]

hinguda-lix E 1834-78 *vt.* to push, shove + **-da-**

ingux̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to push for some time + **-x̂ta-**

hingux̂taasa-l A 1952- *vr.* to lean (**stiinamaan** against a wall) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

inguula-lix En 1983 *vp.* to be used for pushing or jerking (**ngaan** it) + **-ula-**

hingúulaĝa-lix E 1833:44, 1834 *vp.* to be driven away, dismissed (bad thoughts) + **-ula-ĝa-**

hingulux-six A 1840 *vt.* to push roughly (once) + **-lug-**

ingumix-six En 1948 *vt.* to push several times + **-mig-**

hingumixta-lix E 1832-, A 1840 *vt.* to push many times; E 1832-38 to expell, chase (Matthew 23:34, 1870 **hitxida-**, A **iinux̂ta-**) ◻ **ingumixtakan usachx̂ikan sakaaĝachx̂iqaa** E 1909 by pushing him many times he made him roll down (from the hill, J 59:17) + **-mix-(x̂)ta-**

hinguqa-x̂ E 1804- *n.* needle (A **haluusi-x̂**), *lit.*

what is pushed through; En 1949 sting of mosquito; **qiglum inguqangin** En 1950 knitting needles; Ep 1941 *pl.* quills of sea urchin + **-qa-**

inguqadgasi-x̂ En 1982 *n.* needle case (A **haluusidgusi-x̂**) + **-qa-dgasi-** (**-dgusi-**)

hinguqaĝi- E 1838 *vn.* having thorns (of tree, Matthew 27:29 *explanation of* **tiirni-**, *Russian* terniye); **algam inguq(a)ĝii** Ea 1983 porcupine, *lit.* animal with quills (*cf.* **nuuna-x̂**) + **-qa-ĝi-**

inguqalaĝi- En 1948 *vn.* having many needles: **usxim inguqalaĝii** thorns + **-qa-la-ĝi-**

ingunana-x̂ *see* **inu-nana-x̂**

ingyu-x̂ *see* **ingiyu-x̂**

iqa- -

iqana-x̂ A 1840-, Au 1909 Ab 1892, 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* old woman (E **uyqix̂**); **iqana-l** A 1977 *vi.* to be old (of woman, *cf.* **alix̂-s**), **iqana(m)-qiihliqdaa** A 1791- spider (E **kinka-x̂**), *lit.* old woman's navel + **-na$_1$-**

iqanaachxuza-x̂ A 1860 *vn.* very old (of woman, Luke 2:36, E **uyqiĝaasaadaa**) + **-na-iichxuza-**

iqanax̂si-lix A 1838 *vr.* to become old (Luke 1:36, E **uyqix̂si-**) + **-na$_1$-x̂si-**

Iqanakucha-x̂ A 1950- *n.* "Little Old Woman", *nickname of a girl with an old-looking face* + **na$_1$-kucha-**

iqanaasana-txin ilingin A 1860 *vn.* in her old age (Luke 1:36) + **-na$_1$-usa-na-**

iqat-, iqas A 1937- (E 1878), Ab 1931 *vr.* to start to get old (of woman, *cf.* **alix̂-t-**) + **-t-**

hiqa- -

iqadax-six Ekn 1978- *vi.* to stutter, stammer + **-dag-**

iqadaxsi-lix En 1982-4 *vi.* to stutter; **iqadaxsi-x̂** 1984 *vn.* stutter + **-dag (x̂)si-**

iqaligda-lix E 1909 *vi.* to stutter; **iqaligda-x̂** *vn.* stutter + **-ligda-**

iqdalux-six E 1909, Eba(u) 1983-4 *vi.* to stutter; **igdalux** 1909 *vn.* stutter; stuttering, **angaĝim iqdalugii** a stuttering person + **-da-lug-**

hiqamax-s A 1952 *vi.* to stutter; **[h]iqamax** Au 1909 (-x̂) *vn.* stutter; stuttering + **-mag-**

hiqamaxsi-lix A 1840-, Au 1909 (i-) *vi.* to stutter + **-mag-(x̂)si-**

Iqala[-]x̂ A 1952 *name of point* (Great Sitkin I. 754)

iqalĝi-lix *see* **hi-qa-**

iqda-x̂ En 1948- *n.* corner of bay (A **chalu-x̂**), **udam iqdaa; aaliisim iqdaa** 1982 corner of landing place, harbor, **aĝaaĝum iqdaa** corner of cove ||*cf.* **iiqi-x̂**, **iqux̂**||

iqdalux-six *see* **hiqa- -**

iqi-, kamgim iqii En 1948- *n.* the atlas vertebra ||*perhaps* "where the head comes off", *cf.* **iqi-lix**||

iqi-lix E 1833-, Au 1909, **aqi-lix** A 1791- *vi.* 1. E, A to run away, get away, flee (**ilaan** from him or it, *e.g.* Matthew 3:7, John 10:5); **aqi-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* flight

2. E 1909-, A 1860-, Au 1909, Am 1982 (**iqi-**) to come loose, come off ▫ **qax̂ ux̂tam ilaan iqinax̂** E 1909 the fish came loose from the hook; **taagam ilaan iqikux̂** E 1909 he came loose from, turned away from the wave (in baidarka, *cf.* J 40:33); **qachx̂ilugasanangis kugaan aqiqaa** A 1860 the leprosy came off him, left him (Mark 1:42, E **maasaqadaqaa**) ||PA ***aqi-** *perhaps cognate of* CAY **aq've-**, **aqvaqur-**, CSY **aqfaqugh-**, I **aqpaliq-**, **aqpat-** *etc.* to run||

iqiidgu-lix E 1832-, **aqiidgu-lix** A 1860, **aqidgu-l** A 1950- *vt.* to tear or cut off, pluck off, piece by piece (*cf.* **tix̂yu-lix**); E 1838-70 to circumcise (**aniqdux̂** child, Luke 1:59, A **qigag-**); **iqiidgu-x̂** E 1870 *vn.* circumcision (John 7:22, A **qigag-za-x̂**) ▫ **patriitas aqidgul** A 1984 take pictures, photos; **tugidax̂ iqiidgux̂takux̂** Eba 1981-, **tugidax̂ tin aqidgul** Ab 1931 the moon is on the wane; **tugidam txin aqidgul angaa** A 1950 the last quarter of the moon, *lit.* half of the moon being cut off (*vr.*) + **-dgu-**

aqigna-x̂ A 1840 *n.* splinter, chip (*Russian* iveren') + **-gna-**

aqiĝa-lix A 1862 *vp.* to be fled, avoided: **aguuĝuĝiĝulax malgaa, ilagaan aqiĝaaĝan ingaaĝix̂** atheism must be avoided + **-ĝa**

iqix̂ta-lix E 1834-1909, **aqix̂ta-lix** A 1862- *vi.* 1. to stay away (**ilaan** from it), avoid ▫ **maqulam ilagaan aqix̂taangan ingaaĝikuq** A 1862 I must stay away from, avoid idleness

2. to have come off, have been cut off ▫ **tugladalikum kamgikix iqix̂tax̂takux ax̂saasalix** E 1909 he felt (palpated) until he realized that their heads had apparently (**-x̂ta-**) been cut off (J 51:24) + **-x̂ta-**

iqila- Am 1982 *vi.* to fall out (of teeth) + **-la-**

Aqina-x̂ A 1950- *name of cape* (Amlia 54); Ab 1963 fugitive + **-na$_1$-**

iqinix̂ta-lix E 1833-34 *vt.* to drive away, keep off (**ilakingin** from us) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

aqiisa-l A 1973- *vt.* to flee toward (**tanax̂** the land, shore) + **-usa-**

iqit-, iqisix E 1812-, Au 1909, **aqisix** A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to take away, take up; to take off; to tear or rip off, to strip (*cf.* **hala-t-**); to cut off, chop off (*cf.* **isi-lix** *under* **isa-lix**); to take (**patriita-x̂** a picture, photo) ▫ **nuhmadan kavkaanan ax̂tananing iqitikuqing** En 1936 I took up the traps I had on the south side; **saliguun aqichada** A 1973 take off your cap; **chagan qalikiin txaĝnax̂ iqitxaa** E 1909 he tore off the skin from inside his hands (J 47:9); **ayagaan kay kava iqis** Au 1909 he cut off the head of his wife as well (J 84:6); **patriitas aqisxaakaa liidakux̂** A 1973 it looks like one could (**-sxa-** *vp.* **-iika-**) take pictures now + **-t-**

iqidusi-x̂ En 1975-, **aqidusi-x̂** Ab 1931 *n.* camera ▫ **amaan aslaan iqidusiĝilkaqngaan maasakan iqitiqngulux** at that time I did not have (**-ĝi-**) a camera so I did not take a picture of it + **-t-usi-**

iqita-lix E 1909 *vt.* to have taken away; **Iqitaqangulux** 1909-50 *name of person* (J 54), *perhaps lit.* I haven't taken him away + -**t-(x̂)ta-**

iqiya-lix E 1909, Au 1909 *vt.* to try to take off ▫ **itxiin iqiyagalikum iqilakan** she tried to take off her tail but did (could) not (J 64:27) + -**ya-**

iiqi-x̂ A 1952-, **iqingi-x̂** Ab 1931 *n.* corner (A inside, as in house: **ulam iiqii**, or of bay, N.M. 3:21) (*cf.* **iqux̂**)
[[AAY **iqeq** inside corner; CAY **iqeq**, **iqek**, I **iqik**, GRI **eqeq**, **eqi-** corner of mouth, CSY **iqe-** lower cheek; GRI **eqik** inlet. *Cf.* **iqda-x̂**, **iqux̂**]]

Iiqiisi-x̂ A 1952 *name of corner of bay* (Great Sitkin I 758) + -**usi-**

iqi- -, iiqi- - (*perhaps same as* **iiqi-x̂**)

iqix̂ta-l A 1952- *vi.* to turn the head to the side (side of head toward one shoulder) (E **[h]ala-x̂ta-lix**); **Iqix̂ta-x̂** nickname for a woman who kept her head like that + -**x̂ta-**

iiqimlaaza-lix A 1838-40 (*obsol.* 1973) *vt.* to nod, wag (**kamgiin** his head; Matthew 27:39, E **samimixtaasa-lix**, 1870 **agduchx̂isix**) (*cf.* **kanizĝuuzaasa-lix**) + *-**mla-aaza-** (-**aada-**)

iqilasxa-lix *see* **iiqlu-lix**

iqiyu-x̂ Au 1909-52 *n.* child (E, A **aniqdu-x̂**); **iqiyukicham chiiyĝuu** 1952 a small (-**kucha-**) baby (2-4 weeks old)
[[*probably derived from* **iqi-lix**, *cf.* **aniida-x̂**]]

iqlu-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* labret (*uncertain word*)

iqlu-lix E 1832-34 *vt.* to put in its place, to put in order; E 1832, Ep 1981 to put away, bury (*cf.* **taxsa-lix**, A **tumsa-lix**, **qinaamu-lix**)

†**iqlachungiisi-x̂** Ea 1952 *n.* lunch box, picnic basket [*perhaps for* ***iqluchuungiisi-x̂** *or* ***iqluchaanguusi-x̂**, *cf.* **inqichaanguusi-x̂**]

iqludgasi-x̂ E 1834 *n.* storeroom, place for keeping things + -**dgasi-**

iqluĝa-lix E 1870 *vp.* to be kept, saved + -**ĝa-**

iqlux̂ta-lix E 1870- *vt.* to put away in a safe place (A 1973- **tumsax̂talix**; Luke 19:20, A **qinaamu-x̂ta-**); to save (John 12:7, A **uku-mgayax̂ta-**) + -**x̂ta-**

iqluqadgasi-x̂ E 1805, 1870 *n.* bag (Luke 12:33); E 1870 barn (Matthew 3:12, Luke 3:17, 1838 A **ulaada-**), treasury (Matthew 27:6; Luke 21:1, John 8:20, A **ux̂chxizaalux̂**); En 1984 place for keeping things (*obsol.* = **taxsaqadgasi-x̂**) + **qa-dgasi-**

iiqlu-lix E 1909, En 1982 *vi.* to be stiff from cold ▫ **chakix iiqlukux** 1982 his hands are stiff from cold

iqilasxa-lix E 1909, **iiqlusxa-lix** En 1982 *vp.* to become or be frostbitten + -**(t)-sxa-** (-**lga-**)

iqlungin *see* **iglungin**

iqu-lix En 1948- *vi.* to be dislocated (of joint); to go crooked; collapse (as of chair); 1952 "fold a pocket knife" (*perhaps* to be folded)

hiquda-x̂ *see* **miquda-x̂**

iqux̂ta-lix En 1975- *vi.* to be crooked (of toe, finger) (*cf.* **qitux̂ta-lix** *under* **qit-**) + -**x̂ta-**

iqulax̂ta-lix En 1975- *vi.* to be crooked (of fingers) (*cf.* **qituĝlax̂ta-lix**) + -**la-x̂ta-**

iqut-, iqusix En 1948-, **hiqus** A 1982 *vt.* to sprain (foot, hand, finger); to make crooked, collapse; to break (**qam kamgii** head of fish, its neck; also of seal) (A 1984: E; A **ikaxs**) + -**t-**

Iquta-x̂ A 1791 (Ikkotax) *vn.* Crooked (?), *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 924) + -**t-(x̂)ta-**

iquya-lix En 1948- *vt.* to try to make crooked etc. + -**ya-**

iiqu-n E 1791- *n.pl.* very thin seaweed, bright green: sea lettuce, *Ulva sp.*, or brown, eaten by geese, formerly also, cooked, by people (A **iklu-x̂**); **Iiq(u)m-angan** Eu 1984 *name of gravel beach* (Unalaska 96, 1791 †Akmagan, *village*), *lit.* beside the seaweed

iqux̂ E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **iquĝi-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* corner (of house, table, book; E *also* of room, A **iiqi-x̂**; A of shelf, N.M. 3:74) ▫ **ulam iquĝa** the corner of the house (outside, Ea 1983 **sadaadan iquĝa**), E the corner of the room (Ea 1983 **ula(m)-nagan iquĝa**, A **ulam iiqii**); **iquĝim kamga** A 1860 the head of the corner, cornerstone (Luke 20:17, *similarly* E)
[[*cf.* Y **iquk** end, tip, CSY *also* edge, corner. *Cf.* **iqda-x̂**, **iiqi-x̂**]]

iquĝaada-x̂ E 1833:31 *n.* a small corner (place on earth to lay his head) + -**aada-**

iquĝdiga-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* angular, corner + -**diga-**

iqux̂si-lix E 1834, Ab 1963 *vt.* to make angular + -**(x̂)si-**

iqux̂ta-lix E 1871-, A 1952- *vt.* to have (so and so many) corners ▫ **siichin (siching) iqux̂takux̂** E (A) it has four corners, is quadrangular (as of timber) + -**(x̂)ta-**

iququli-ngin E 1870 *n.pl.* the bystreets (of the town, *Russian* pereulki, Luke 14:21) + -**quli-**

iqula-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to jiggle (**nux̂** a stone)
[[**iqu-la-**]]

hiqula- - *see* **hi-lix**

iqya-x̂ Eu 1768, E 1778-, A 1791-, Ab 1931-63, **iqa-x̂** Ebaup 1834-, **niqa-x̂** Ep 1983, **iĝya-x̂** Au 1909, **iyĝa-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* single-hatch baidarka, kayak (*cf.* **ulux̂-ta-x̂**); E 1948- *also* dory, skiff (*cf.* **duura-x̂**, **skiifa-x̂**); **Iqya-** E (Morzhovoi, Sanak, Unimak, Unalaska, Umnak), A (Kanaga, Chugul) 1791 *in twenty-six names of men and boys, given under the second component of the names*
[[*probably through* ***q(i)yax̂** *from* ***qayaq**, Y, I **qayaq**]]

iiqyaada-x̂ E 1870-, A 1971, **iiqaada-x̂** Ea 1909- *n.* E single-hatch baidarka (J 4:22; *cf.* **ulux̂taada-x̂**); E 1870 boat (of ship, Acts 27:30), En 1950 skiff; A 1971 ride (in a boat); **iqyaada-l** A 1909- *vi.* to ride in baidarka (J 76:7) + -**aada-**

iqyaag(a)magi-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* three-hatch baidarka (= **ulux̂taagamax**) + -**iigamag-**

iqyaĝi-lix E 1805-, A 1840-, **iqaĝi-lix** Ea 1909-,

iyĝaĝi-l Au 1952 *vi.* to paddle in a baidarka; Ea 1983 *also* to go in a boat; A 1952- *also* to swim (of duck); **Tayaĝum Iqyaĝii** E Umnak 1791 Man In Baidarka, *name of boy* (at Umnak 121, moved from 39); **Iqyaĝix̂ Haĝihnax̂** E Umnak 191 (Ek'yagix aginax) Raised The Paddler, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 4, moved from 39); **Iqyaĝitxinulax** A 1791 Not His Own Paddlers, *name of boy* (at Amlia 75) + **-ĝi-**

iqyaĝix̂taada-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* ride [in boat] + **-ĝi-x̂ta-aada-**

Iqyaĝiisa-qa-x̂ E Umnak 1791 (Ek'yagi Isakax) *pp.* Brought In Baidarka, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 78); *cf.* **Inu-ĝa-x̂ Iqyaĝiisanax̂** + **-ĝi-usa-**

iqyaĝit-, iqyaĝisix E 1909, A 1840 *vr.* to start paddling, paddle off + **-ĝi-t-**

Iqyaĝidusi-x̂ E Umnak 1791 *n.* Starting Paddling, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 78) + **-t-usi-**

iqyaĝita-lix A 1840 [*vr.*] to go [in baidarka] on a visit (**hadan** to him) + **-ĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

iqyax̂si-lix E 1909, **iqax̂si-lix** Ea 1909-, **iĝyax̂si-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to build a baidarka + **-x̂si-**

Iqyaaĝu-x̂ A 1791 *vn.* Looking For Baidarkas, *name of boy* (at Atka 634) + **-aaĝu-**

iyĝakut^{r}**a-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* single-hatch baidarka + **-kucha-**

iqalgu-x̂ Ep 1983 *n.* a big boat (bigger than a skiff) + **-lgu-**

iqyalĝi-lix E 1909 *vt.* to provide with a baidarka; to give a ride in baidarka + **-lĝi-**

iqyalikda-lix En 1983-4, **iqalikda-lix** Ea 1983, **iqyaligda-l** A 1840, 1952 *vt.* to strip off the skin (of baidarka), clean and oil it and put it back again, to change skin on (baidarka) + **-likda-**, **-ligda-**

iqyamixti-x̂ En 1909, **iqamixti-x̂** Eap 1941- *n.* fleet of baidarkas (as for hunting sea otter); Ea 1983 lots of boats; **iĝilan iqyamaxcha** E 1840 fleet of baidars (Zap. 2:280) + ***-mixt(i)-**

iqyamiklu-x̂ Ek 1982 *n.* big boat; **iqamiklu-x̂** Ea 1983 fleet of boats + **-miklu-**

iyĝasugaaya-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* three-hatch baidarka (A **ulux̂ta-lĝu-x̂**) + **-sugaaya-**

isa-lix En 1936-, A 1952- 1. *vi.* to break (as of rope); to crack, chap (of skin) ◘ **kitang ukangagan sagii isalix ayagam umatakix txin liidasix nanakux̂** En 1936 the wrinkle of my heel cracked, becoming like a woman's vagina, and hurts

2. **isa-a** A 1952 *vn.* its cut, gap (point separated from main island, N.M. 3:57); **isa-lix** Ean 1948-, A 1840- *vt.* to cross over (**chiĝanax̂** creek)

3. **isa-n** Ean 1950-52, Au 1952 *n.pl.*, **isa-x̂** A 1952 *n.sg.* diaphragm (Au human); **kivlam isangi** Au 1952 diaphragm (animal), *lit.* cut in the belly [[*cf.* I **isa-** to molt, GRI *also* to fall apart (as of barrel)]]

isax̂ta-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to be broken (of rope); to be cut, wounded (as of hand); to be cut off, have a cut across it (point of land, N.M. 3:57); **tanĝim isax̂tangis** A 1952 islets with cuts (channels) between them (N.M. 3:32); **amam isax̂taa** Au 1952 vagina + **x̂ta-**

isaalux̂ Ea 1981 *n.* bridge (*cf.* **igaluĝ-in, muusta-n**); **chiĝanam isaaluĝa** bridge over a river + **-aluĝ-**

isana-x̂ E 1778- *n.* hole, gap (*cf.* **axsa-gna-x̂**); **kluuchim isanaa** Ea 1983 keyhole; **anĝusim isanakix** Ep 1983 nostrils (*cf.* **gu-x̂**); **Isana-x̂** E 1776-1941 False Pass, between Alaska Peninsula and Unimak I. + **-na**$_{1}$**-**

isanalĝi-lix E 1834 *vt.* to make a hole in + **-na-lĝi-**

Isaangsa-n En 1976 *pl. name of cove*, **Isaangsan kadaa** *name of point* ("almost cut off", Umnak 76) + ***-Vngsa**

isi-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909-49, Ab 1931–63 *vt.* to cut, cut across, cut off, tear off (*cf.* **qigaxsix, iqi-t-**); to make a cut into; A 1952- to cut across, go across (channel, strait); **isi-** *vn.* cut, gap, wound; slice ◘ **hamaan kamga isinax̂** A 1860 he cut off his head (Mark 6:28, E **iqisix**); **kitagan amidgingin isilix** E 1909 she cut off the calf of his leg (J 58:8, *likewise* Au); **qankus his isikuu** A 1952 he cut it (fish) in three pieces; **chaan ukinam ilaan isikux̂** A 1950 he cut his hand on a knife; **isii qamdakux̂** the cut (wound) is deep; **kliibam/xliibam isii** E/A a slice of bread; **Niiĝux̂ Isinax̂** Eu 1791 (neogox Isshinax) Cut The Andreanof Islander, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 58); **Tukux̂ Isinax̂** Eu 1791 (tukux Izhshinax) Cut The Chief, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 52); **Isiqaaulux** E Morzhovoi 1791 (Ishika ulyuk) Did Not Cut Him (*or* It), *name of tributary man* (at I 64b) + **-i-**

isida-lix A 1860 *vt.* to cut off several (branches, Mark 11:8, E **isila-lix**); to break to pieces (chains, Mark 5:4, Luke 8:29, E **isilax̂tada-**) + **-i-da-**

isila-lix E 1805-, A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to cut or break in several pieces (*e.g.* bread) + **-i-la-**

isilaala-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be used for chopping (**ngaan** it) (**qichiĝna-x̂** sword *or* knife) + **-i-la-ula-**

isilaasi-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* bone awl (Jochelson 1925:92, Fig. 22, E **axsilaasi-x̂**) + **-i-la-usi-**

isiilux̂ A 1973 *n.* place for cutting: **qalgadam** (**ulum**) **isiiluĝii** board for cutting food (meat) + **-i-lug-**

isiqaĝiisi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* axe (Matthew 3:10, 1838 **tukuulu-x̂**) + **-i-qaĝi-usi-**

isiqaasi-x̂ (*perhaps for* **isiqaĝiisi-x** *du.*) E 1834 scissors (*cf.* **nuusnuchu-x**) + **-i-qa[ĝi]-usi-**

isiisi-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* means for cutting (any) + **-i-usi-**

isa-lix E 1834 (*unknown* En 1982) *vi.* to stand firmly, not fall

hisa-l A 1952- *vi.* to get something (a mote or the like) in it (eye) (*cf.* **quqi-l, usi-lix**) ◘ **dang hisakux̂** I got something in my eye

Iisa-n E 1909 *pl. name of mountain* (J 17:21), Ea 1952 (*unknown* Eba 1983-4) *possibly* Isanotski Peaks west of False Pass (**Isa-na-x̂**)

hiisa-lix, hiisi-x̂ *see* **hi-lix**

hisax E 1870-1909, **isix** E 1909-, **hizax** A 1952-, Ab 1931, **hit**^{r}**ax** Au 1909 *adv.* almost, nearly, only just; *with neg.* barely ◘ **tanadgusiigamagim hisax husulii** E 1870 almost the whole town (Acts 13:44); **isix quhmakux̂** Eu 1984 it is almost white; **pulaatakax̂ isix itxikux̂** En

1935 (the storm) nearly collapsed the tent; **hitʳax tin lilakax̂** Au 1909 when she only just did not disclose him, nearly disclosed him (J 81:9, E **isix**); **hisax igiim [h]angtusaqaayulux** E 1870 he barely worried about it (Acts 18:17); **hizax tutalgadangizulax txidix haqaqalikus** A 1952 when they became almost inaudible, barely audible (N.M. 3:44) [[*perhaps derived from* **hi-lix**]]

isaax̂ En 1909-52 *adv.* hardly, barely, scarcely ▫ **umĝulix̂ asx̂atxadaagiim, tayaĝuum ngiin udigasakum isaax̂ chugatikux̂ nawa** 1909 when he had killed a blue whale he distributed it to his men but hardly had enough (J 48:17) + ‡

isaaĝni-lix En 1948- *vt.* to barely make (it); *vr.* to have a hard time (*e.g.* with something heavy; "try again until you succeed") (*cf.* **qyu-ni-lix**) + **-ni-**

isaaĝniisa-lix Ek 1982 *vrt.* to have a hard time with (it), to barely make (it) + **-ni-usa-**

hizaaĝzax A 1838-40, **hizaaĝzaaĝa** A 1860 *adv.* barely, with difficulty (Matthew 13:15, Luke 9:39, E 1870 **aangisaagaan**); **hizaaĝzaa atxazakung** A 1973 I just barely caught it + **-za-**(**-da-**) ?

hizaam A 1973, Ab 1931–63 *adv.* barely [3R *sg.rel.*]

hizaaquchaam A 1952 *adv.* barely ▫ **hizaaquchaam tutazakung** I could barely hear him, just once in a while; **hizaaquchaam igukung** I barely got it out (after having tried for a long time) + **-kucha-**

isalu-x̂ A 1952- *n.* flock of birds

izanat- *see* **ida-** -

isaaqu-l Au 1952 *vt.*: **qiyĝin isaaqul** to clear one's throat, *perhaps lit.* to get out the saliva [[*perhaps derived from* **hit-**]]

isxa-x̂ E 1804-, A 1838-, Ab 1931–63, **iska-x̂** Au 1909, **ixsa-x̂** Au 1909-52, Ab 1963 *n.* 1. place, where one lives, stays, sits, or sleeps, or where something is; bed; E 1805, A 1952 nest; A 1950 rookery (*for* **ixsx-**, **gisx-**); E 1805 scar (for **tx̂ilu-x̂**) ▫ **isxaam hadan huyaaĝan** A 1838 to go to his place, to where he belongs (Acts 1:25, *likewise* E); **ingaan isxaam ilaan anqaqadaagiim** Ea 1909 having stood up from that place of his (where he was sitting, J 17:97); **hakam isxaĝanaa** A 1973 feather bed, feather mattress; **adqum isxangin** En 1950 finger notches of spear thrower, **adqum isxaa** Ea 1983 finger hole in spear thrower (A **atx̂u-ĝiilux̂**); **dam isxaa** En 1950 eye socket (A **itxii**); **tutusim isxaa** En 1950 auditory meatus (= **guu**); **usim isxakix** En 1950 hollow of cheeks (*for* **isx̂a-kix**); **alaĝum isxaa** A 1950 beach, *loc.* **isxan**, *abl.* **isxagaan** (*for* **alaĝum gisxa, gisxan**, *see* **ixsx-**)

2. E 1804-1910 *with* **ilan** instead of, for (A **isxana-**) ▫ **adaam isxagan ilan [txin] tukux̂sinaan ix̂talix** Ea 1909 he said that he became a chief in his father's place (J 17:161); **wan sanam isxagan ilan tanadix aganax̂txidix hi?** 1870 did you sell your land for this much? (Acts 5:8)

isxaada- En 1950 *n.*: **tutusim isxaadaa** ear drum, **guudgim isxaadaa** peritoneum + **-aada-**

isxaadax̂si-x̂ A 1780-1840, **isxaadux̂si-x̂** Ab 1931–63 *n.sg.*, **isxaadux̂si-ngis** A 1950- *n.pl.* (its, bird's) nest (E **isxuuli-x̂**, **chungu-n**); Ab 1931 *vi.* to nest + *-V**dax̂si-**, *-V**dux̂si-**

isxaĝi-lix En 1978, A 1973- *vi.* to lie in bed, to be confined to one's bed (of sick); A to have a nest (of bird) + **-ĝi-**

isxax̂si-lix E 1804-, A 1977, Ab 1963 *vi.* to make the bed; to make a bed place or mattress; **isxax̂si-x̂** E 1832-, A 1840, Ab 1963 *vn.* feather bed, mattress; A 1840 *pl.* bedding (**saĝaasi-s**), 1952 nest + **-x̂si-**

isxax̂ta-lix E 1838-, A 1860-, Ab 1931, **ixsax̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to have as a place, to stay on or at; to use as a bed, to sleep on (*e.g.* A **qiigas** grass) ▫ **haman isxax̂tanaam ilaan sakang tana(m) kugan higitikux̂** A 1952 he jumped down on the ground from that [shelf] where he stayed (N.M. 3:76); **isxax̂ isxax̂taaĝan aĝnax̂** E 1838-70 he is the heir, *lit.* he will have the place (A 1860 **adaam isxaa** his father's place) as his place (Matthew 21:38, Mark 12:7) + **-x̂ta-**

isxakda-x̂ A 1840 *n.* small place (**isxakucha-x̂**) + **-kda-**

isxalĝi-lix E 1868 *vt.* to place: **talaam ngiin kayux ituĝnaadan ilingin chisilix isxalĝinax̂** he placed (his possessions) for distribution to his slaves and among the poor; E 1870 *vr.* to have room (John 21:25) + **-lĝi-**

isxalĝisxa-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be provided with a place, be settled + **-lĝi-**(**t**)**-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

isxaliga-x̂ E 1834 *n.* future place, **isxaligaa** 1832-70 his inheritance (Matthew 21:38; Mark 12:7 **isxaa**) + **-liga-**

isxalix̂ta-, amayaknam isxalix̂taa A 1838-60 *vn.* the abomination of desolation, *lit.* the uncleanness removing the place, making empty (Matthew 24:15, Mark 13:14, E 1838 **ixchalix̂taa**, 1870 **angiĝ-aqadax̂taa**) + **-li-x̂ta-**

isxana-lix E 1833-, A 1837-, Ab 1963, **ixsana-** Am 1963 1. *vt.* to change (one's clothes, *e.g.* J 42:11; E customs, Acts 6:14; A 1837 **an'gitaqaning**, 1950 **an'gining**, what I thought, my mind); E 1833-70 to move, remove (person, Acts 13:22); *vr.* to change, become different (the appearance of his face, Luke 9:29; A **slaa** the weather, the wind); A 1973 to change clothes; **isxana-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* change

2. E 1838- *pos.n.* substitute; *loc.* instead of; A 1838- for: at the price of, on behalf of (E **isxa-** 2., John 12:5, Matthew 17:27); in favor of, for the benefit of, in gratitude of, because of (E **qul-** *abl.*, Mark 9:40, Luke 9:50; John 10:11; Mark 1:44, Luke 2:20; Luke 1:20, 3:19) ▫ **isxanang ukuda** E 1909 find a substitute for me, **isxanaming tayaĝux̂ ukuda** find someone (man) instead of me; **dax̂ dam isxanan** E 1838 an eye for an eye (Matthew 5:38, 1870 **isxagan ilan**); **ataqan uuquchiingim isxanan uluungidim hatim chaang siintax̂ ngiin akidaasanas** A 1937 they used to pay us 75 cents for one fox; **hamaaga angadamchi anaĝulax, hamayaa isxanamchi aĝaan malix** A 1860

because whoever is not against you is for you (Luke 9:50, E **qulakimchi**) + -**na**$_3$-

isxanachx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to let (**ngaan** her) change (**chux̂taqangin** her clothes) + -**na-chx̂i-**

isxanaĝi-lix E 1978, A 1952- *vp.* to be changed, have been changed + -**na-ĝi-**

isxanax̂ta-lix E 1832-, A 1860- *vt.* to change temporarily (A **liidatiin** his appearance, Mark 9:2); *vr.* to change, be transfigured (E Matthew 17:2, Mark 9:2) + -**na-x̂ta-**

isxanax̂taasi-, Xristuusam isxanax̂taasingis A 1840 *n.pl.* the transfiguration of Christ + -**na-x̂ta-usi-**

isxanaasa-lix E 1978, A 1860- *vt.* to exchange, replace (**ngaan** it) for (**haman** that, A Mark 7:13, E **uglax-taasa-lix**) + -**na-usa-**

isxanaasi-n En 1978- *n.pl.* change of clothes, underwear + -**na-usi-**

isxanat-, isxanasix E 1839 *vt.* to favor, support (the true religion, Hist. 56, A **sismi-**) + -**na-t-**

isxat-, isxasix E 1826-38, A 1860-, Ab 1963, **ixsacha-** Am 1982 *vt.* to bury (a corpse, *cf.* **tana-t-**, **iĝux̂-six**); A 1952- to cache (meat, of fox) + -**t-**

isxatut-, isxatusix *vt.* 1. E 1839 to expand (the limits of his kingdom, Hist 43)

2. A 1952- to miss, to feel or regret the absence of (person; one's own food, N.M. 3:111), *lit.* to make have much place + -**tu-t-**

isxuli-lix E 1805-, A 1840- *vt.* to exchange, barter (*cf.* **taaguya-lix**); to borrow; **isxuli-x** A 1840 *vn.du.* exchange; **isxulix ax̂-six** A 1860 to give as a loan, to lend (Luke 6:34, 7:41, *Russian* vzaymy dat', E **haya-quli-x̂**, -**x̂ta-**) □ **qalgadax̂ ting as isxuliix̂t** A 1971 exchange food with me; **aaykaaĝux̂ isxulikun** E 1909 we bartered a fox; **qankus xleebas isxuliiĝning ngus aĝiix̂txin** A 1860 lend me (*lit.* give me for me to borrow) three loaves (Luke 11:5, E **nung hayaquliisalix aĝada**) + -**uli-**

isxulix̂ta-lix E 1909- *vt.* to exchange; to take turns with; **isxulix̂ta-x̂** A 1838-40 *vn.* loan; barterer, money-changer (Matthew 21:12, E **taya-na-**); heir □ **ugiin asix txin isxulix̂tadax̂** En 1983 (the female eider duck) takes turns with the male (to sit on the eggs) + -**uli-x̂ta-**

isxuliilux̂ta- (*ms.* -xta-), **qichitis isxuliilux̂tas** A 1860 *vn.pl.* money-changers (John 2:14) + -**uli-alux̂ta-**

isxulina-, qichitin isxulinan E 1870 *vn.pl.* money-changers (John 2:14) + -**uli-na**$_1$-

isxuliisa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to exchange, barter □ **tukuulung qamligan ngaan isxuliisakung** I bartered my axe for his knife + -**uli-usa-**

isxuliisi-, asam isxuliicha A 1840 *n.* pronoun, *lit.* means for exchanging a name + -**uli-usi-**

isxuuli-x̂ Ekn 1948- *n.* bird's nest (*cf.* **chungu-n**); **kriisam isxuulii** En 1936 rathole (*cf.* **chixti-x̂**) + *-**uuli-**

isxa-lix E 1909- *vi.* to suffice, be sufficient (**qax̂** a fish); to be complete (*cf.* **chuga-lix, sana-lix**); **isxa-lakan** E 1832-, *vi.neg.* to be insufficient, not enough; to be incomplete □ **ataqakun imin isxalakaĝin** 1870 you lack one thing, *lit.* one thing (*pl.*) is incomplete for you (Luke 18:22, A **ataqan imis chugax̂talakax̂**)
[[*perhaps the same word as* **isxa-x̂**]]

isxaasa-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to be complete with, be completed by □ **alamagim ludaĝiganulux an'gan isxalakan qunalitxin isxaasagan chigdaĝanaa** a gut parka which the gut of a humpback whale that had none older than itself was not enough to make, and which was pieced out with its throat-folds (J 9:43) + -**usa-**

isxat-, isxasix E 1870 *vr.* to be accomplished (time, Luke 2:22, A **chugat-**); En 1948- *vt.* to make sufficient, to complete ("finish good") + -**t-**

isxata-lix Ea 1909 *vr.* to be completed, have become complete (J 20:24) + -**t-(x̂)ta-**

isxatachx̂i-lix E 1833:86 *vt.* to let (**imin** you) complete (**manatxin** what you are doing); 1909 to ask (**ngaan** him) to make (**txin** herself) complete (J 20:11) + -**t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

isxaya-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to try to make complete (J 20:13) + -**ya-**

isx̂a-x̂ Eaun 1871-, **mix̂sa-x̂** A 1950-, Au 1952 *n.* corner of mouth; E, Au hollow of cheek; A (*at* E) 1878 gill-opening; **utam isx̂agan qala** En 1950 the space between thumb and forefinger, *lit.* bottom of thumb's corner; **Isx̂an** Ea 1983 *n.pl.* *name of lagoon* (Krenitzin I. 32)

isx̂ati-x̂ E 1778-91, Eb 1909 (*unknown* Ea 1983), A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **ix̂sati-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* grass basket (*cf.* **aygaĝasi-x̂**), **isx̂acha** *or* **isx̂atii** E 1909 his basket; E 1870, A 1860 scrip, bag (Luke 9:3; A Mark 6:8, Luke 10:4, E **igni-qadgusi-**)
[[*loanword to or from* CAY **issran** loosely woven grass carrying-bag]]

isx̂achaanguusi-x̂ Eu 1834, Ea 1909, En 1948 *n.* basket, middle-sized provision bag of grass + -**aangu-usi-**

isx̂asx̂i-na-x̂ Eu 1791 (Ishxashginax) *vt. in* **Algax̂ I.** Put The Mammal In The Basket, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 52) + -**sx̂i-** (-**lĝi-**)

isx̂asx̂ita-lix A 1860 *vr.* to take a bag along (Luke 22:35, E **misuuka-lĝita-**) + -**sx̂ita-** (-**lĝita-**)

isi-lix *see under* **isa-lix**

iziiĝu-l A 1952- *vt.* to scrutinize (with difficulty), "try to find out two or three times"
[[*perhaps derived from* **ida-** -/**iza-** -]]

iziiĝudguusa-lix A 1838-1952 *vt.* to try hard (**kayum huzungin-ngiin** with all his force), *vrt.* to endeavor (to do something; 1838:VI, IX, E **ayqi-dguusa-**) + -**dgu-usa-**

iziiĝuna-lix A 1840 *vi.* to be incomprehensible (**taĝax̂tanalakax̂**); 1973 to be disobedient + -**na**$_2$-

iiskara-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* spark (*e.g.* spark flying from stove)
[[*from Russian* **ískra** spark]]

Ismax E 1840 (Zap 2:277-9), En 1950- Mt. Tulik (Umnak 8); **Ismagim** (*ms.* -n) **kiiĝuusii** En 1952 little peak between Mt. Tulik and Pustoi I.

izmiiya-x̂ *see* **smiiya-x̂**

isngu-lix En 1948- *vt.* to nickname, to call by his nickname; **isngu-x̂** En 1982 *n.* nickname (*cf.* **aasaada-x̂** *under* **asa-x̂**)

isnguusi-x̂ En 1948-, **iisngusi-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* nickname, name that one is called by; **iisgnusi-lix** Eu 1984 *vt.* to mention by his name + **-usi-**

iisngusa-lix Ea 1952 *v.* to be pally, fond (**aacha-x̂**) (*doubtful meaning and derivation*)

iisngu(u)saasa-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to call (**ngaan** him) by (nickname) □ **Kaangadgix̂ nung iisngu(u)saasakux̂** he nicknames me harlequin duck + **usa-usa-**

iisu-x̂ En 1950 (*unknown* 1984), Eu 1984 *n.* something observed, *e.g.* game out on the sea (**alaĝum iisuu**), that one keeps watching

iisux̂six̂ta-lix En 1950 *v/i/.* to sit still in one place looking in one direction as for quarry + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**

isux̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909–52, Ab 1892–1963, Am 1963, **isuĝi-x̂** E 1978, A 1978-, Ab 1931, Am 1982 *n.* seal, harbor seal, *Phoca vitulina richardii*; **Isuĝis Yaaĝa** A 1952 "Seals Point", Low Bluff (Amchitka 1025); **isuĝim aningin** En 1952- *see* **hani$_1$-x̂**; **Isux̂** E Morzhovoi 1791 *name of man*; **Iĝanam Isuĝa** E Sanak 1791 (eganam Isyuga) Danger's Seal (?), *name of boy* (at I 64b) [[AAY **isu(r)i(q)**, CAY **issuri(q)**, **suuri** *Phoca vitulina*, *probably from Aleut*]]

isuĝaada-x̂ En 1978, A 1952- *n.* young seal + **-aada-**

isuĝiigamax En 1978, A 1951- *n.* adult seal + **-iigamag-**

isuĝnaax̂-six E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909 *vi.* to hunt for seals; **tayaĝum isuĝnaaĝzuu** A 1952 an expert (**-zu-**) seal hunter + **-naaĝ-**

isux̂si-l A 1950- *vi.* to kill seals + **-(x̂)si-**

isux̂saaĝu-lix A 1840-, Au 1949 *vi.* to hunt for seals + **-saaĝu-**

isux̂saaĝuuluĝ-a A 1840- *n.* his seal hunting place + **-saaĝu-aluĝ-**

izuuma-x̂ En 1935-52 *n.* raisin [[*from Russian* **izyúm** raisins]]

it-,isix E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 *vi.* to fall, drop down (*cf.* **aya$_2$-lix**, **ayu$_1$-lix**, **achixsix**) □ **hnuuĝing kadagaan itikux̂** A 1950 it dropped before I reached it; **sdax̂ itikux̂** Ea 1952 a star fell (shooting star) (*cf.* **idgaĝisix**); **agux̂ itikux̂** E 1805 the tide is falling, going out (*cf.* **kit-**, A **aĝa-lix**) [[*perhaps* PEA * əta-, I **iti-** to be deep (*also in* AY **et'u-**)]]

idusa-lix A 1837 *vt.* to fall with, because of (**tunux̂taaĝudin** their sins) + **-usa-**

ita-lix E 1978, A 1973 *vi.* to be set out, dropped (of gill net, fishline); **ita-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* collapsed: **ulam itaa** a collapsed house + **-(x̂)ta-**

itxi-lix E 1804-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **itki-l** Au 1909, **ixti-l** Au 1909, Am 1963 *vt.* to drop, let down (*e.g.* net, fishline; roe, of fish); to plant (cf. **tihnilix**); En 1935 to collapse (tent, of storm, *example under* **hisax**); **sinikin itxilix** En 1950 to die from sorrow, *lit.* to drop his interior (mind); *vr.* to throw oneself; to plant oneself (Luke 17:6) □ **imgaĝiin itxida** Eu 1984 drop your fishline; **amaan iganam kangaan txin itxilix asx̂anax̂ ax̂takux̂** E 1909 she threw herself from the top of that cliff and died (J 53:31) + **-xi-**

itxiidgu-lix E 1909-, A 1838-40, **itxidgu-l** A 1971- *vt.* to drop several (*e.g.* bombs, of aircraft); A 1838 *vr.* to throw themselves (from cliff, Matthew 8:32, E **txidin anux̂talix**) + **-xi-dgu-**

itxiduulux̂ Ea 1983 *n.* deep hole where victims were thrown (in fairy tale) + **-xi-du-aluĝ-**

†**itxiĝ-, itxig-six** E 1834 *vt.* to throw (**kudmachi-x̂** net)

itxisxa-lix E 1978, A 1860- *vp.* to be dropped; to be thrust down (A Luke 10:15, E **itxi-lga-**) + **-xi-(t)-sxa- (-lga-)**

itxita-lix E 1978, A 1862- *vt.* to drop temporarily (*e.g.* **yaarusaan** his halibut hook); **an'git itxitalagada** A 1862 don't be downhearted, *lit.* don't drop your mind + **-xi-t-(x̂)ta-**

itxuli-x̂ En 1948- *n.* kind of fox snare: a noose of rope or sinew is placed in a fox path and when fox catches his foot in it it dislodges a heavy stone place on an incline (Shade 1949) + **-quli-**

itux̂-six E 1978 *vi.* to drop in great number + **-tuĝ-**

itux̂sa-lix A 1860- *vi.* to drop in great number (from a cliff, N.M. 3:67; Mark 13:25 of stars) + **-tux̂sa-**

it- A 1860 *vi.* to go in, have room: **kuma aluĝim aluĝaĝingis, slum imugan il itlakan anuxtakuqing** I think that the books written (about what Jesus did) would not have room in the whole world (John 21:25, E **txidin isxalĝilakaĝin**) [[*cf.* Y **iter-**, AI **isiq-**, CI **iter-**, GRI **iser-** to enter, go in]]

ichaĝi-lix *see* **icha-lix** (+ **-aĝi-**, **-ĝi-**)

ita-lix E 1826-, A 1950-, Au 1909 *vt.* 1. to contain, have in it (*e.g.* people, of house, J 83:3; A 1950 **aniqduun** her baby, of pregnant woman); to have on board (people, of ship) □ **sanx̂ux̂ taangax̂ itakux̂** E 1909 the stomach contains water; **duuram ux̂asit itaa** A 1950 a dory with its oars in it; **Baanax̂ Itax̂** A 1950- "contains a steambath", *name of bight* (Atka 612); **kuumitalix** *see separate entry*

2. E, Au to fit into (clothes, of person) □ **sakin itakux̂** En 1982 he fits into his bird parka, the bird parka fits him + **-(x̂)ta-**

hit-, hisix 1. E 1791-, A 1838-, Au 1909-52 *vi.* to go out, to come out □ **ulam ilaan itikuqing** En 1978 I went out of the house; **udaax ukalĝan qalagaan alax iĝilax, Niiĝuĝim iĝilakix, hitikux ukux̂taqalinas ax̂takus** A 1952 they saw that two baidars, Atkan baidars, were coming out from the head of the bay here (N.M. 3:14)

2. E 1780-, A 1780- *vi.* to come out, grow (of plant) □ **qiigax̂ hitikux̂** A 1949 the grass is growing, **qiigam hitnaa** growing grass

3. E 1861-, A 1860- *with predicate noun*, *vt.* to make, turn into; E 1838-, A 1838- *vr.* to become □ **tutxaqulan tutaqaĝix̂ hisix** E 1870 making the deaf hearing (Mark 7:37, A *similarly*); **saraayax̂ spaalnax̂ hitnax̂** A 1977 he turned the shed into a bedroom; **agiicha chngatum**

aliĝa txin isix qagangudaĝan chlaĝnax̂ E 1909 the one became a male sea otter and dove eastward (J 42:19); **anaĝix̂ uku.duukaĝulax hisxal aangan** A 1952 when they had been made (**-sxa-** *vp.*) unable to find anything (N.M. 3:39); **itx̂aygix̂ tanadgusix̂ amaatxaĝulax hitil** [= **his**] **kalulgaa-ax̂takux̂** A 1952 we got the reindeer near the village and shot it (*cf.* J 9:48) [[**hi-t-**]]

[h]ichalux̂ A 1840 *n.* exit + **-aluĝ-**

Iichichùx *see separate entry*

hidgu-l A 1952- *vr.* to become (**kamgadax̂** Christian, of several people) [**hi-dgu-**]

hidula-lix E 1834-, A 1840- *vp.* to be taken out + **-ula-**

hidusa-lix E 1834-, A 1952-, Ab 1963, **hiyusa-l** Au 1949, Am 1963 *vt.* to go out with, take out; Ep 1941 to grow with (fertilizer) □ **kitakin quhluqdatukux hidusal hagyayada** A 1950 your feet are muddy, go out (with them) and clean them + **-usa-**

hita-lix 1. E 1834-, A 1950- *vi.* to go out for a while □ **hadan hitakung** A 1950 I went out to him; **hitaqalii-aĝikuq** A 1950- I'll be going out now (**-qali-**) = good-bye, see you

2. E 1834-, A 1952-, Am 1982 *vt.* to make: **nuĝim angunagan ilan chamaadax̂ italix isxax̂tadax̂** Eu 1909 (Raven's father) used to make a cavity in a big rock to sleep in (J 81:26); **angunaĝulux [h]italix** E 1834 little by little, *lit.* making (it) small; **ataqan hital itxilal** A 1973 dropped them (stones) one by one; **wakus alaalus hitalgal kam aluĝalakus** A 1952 this could be written in two ways, *lit.* being made double

3. A 1860-, Au 1909 *vt.* to regard as (*with predicate noun or conjunctive*); A 1952- *vr.* to pretend (*with participle*) □ **haman Hawan Xristoosax̂ hitanax̂** A 1860 whoever regarded Him (said that He was) Christ (John 9:22); **anax̂ hitazaĝulangis** A 1973 they do not regard it as anything (don't put any effort into it); **uĝin ilamis anaa, txin sanal hitazada** A 1860 what you own, regard it as being sufficient; **uĝiĝiit uyalul [h]itaqang** Au 1909 I thought you were fetched to be married (J 82:35, E **achx̂i-qang**, also Au **ux̂chiqang**, E **anuxtaasaqang**); **anaĝis maa-aĝnax̂ liidax̂ txin hitanax̂** A 1952 he pretended that he was going to do something, *lit.* made himself like one going to do something

4. A 1860- *neg. in expressions of impossibility with* **-ku-**: **Piitram ilaan awax̂ ukukuu hitanaĝulax** 1977 it became impossible for Peter to find work anywhere, **ilaan awax̂ ukukuu hitaqangizulax** they made it impossible for him to find work anywhere; **masxangaan qakungis hitaqazulax** 1860 it became impossible for them to eat (Mark 6:31) + **-(x̂)ta-**

hitachx̂i-lix E 1832-1909, Au 1949 *vt.* to let go out, to send out; to let grow + **-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

hitadusi-x̂ A 1977 *n.* expansion bit + **-(x̂)ta-t-usi-**

itaalux̂ E 1978, **hitaalux̂** Ab 1982 *n.* toilet, *lit.* place for going out for a while + **(x̂)ta-aluĝ-**

itax-six E 1909-, **hitax-s** A 1909- *vi.* to come forth, come into sight from behind a corner or cape or from far out on the sea (of baidarka, ship, *e.g.* J77:86), to show up (J 79:163 of bear in den) + ***-tag-**

itagna-x̂ Ea 1978, **hitagna-x̂** A 1973- *vn.* straight cloud with sharp edge on top (strong wind under it) + ***-tag-na**$_1$**-**

itagni-lix E 1909 *vt.* to look out for (**adaan** his father) to show up + ***-tag-ni-**

itagnisa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to look out for (**adaan** his father, **adaam iqyaa** his father's baidarka) to show up + ***-tag-nisa-**

hitaxta-l A 1952- *vi.* to project (of cliff wall, N.M. 3:57) + ***-tag-(x̂)ta-**

hi[h]da-lix E 1834-, **hitza-lix** A 1860-, **hitda-l** A 1950-, **hiyaaya-l** Au 1909 1. *vi.* to go or come out all the time, each time, or one after the other

2. A *vt.* to make (such and such) all the time; to distribute in groups of (a certain number); *vr.* to be distributed in groups of (E **hita-lix**) □ **laavkim imdaa tayahligudix tukuĝulax hitzakus** 1950 they buy what is in the store until they make it poor (until nothing is left); **chaangidim hatix̂ hitzalkis ungudguchx̂iiqachi** 1860 make them sit down in groups of fifty (Luke 9:14; Mark 6:40 *vr.*) + **-da-**, **-za-**

hi[h]daasa- E 1833:73, 1834 *vt.* to grow with: **qiiganiin hi[h]daasaaĝin ... aĝdakux̂** (the Holy Spirit) gives the plants growth, *lit.* what for them to grow with + **-da-usa-**

hitxali-lix E 1834-, A 1952- *vi.* to start to go or come out + **-qali-**

hitxi-lix A 1840- *vi.* to go, rush out; 1840 to fly out (out of the nest); **hitxi-x̂** *see separate entry* □ **hitxidaĝitii-ax̂takux̂** 1952 he went out all of a sudden + **-xi-**

itxidaĝ- (*or* **-daĝ-**) Ea 1909 *vi.* to rush out (J 10:51) + **-xi-‡-**

hitxiidgu-lix E 1870-, A 1860, **hitxidgu-l** A 1952- *vt.* to cast out (several), drive out (demons, Mark 1:39; merchants, Luke 19:45) + **-xi-dgu-**

hitxit-, hitxisix E 1832-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63, **[h]itixti-** Ab 1963, **hitkis** Au 1909, **hixticha-** Am 1963 *vt.* to cast out, kick out (person, dog); to discharge; to drive out (demons) □ **ulaam ilaan ting itxitikux̂** E 1978 he kicked me out of his house; **Asaĝim ilaan itxitxax̂ ax̂takux̂** Eu 1910 he was apparently discharged from the Company (J 39:57) + **-xi-t-**

itxiya-lix E 1948-, **hitxiya-lix** A 1860- *vt.* to try to cast out (person); to try to drive out (demon, A Luke 11:14) + **-xi-ya-**

hitxuli-x̂ A 1838-60 *n.* seed (Matthew 13:3, Mark 4:4, E **qaasa-x̂** *from* **qa-lix**) (*cf.* **siimina-x̂**) + **-quli-**

hitichx̂i-lix A 1860 *vt.* to lead out (sheep, John 10:3, E **hitachx̂i-lix**); 1952-, Ab 1963 to let go out + **-chx̂i-**

hitichx̂it-, hitichx̂isix A *vt.* 1. 1860 to send out, put out (people, Mark 5:40, Luke 8:54, E **hitachx̂i-**);

2. 1952 to grow (**kartuufila-x̂** potatoes) + **-chx̂i-t-**

[h]itichx̂iqaĝiilux̂ A 1840 *n.* garden, *lit.* place where one grows something + **-chx̂i-qaĝi-aluĝ**

[h]itichx̂iqaĝiilux̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *n.* gardener + **-chx̂i-qaĝi-alux̂ta-**

itisaaĝu-x̂ En 1978, **hitzaaĝu-x̂** A 1952- *vn.* newly emerged □ **saaqudam itisaaĝuu** E newly emerged cow parsnip; **Kiiĝuusim Hitzaaĝuu** A the newly emerged mountain, the top of Koniuji Island emerged in 1760 (Koniuji I. 662) + **-saaĝu-**, **-zaaĝu-**

hi[h]na-x̂ E 1778 (Chinach) *n.* grass (*cf.* **qiiga-x̂**); **hina-n** E 1839, **hitna-s** A 1839-40 plants, *lit.* growing ones + **-na$_1$-**

[h]inaĝila-lix qangunaĝilalix E 1909 *vi.* (he was brought back) having many going out and many going in, that is, with bodyguards (end of stories, J 3:102, 7:28, 30:22, 41:48) + **-na$_1$-ĝi-la-**

i[h]naax̂-six E 1909, **hitnaax̂-s** A 1952-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to try to go out □ **aniqdux̂ hitnaaĝikux̂ hitichx̂inaĝulaq** A 1952 the child tried to go out but I didn't let it go out + **-naag-**

[h]itni-lix A 1840 *vt.* to call, call out, send for + **-ni-**

hi[h]nisa-x̂ E 1805-70, **inisa-x̂** Eap 1940-, **ihnisa-x̂** Eun 1909-, **hitnisa-x̂** A 1838-, Abm 1963 *n.* cultivated plant, *lit.* that one waits to grow, *esp.* turnip, **inisam uluudaa** Ea 1952 carrot, *lit.* red turnip; E 1834 *pl.* seeds; A 1838-60 fruit (Matthew 13:8, Mark 4:8, E **qaayu-n**) + **-nisa-**

hitnisadgusi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* threshing-floor (Luke 3:17, E **iqluqadgasi-x̂**); 1971 flowerpot + **-nisadgusi-**

[h]i[h]nisaĝi-, tanasxan [h]i[h]nisaĝingin E 1838, **tanasxan hitnisaĝii** A (1838-) 1860 *vn.* sown field (Matthew 12:1, Luke 6:1) + **-nisa-ĝi-**

hi[h]nisaĝiilux̂ E 1870, **hitnisaĝiilux̂** A 1860-62 *n.* garden (John 18:1, 26), E sown field (Luke 6:1) + **-nisa-ĝiilug-**

[h]itnisaĝu- A 1840 *vn.* fruitful + **-nisa-ĝu-**

[h]itux̂-six E 1834- *vi.* to move out (with one's belongings) + **-tug-**

hitula-l A 1973- *vi.* to start growing (of feathers) (E **itxali-lix**) + **-tu-la-**

Iitaax Eu 1984 *name of point*, **Iitaag(im) tugumaĝa** a long sandy beach with a creek, **Iitag(im) chiĝanaa**, in the middle (Unalaska 105-107)
[[*perhaps derived from* **hit-**]]

Itaĝuxsu-x̂ Au 1909 *name of bay* (Attu I. 1073)

Itaaĝuusi-x̂ En 1909- *name of former village, now camp, with a creek from a small lake* (Umnak 23)
[[*perhaps* **[h]it-(x̂)ta-aaĝu-usi-** place for looking for something to come out]]

italqichiida-x̂ *see* **ichiliqachiida-x̂**

itaang E 1805-1909, A 1837 1. *adv.* first (before others); for the first time □ **itaang aĝanax̂** E 1834 first-born; **itaang qumnam hadan waaĝanaa** E 1870 who had come to the tomb first (John 20:8, A **itaangis**); **wan alux̂ itaang hiilalix, agulgaqax̂** E 1870 this census was made for the first time (Luke 2:2, A **itaangis maqax̂**)

2. **itaangi-x̂** E 1826-, A 1837-, Ab 1931–63 *rel.n.* the first, the first one □ **itaangin alaang hiisin aduukakun** E 1838 the first will be last (Matthew 20:16, *similarly* 1870 *and* A Luke 13:30 *etc.*); **itaangix̂ tayaĝux̂ Adaamax̂ anax̂, Adaamax̂ tayaĝum itaangii anax̂** E 1909 Adam was the first man; **agalugan itaangii** A 1950 his first tooth

3. **itaangi-lix** E 1870-, A 1860- *vi.* to be the first □ **itaangilix qumnam hadan hingaaĝanax̂** A 1860 he reached the tomb first (before the other, John 20:4, *likewise* E); **hitnisas huzungin ilagaan itaanginax̂ al** A 1973 (the buttercup) is the first of all plants, earlier than the other plants
[[+ -V**ng**, *perhaps* **-uung**]]

itaangiĝana-x̂ A 1860 *vn.* the first of them (Mark 19:20, E **itaangi-x̂**) + **-ĝa-na$_1$-**

itaangix̂six̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* who takes the precedence, the most important + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**

itaangiisa-lix A 1860- *vt.* to do first □ **wayaa Iisuusam qunĝumaalinas matdaaĝan itaangiisaqaa** 1860 this is the first miracle Jesus did, *lit.* this Jesus did first to do miracles (John 2:11); **tanĝim Angusxus asax̂taa itaangiisal axs angalis** 1973 first we passed the islet called A. + **-usa-**

itaangizax̂chi-m A 1952- *adv.* for the first time + -z**ax̂chi-**

itaangiisi-ngin E 1838- *n.* its (or their) beginnings + **-usi-**

itaangit-: itaangisix E 1834-, A 1791-, **itaangasix** E 1909-, Au 1909 *vi. conj.* (doing) first; at first; for the first time; ahead (A Mark 6:45, E **kad-uuĝi-lix**) □ **Imaan itaangisix isux̂ ukukux̂** E 1909 John saw the seal first; **ma itaangas ayagax̂ ayagax̂tanaaqaan** Au 1909 that woman he had tried to marry first (J 82:38); **itaangis waaĝax̂takux̂taan tugidax̂ aakax̂ wang anax̂t** A 1952 when you came here for the first time you stayed here for about a month + **-t-**

itaangisiigusax E 1834 (-q), 1909, **itaangisiigusix** En 1936, **itaangisiigut^{r}ax** Au 1909 from the very beginning + **-iigusa-** (*inserted in* **itaangisix**)

itaangita-lix E 1870 *vt.* to do first; **itaangta-lix** En 1948- *vi.* to be the first (for a while) □ **itaangitakan hadamchi haqachx̂iqaa** 1870 (God) sent Him first to you (Acts 3:26) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

itat-, itasix Eun 1948- (*unknown* Ea 1983) *vr.* to stretch oneself (stretch one's arms, *etc.*)

itxa-n E 1834-, A 1860- *adv.* (*pos.n.*) *loc.* apart, separately, in or at different places; **itxaan** Eun 1978-, A 1837-, **itxaa** Au 1949 *abl.* in another direction (A 1952); *attr.* another, different, special (E 1838-70 **inaqa-n**); **itxagaan** En 1983 besides that □ **alaĝum qaa chiĝanam qagan huzuugizaa itxan taxsalgal** A 1952 all the ocean fish and the river fish were stored separately (N.M. 1:52); **itxaan huyakux̂** A 1952 (the ship) takes another direction; **ayagan itxaan tanan kungiin taxsax̂talix ayagax̂tanax̂** En 1910 he gathered women from other villages and had them as wives (J 59:19); **itxaan akalux̂ axsix** A 1838 passing by another road (Matthew 2:12, E **inaqan**); **itxaan tunuu**

tunux̂taasal A 1950 he speaks a different (foreign) language

itxax̂ta-lix E 1936-, A 1950- *vi.* to be different, peculiar □ **angaĝin usungin itxalax̂takun** E 1978 all people are different; **tunungin ilagaan tunum itxax̂taa tunux̂taasazax̂** A 1952 he speaks a language different from our language; **tayaĝum itxax̂taa akux̂** En 1936 he is a peculiar guy; **angun(a)ĝulux itxax̂taasakux̂ Aatx̂am Unangaa** Eb 1984 it is a little different (-**usa**- by), Atkan Aleut + **-x̂ta-**

itxala-n A 1860 *adv.loc.attr.* various (**tanas ilin** in - places, Luke 21:11); **itxalaligan (-[h]li-)** E 1838 *loc.* various, all kinds of (**machxidanulux** evil, Matthew 5:11); **itxalaan** E 1870-, A 1838-, Ab 1963, **itxalagaan** E 1870, A 1837- *abl.* separately, each; *attr.* various, all kinds of (E 1870 Matthew 5:11) □ **itxalaan dinaariyax̂ sunan** E 1870 they got a denarius each (Matthew 20:9, A 1838 **husungin** [= **huzungis**] **itxalaan**) + **-la-**

itxalax̂six̂ta- A 1837 *vn.* separate: **itxalax̂six̂tamulux** [= **-ulax**} **agiitudaĝanangin** [= **-ngis**] unseparable brethren (*p.* XXII, E **chisax̂tamulux a.**) + **-la-x̂si-x̂ta-**

itxalax̂sita-l A 1973 (*ms.* -xs-) *vt.* to keep isolated, in house arrest (**ingsx̂ita-l**) + **-la-x̂si-t-(x̂)ta-**

itxalax̂ta-lix E 1871-, A 1840- *vi.* to be different, of various kinds □ **quganaalĝim itxalax̂tangis** A 1952 stones of different colors; **qas itxalax̂tangis** A 1973 different kinds of fish + **-la-x̂ta-**

itxalaaqu-x̂ A 1973 *vn.* put apart, secluded, locked out; **itxalaaqu-l** Ab 1963 (-**k**-) [*vi.* to be] apart + **-la-*Vqu-**

itxalaaqux̂six̂ta-l A 1973 *vt.* to keep apart; *vr.* to keep oneself apart □ **txin itxalaaqux̂six̂taaĝanax̂txin** don't keep yourself apart + **-la-Vqu-x̂si-x̂ta-**

itxalaaquta-lix A 1860- *vt.* to take separately, apart (Mark 4:34, E **inaqaaluxsiisa-kin**; Luke 16:5, E **inaqaaluxsita-kin**); to treat differently + **-la-*Vqu-t-(x̂)ta-**

itxaanu-lix E 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to go to a different place (without the intention to come back) + **-uunu-**

itxaanux̂ta-lix E 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to go to a different place or to different places (temporarily) □ **angaĝinam qalgadax̂ taxsal agiicha itxaanux̂tal, itxan al** A 1952 another food-gathering party would go in a different direction, staying at different places (N.M. 1:44) + **-uunu-x̂ta-**

itxaanut-, **itxaanusix** A 1840 *vt.* to excommunicate, *lit.* to send to a different place + **-uunu-t-**

Itxax̂chx̂iqa-x̂ A 1840 (-x) *name of person* (V B 2:2) [[+ **-chx̂i-qa-**]]

hitxi-x̂ E 1780-, A 1780-, Ab 1931–63, **hixti-x̂** Ab 1931, Am 1963 *n.* tail (of fox, Au **kimaĝu-x̂**; of bird, *cf.* **chiĝidqiti-**, **tuuklu-n**; of horse; E also of seal, fur seal, sea lion, A **tihmaqu-x̂**, *cf.* **kihyaqu-x̂**); **itxan** Ea 1909 of her tail (J 10:55); **saquchaadam itxa** *or* **itxii** Ea 1982 bird's tail; **hitxii** *or* **hitxingis** A 1950 its (bird's) tail [[**hit-x(i)-** "sticking out"]]

itxiĝi-lix E 1909- *vi.* to have a tail; Ea 1982 to get blue on one side (of sun, indicating bad weather); **sdam itxiĝii** En 1950 comet, *lit.* star with a tail ("if one such hits land, the land will sink down") + **-ĝi-**

hitxitumax̂ E 1834-40 (*unknown* Eakn 1982-3) *n.* rat (*cf.* **kriisa-x̂**) + **-tu-**‡- (*perhaps* **-maĝ-** *or* **-mag-**)

itxu-lix E 1805-, A 1840- *vt.* to comb (**kamgiin** one's head; A 1973 **imlit** one's hair) (*cf.* **agi-t-**); A 1977 *vr.* to comb one's hair [[*perhaps cognate of* **itxa-n**]]

itxuusi-n 1. E 1805-1909 *n.pl.*, **itxuusi-x̂** E 1909-, A 1840- *n.sg.* comb (A 1952: small-toothed, *cf.* **agi-dusi-x̂**)

2. E 1840 (itgúsin) small shelves or gratings, lattices, of thinly wrought sticks, where each family kept its chattels, under the platforms (qixya-n) in the ancient type of house (Zap. 2:206) + **-usi-**

Itxuga-x̂ E 1840 (Zap. 1:230) Balboa Bay (inside Unga Strait)

itx̂a- E 1791-, A 1840-, **ix̂ta-** Au 1952 *n.* upper part: **itx̂a-x̂** *or* **itx̂a-x** (*du.*) En 1791 the collar part of a man's parka (Merck: "das rot gefärbte an Mans Parka über die Schulder an die brust und Rücken, zu vorn dess Ermels", *cf.* Hrdlička 1945:72, Fig. 21; 1959:70, Fig. 24); Ea 1909 *pl.* collar (of woman's coat, J 20:3), Ab 1963 *sg.* collar; **tungtuungim itx̂aa** En 1950- drumhead; **itx̂a-x** A 1840 *du.* gunwales (*Russian* verkhnyye shes(h)ty) of baidar; A 1952- *pl.* neck (all around, of person); A 1952- side, vertically, as of a ship: **sunam itx̂aa** the side of the ship, **sunam itx̂akix** both sides of the ship; **itx̂i-x** [*for* **itx̂a-x**] A 1840 *du.* [ship's] sides (*Russian* borta); **ix̂tam hyaagang** Au 1952 vertical wall logs inside a barabara [[*perhaps derived from* **it**$_1$-]]

Itx̂aada-x̂ A 1952 name of sea lion rocks (Ulak I. 1004) + **-aada-**

itx̂aĝi-l A 1952 *vi.* to have a steep, vertical side: **hakaax itx̂aĝil kimtal alaĝum ilan angtaĝil** (the cliff) goes vertically down into the sea (N.M. 3:57) + **-ĝi-**

itx̂ali-na-x̂ Eu, A 1791 *vt. in* **Tukux̂ I.** Eu (tukux etkelinax) Deprived The Chief Of His Collar, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 52); **Kanaax̂ I.** A (kanax Itxalinax) Deprived The Koniag Of His Collar, *name of boy* (at Kanaga 905) + **-li-**

itx̂aasi-x̂ E 1778-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **ix̂taasi-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* collar (1778-1791 of woman's seal coat, **qagdu-x̂**, *cf.* Hrdlička 1945:71-72, Fig. 20-21; later in general); Ea 1909- scarf +**-usi-**

itx̂a-lix E 1909-, **hitx̂a-l** A 1950- *vi.* to break (of the sea, **alaĝu-x̂**; waves, *cf.* **ilma-x̂**), have the sea breaking over it (**chax̂sxi-x̂** reef); E to burst (of bladder, balloon, baidarka skin); **itx̂a-n** E 1950-, **hitx̂a-s** A 1952- *vn.* breakers; **anum hitx̂angis** A 1840-, **anun [h]ix̂tangi** Au 1952 tiderips [[*perhaps derived from* **hit-**]]

Hitx̂achaĝu-x̂ A 1950- *name of islet* (Atka 305) + **-t-aĝu-** (**-ĝu-**)

hitx̂ada-lix A 1840 *vi.* to go to pieces, crumble (*Russian* rosypayetsya = rassypayetsya) + **-da-**

hitx̂agna-, chaluyaagim hitx̂agnang Au 1952 *n.pl.* breakers + **-gna-**

Hiitx̂aĝiida-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 158) + **-ĝi-aada-**

itx̂aala-lix E 1909- *vp.* to be hit by breakers, to be taken by the surf (of baidarka, ship) + **-ula-**

itx̂amixtaala-lix En 1936- *vp.* to be taken by the waves and thrown on the shore (of baidarka, boat) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-ula-**

itx̂amikda-lix En 1948- *vi.* to be constantly breaking (of waves) + **-mig-kda-**

itx̂aasa-lix En 1983 *vt.* to break over (skiff, of reef, **chax̂sxi-x̂**) + **-usa-**

hitx̂at-, hitx̂asix E 1860-, A 1937- *vt.* to burst, bust, puncture (bladder); A to crack (head); E 1860 to prick out (eye, Mark 9:47, 1870 **igu-**, A **chuhni-**) + **-t-**

itx̂ayax E 1791-, **itx̂aygi-x̂** E 1909-, A 1840-, Ab 1892, Au 1909 *n.* caribou (native of Alaska Peninsula and Unimak); reindeer (introduced to Umnak and Atka about 1914 from Ugashik, Bristol Bay); Ea 1909, A 1840 the constellation Ursa Major (*cf.* **Itma-n**); Ea 1983 nickname of man from Belkofski; **Itx̂ayax** A 1952 Deer Island (Eb **Animi-n**, Belkofski 55)

itx̂ayginaax̂-six E 1978, A 1971- *vi.* to hunt reindeer + **-naaĝ-**

itx̂ix̂ A 1840 *n.* small kind of (sperm-) whale (*Russian* kashalot, malyy rod)

itx̂ut-, itx̂uta-l A *see* **utx̂ut-**

iti-x̂ E 1909- (Epukn *obsol.*), Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.* anus, **ich-a** (*or* **itii**) En 1909 his anus (A, Ab **idigasi-x̂**, *see* **adigasi-x̂**); A 1952 *du.* buttocks (= **ahyu-x**)
||Y **teq**, **(e)teq**, I **itiq**, GRI **iteq** anus||

ichada-x̂ E 1804, 1834, En 1909-, **ichida-x̂** Eapu 1878- *n.* anus; *du.* (1804, 1834 *perhaps sg.*) buttocks, backside; **ichidam naga** 1878 anus; **ichadam guu** En 1952 rectum + **-da**$_2$**-**

i[i]chidaada-lix E 1909 *vi.* & *vt.* to have intercourse from behind (with a man) + **-da-aada-**

ichaquu Eak 1983-4 *n.* its bottom (of basket, where the weaving starts; looks like an anus); **Ichaqun** (*or* **Ichaquun**) E Umnak 1791 *pl.* (*or sg.3Rsg.*) *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 4) + *-**aqu-**

Iichquung Eb 1984 Kitchen Anchorage (Belkofski 49) + *-**aqu-Vng**

ichx̂u-lix *see separate entry*

ichiqda- Eakn 1952- *n.* backside *in expressions like* **ichiqdaan ikaax̂taangan** Ea 1983 I'll put you upside down; **ichiqdaa ikaaĝikux̂** Ek 1982 it is upside down (A **kangaa chuqaaĝikux̂**) + *-**qda-**

Itimisxa A 1952 *name of village site* (Tanaga I. 966) (*by informant compared with* **iti-x**; *perhaps* **iti-m [g]isx-a**, *cf.* **ixsx-**)

iti- En 1909, Au *n.* dung, droppings of birds or animals: **aagayuuĝim itigan kugan kitakix atax̂six** his feet slipped on cormorant dung (J 58:11)
||*perhaps vn. of* **it**$_1$- *rather than same as* **iti**$_1$-||

iti-x̂ Ekn 1982 *n.* rust (*cf.* **kuum-ita-lix**, **siĝ-da-x̂**, A **ix̂dux**)
||*perhaps same word as* **iti**$_1$**-x̂** *or* **iti**$_2$-||

ititu-lix Ekn 1935- *vi.* to be rusty (A **iĝdux-six**) + **-tu-**

iti-m ulĝuu A 1840-, **itim ilĝuu** A 1937- *n.* kind of plant: salmonberry, *Rubus stellatus* (Th. Bank ms.; named from photo 1952; *cf.* **halagna-x̂**), *and/or* cornel *Cornus canadensis x suecica* L. (*named specimen identified* 1952); 1840 cranberry (*Russian* brusnika, E **kiika-x̂**)

itinku-x̂ Ea 1952 *n.* ring finger (*cf.* **atx̂u-x̂**, **ikalqu-x̂**)

i[i]tkaalu-x̂ Ea 1952, **iimkaalu-x̂** Ea 1983, **ikmaalu-x̂** Eu 1984, **iikmaatu-x̂** En 1978, **iitimaalu-x̂** A 1840, **iitikaalu-x̂** A 1948- *n.* the flower stem of cow parsnip (**saaquda-x̂**, **saaqudiigamax**); A *also* branch stems (**taaĝan'gim iitikaalungis**); Ea 1983 *also* the whole plant; **iimkaal(um)-kangaa** Ea 1983 inflorescence of cow parsnip (= **saaqud(am)-kangaa**); **iikmaatum tuutx̂aa** En 1978, **iitikaalum tuutx̂aa** A 1952- dry stem of cow parsnip

Itma-n En 1948- *n.pl.*, **Itmax** A 1952-, **Ivtax** Au 1952 [*former du.*], **Itma-x̂** Ab 1963 *n.sg.* the constellation Big Dipper (Ursa Major), A 1952 the six big stars from Eta, **Itmagim changii** "the bow of I.", to the one south of Gamma, **Itmagim ukangaa** "the stern of I."; **Itmam chuga[n] sdaa** Ab 1963 North Star, *lit.* the star on the north side of I.
||A *informant* 1952: *cf.* **itmali-x̂**||

itmax̂-six Ep 1941 (*unknown* Ebapuk 1982-4) *vt.* to peck (**tuga-mix-ta-lix**); En 1982 *vi.* to jump on one spot (as when fishing from land)
||*possibly* **it**$_1$- + **-maĝ-**||

itmaĝla-lix En 1982 *vi.* to jump several times on one spot + **-la-**

itmaĝusi-x̂ E 1909-, A 1860, **ivtaĝusi-x̂** Au 1949-52 *n.* E 1909 implement for pecking, hammerstone (Jochelson 1925:68-69); En 1950, A, Au heel (of foot or shoe, *cf.* **kagalu-**; A John 13:18 for kicking, E **kaxalkuda-**), **ivtaĝusi(m) qagnaa** Au 1952 heel bone; En 1982 *name of point toward the northeast end of Umnak*; En 1950 illegitimate child + **-usi-**

itmali-x̂ A 1952- *n.* post (strong, slanting) for tying boats (E **kadxi-x̂**, **asxu-ti-x̂**) ◻ **ayx̂aasix̂ itmalim daĝan taxuda** tie the boat to the post
||**itma-li-**||

hitmi-lix E 1878-, A 1840- *vt.* to pluck (**sax̂** a bird); A 1840 to weed; **itmi-x̂** Ep 1983 *vn.* plucking; Ep 1941 kind of diver (brownish color, white breast and brown back, webbed feet, long legs - longer

than the usual diving duck; not eaten)
[[*possibly derived from* **hit-**]]

itmiiĝu-lix En 1948- (*ms.* -gu-) *vt.* to peel off, pluck randomly + **-aaĝu-**

itu-n En 1948- *n.pl.* down of cormorant or eagle for decorating a basket (1948), feathers used for decoration in gut parka (some curly, as of eider)

itu-s A 1950- *n.pl.* fish spear with three teeth, **itum agalungis**; also used for stabbing octopuses and sea urchins; 1860 *sg.* hyssop (John 19:29, E **ayaaĝu-x̂**)
[[*cf.* CI L †**ittumalik** spear for stabbing auks]]

iituuda-lix Ekn 1948-, **uutuuda-lix** En 1948, **ituuda-l** A 1973 *vi.* to peek (as through a window or keyhole, or hidden in the grass); **ituuda-x̂** A 1973 *vn.* "peeping Tom"

uutuudaasa-lix Ek 1982 *vt.* to gossip about (person) + **-usa-**

ituux En 1950 (*unknown* Eun 1982-) *n.* hook for halibut or cod (a triangular flat piece of bone or wood) (*cf.* **utuux**)

Ituga-n Eu 1970-75 *n.pl. name of flat rock* (Unalaska 77)

Itugdax̂ E 1840 *name of island, possibly* Guillemot Isl. *north of Unga Strait* (Zap. 1:255, 265)

ituĝ- -

ituĝa- E 1833:54 *vpn.* affection: **Aguuĝum qaĝaĝaa kayux tayaĝun ituĝaa** the love of God and the affection for people + **-(ĝ)a-**

ituĝisa-lix E 1826- *vi.* to be merciful, charitable; E 1861:11 to be sincere; **ituĝisa-x̂** *vn.* mercy, grace, favor, charity, love; E 1870 merciful (Luke 18:13, A **qidahmiĝitux̂**) ◻ **alaĝum ituĝisax̂ aqataganulux tugaqaliqaa** 1934 the sea, knowing no mercy, started to strike it (ship run aground); **amaagan inaqamchi quchximchi ituĝisax̂ mataguchi** 1870 if you have any love for one another (John 13:35, A **qumyux**) + ***-sa-**

ituĝisiqatu-x̂ E 1870 *vn.* merciful; mercy + ***-sa-qatu-**

ituĝisaasi-ngin E 1870 *n.pl.* His mercy (Luke 1:78, A **qidahmiĝituusi-**) + ***-sa-usi-**

iituĝnaada-lix E 1805 *vi.* to be poor; **iituĝnaasa-x̂** E 1804 *vn.* poor; **iituĝnaaza-lix** A 1838 to be humble (Matthew 11:29), 1971 to be quiet (well-behaved); **iituĝnaaza-x̂** A 1838-40 *vn.* humble (Luke 1:52, 1860 **aanĝaaza-x̂**); humbleness; 1860-62 quiet (Mark 5:4, E **sakaaĝat-**) ◻ **iituĝnaazal unguchida** A 1971 sit quietly (as said to a child) + **-na$_2$-aada-**, **-aaza-**

iituĝnaazaala-x̂ A 1862 *vpn.* gentleness, meekness + **-na-aaza-ula-**

iituĝnaazaasa-lix A 1862 *vt.* to treat affectionately (his wife) + **-na-aaza-usa-**

iituĝnaazaasi-i A 1860 (1838 **iituĝnaasii**) *n.* (his servant's) humbleness, low estate (Luke 1:48) + **-na-aaza-usi-**

ituĝnana-x̂ E 1791-, A 1837-40 (1971 *relig.*) *vn.* poverty, misfortune; E pity, grief; poor, indigent, pitiful (A **taatuna-x̂**); **ituĝnana-lix** E 1839- *vi.* to be poor, live in poverty; to be pitiful, miserable (A **taatuna-lix**) ◻ **ituĝnanax̂ tutakuqing** E 1909(-) I feel sorry; **ituĝnanan** En 1982 *pl.* that's too bad (A **taatunaa**); **ituĝnankux̂txin** En 1982 poor you, *lit.* you are miserable + **-na$_2$-na$_1$-**

ituĝnanaada-x̂ E 1870-1909 *vn.* extremely poor; poor orphan in service; **ituĝnanaada-lix** Ek 1984 *vi.* to be poor (*opposite of* **tuku-lix** to be rich) + **-na-na-aada-**

ituĝnanaadat- E 1861:11 *vr.* to impoverish himself + **-na-na-aada-t-**

ituĝnanatana-, **anĝichi ituĝnanatanan** E 1870 *vtn.pl.* the poor in spirit (Matthew 5:3) + **-na-na-t-(x̂)ta-na-**

ituĝnaasa-lix En 1982 *vt.* to be mean to (A **taatunaasa-l**); **anĝidin ituĝnanaasan** E 1838 *vn.pl.* the poor in spirit (Matthew 5:3) + **-na-usa-**

ituĝni-lix E 1834- *vt.* to offend (Au **kingu-ni-l**); to hurt, do violence to (*e.g.* Luke 3:14, A **qidahmiĝnaasa-**); E 1870- *vr.* to be grieved, become sad, get sorry (*e.g.* John 21:17, A **an'gizigani-lakan** *vr.*) + **-ni-**

ituĝniĝa-lix E 1832-70 *vp.* to be persecuted (Matthew 5:10-11, A 1838 **iinu-ĝa-**) + **-ni-ĝa-**

ituĝnix̂ta-lix E 1832- *vt.* to offend (1909 "constantly"; Au **kingu-nix̂ta-l**); to do wrong to, treat ruthlessly (Matthew 5:44, 20:13, A **qidahmiĝnaasa-**); 1839 persecute (A **iinu-x̂ta-**); E 1870 *vr.* to become sorrowful (John 16:20, A **kihngu-dgu-**) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

ituĝnix̂taqaĝi-x̂ E 1870 *vn.* persecution (Acts 8:1) + **-ni-x̂ta-qaĝi-**

ituĝnix̂taala-lix E 1870 *vrp.* to be an object of worries: **Imin ngiin tuman ituĝnix̂taalaasaadalix ilgalgakux̂txin** we (*vp.*) have sought you being very worried for you, we have been very worried trying to find you (Luke 2:48, A **timas kihngutaachxuzalix Txin ilganas**) + **-ni-x̂ta-ula-**

ituĝniilaqa-s A 1860 *pp.pl.* good will (Luke 2:14) + **-ni-ula-qa-**

ituĝniisa-lix E 1834- (A 1840- *relig.*) *vr.* to have mercy (**ngus** on me; *construction probably due to Russian*) (A **yag-niisa-, taatu-niisa-**); E 1870- *vrt.* to be sorry for, be afflicted by; Ea 1910 to resent; E 1870 *vt.* to offend (**ngaan** him) in (**anaĝin** anything, Luke 19:8) ◻ **nung Txin ituĝniisada** E 1834- have mercy on me; **waan tanam qachx̂an sitxan nung aĝu[d(u)]llanan agatingin nung ituĝniisalting** Ea 1910 I (exposed child) do resent being hidden here under the sod (J 16:10) + **-ni-usa-**

ituĝniisi-x̂ E 1838-70 *n.* mercy (Matthew 9:13); Ep 1981 love + **-ni-usi-**

itux̂ta-lix E 1791- *vt.* to have mercy on, to pity (A 1909 **taatux̂ta-lix**); to love (parents, spouse, child, A **yax-ta-l**; John 11:5, A **qumyux-ta-**; Luke 7:5, A **ila-x̂ta-**) (*cf.* **qaĝa-x̂ta-lix**); **inaqamin txin itux̂tanatxin** E 1861:10 your self-esteem + **-(x̂)ta-**

itux̂tana-lix E 1840 *vi.* to be poor (Zap. 2:138), *lit.* to be pitiful + **-(x̂)ta-na$_2$-**

itux̂taasa-lix En 1949 *vt.* to be offended (**ngaan** at him) over (**igiim agusqangin** his having passed by him) + -(**x̂**)**ta-usa-**

itux̂taasi-, inaqamin imin itux̂taasitxin E 1861:9 *n.pl.* your self-esteem + -(**x̂**)**ta-usi-**

ituux̂ Eun 1948-, **ituuĝi-x̂** 1978- *n.sg.*, **ituuĝin** E 1878 *pl.* soot (as in stove, flying from stove) (*cf.* **di-x̂**)

ituqida-x̂ En 1950 (*unknown* 1982) *n.* kind of stone

ivchikaat^{r}a-, kyam ivchikaat^{r}aa Au 1952 *vn.* very thin ice (like thin glass) [+ -**aat^{r}a-** = -**aada-**]

hiya-lix E 1832 *vi.* to try to go out; E 1909, A 1860- *vt. with predicate noun* to try to make (Mark 3:12 Him known, E **hit-**); *vr.* to try to become □ **alqux̂ Inaqamis Txin hiyax̂txin?** 1860 what do you try to make yourself? (John 8:53, E **kiin Inaqamin Txin hitakux̂txin**); **kamgadax̂ txin hiyakux̂** 1973 he tries to become a Christian [[**hi-ya-**]]

Hiyaĝanang Au 1909 *name of Attuan man* (J 85:6)

iyakut-, iyakus A 1952- *vt.* to roll, rub one's knuckles on the head of (person) in order to hurt (him) (E **maasla-lix**)

hiiyu-lix E 1870- *vt.* to praise (God, *cf.* **amchu-lix**, A **sahnga-nata-lix, amgi-t-**); to praise, brag; 1870 to approve of (**haman asx̂anan** those who killed him, Acts 8:1)
[[**hi-Vyu-**]]

hiiyux̂ta-lix E 1833- *vt.* to praise (*e.g.* the Lord); 1838 to bless (Matthew 5:44); 1833:48 *vr.* to brag, boast + -**x̂ta-**

iyuxaax̂tu-x̂ En 1982-4 *n.* kind of grass (used for bed in camp)
[[*perhaps* **iyu-xaax̂-tu-**]]

Iyuuda-x̂ A 1973 *n.* Jew, Jewish
[[*adapted from Russian* **Iudéy** Jew]]

I[y]udiiya-x̂, *pl.* -**n** E 1834–70, **I[y]udeeya-x̂**, *pl.* -**s**, -**ngiis** A 1860 *n.* Jew, Jews
[[*from Russian* **Iudéy** Jew]]

hiiyuka-x A 1840-, Au 1909 *n.du.*, **hiiyuka-x̂** A 1950-, Ab 1963 *n.sg.* bill, beak (of bird), **hiiyukakix** its bill (E **kuchuka-kix, uchuka-kix**); **chiidum hiiyukaa** A 1950 the beak, snout of the beaked whale
[[*probably derived from* **hi-lix**]]

Hiiyukatu-x̂ A 1950- *name of cape* (Amlia 95) + -**tu-**

Iyuuli-x̂ E 1978-, A 1973- *n.* July (*cf.* **Sadignam tugidaa**, A **Aniidam tugidaa**)
[[*from Russian* **iyúl'**]]

Iyuuni-x̂ E 1978-, A 1973- *n.* June (*cf.* **Chaĝaligim tugidaa, Iguuĝum tugidaa**)
[[*from Russian* **iyún'**]]

K

kablúka-x̂ *see* **kaflaka-x̂**

kacha-l A 1950- *vi.* to rock, roll (as of ship, *cf.* **hutuqaax̂-s** *under* **hut-**; of person holding baby, *cf.* **kami-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **kachá-t'** to rock, swing]]

kachala-lix En 1950-, A 1952- *vi.* to swing (as in a swing), to sway; **kachala-x̂** Ea 1952, A 1952- *n.* swing □ **kachalalix aygagikux̂** En 1950 is walking with swaying gait; **asxinux̂ kachalal txin ugutakux̂** A 1978 the girl is swaying happily + -**la-**

Kachachaada-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of corner of bay* (Krenitzin I. 82; "where you stay all time, cook and eat there")

kachaaya-lix En 1950- *vi.* to rock, roll (as of ship) (A **kacha-l**)
[[*from Russian* **kacháy-et** is rocking]]

kachi-x̂ 1. Ea 1909-, A 1984 *n.sg.*, **kachi-s** Ab 1963 *n.pl.* breast, chest (toward the throat) (*cf.* **simsi-x̂, simsi-s**)

2. **kachi-lix** En 1948- *vi.* to choke, gag, have something stuck in one's throat (*cf.* **qula-lix**); A 1952-, Ab 1931 to have the hiccups; **kachi-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* hiccup (E **axa-lix**)

kachina-lix En 1982 *vi.* to get stuck in the throat, be hard to swallow (as of bird liver, egg yolk) + -**na$_2$-**

kachiisa-lix En 1978 *vt.* to choke on (**qaqang** my food) + -**usa-**

kachiiti-x̂ E 1834 (*unknown* 1941-) *n.* stomach + *-**Vt(i)-**

kachix 1772 (Pallas), E 1778- *n.* strong wind, storm (A **tig-dux, sla-ĝu-x̂**); **kachx-ix̂** 1834, **slam kachx-a** 1838 violent wind (Matthew 7:27); **kachix-six** E 1805, Eb 1984, Au 1952 *vi.* to blow real hard (Au 20-30 miles an hour); **kachigulux** 1805- *n. neg.* calm (*cf.* **anĝ-itada-x̂, sla-ĝ-ulux**; A **sxadiga-x̂, sla-ĝu-ĝ-ulax**) □ **kachix malgakux̂** En 1982 there is a storm, it is stormy, **kachigulux aqakux̂** calm is coming, it is getting calm; **kachigulug(u)m ilan** Ea 1909 in calm weather (J 33:24); **kachigaasaadax̂ haqalix** E 1832-38 a big (-**aasaada-**) storm came (Matthew 8:24, A **tigdugim aygaa txin agunax̂**); **kachigulugaasaadax̂ haqanax̂** E 1832-70 a great calm came (Matthew 8:26, A

aanĝaaza-x̂; *cf.* Mark 4:39, E 1860 **anĝitaasaada-x̂**, A **sxadigaachxuza-x̂**); **slam kachigaasaadagan kadiguu ngaan haqaqaa** E 1870 a contrary tempestuous wind came against it (ship, Acts 27:14)

kachigdiga-x̂ En 1982 *n.* fair wind + **-diga-**

kachixtu-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *n.neg.* light wind + **-tu-**

kachikada-kux̂ A 1840 *vi.* the wind abated, it stopped blowing (1973: E = A **slaĝuqada-kux̂**) + **-qada-**

kachiti-x̂ E 1778 (Katchetac), 1804 (kachitak), 1840 (Kachitix *perhaps dual*), *pl.* **kachiti-n** (Zap. 2:112, 239) *n.* labret in lower lip; **kachitim isanaa** E 1778 (Ketcheden-esena) hole in lip for labret
[[**kachi-ti-**, *cf.* **chuqa-ti-**]]

kad-, kada- 1. E 1791-, A 1838-, Ab 1892-1963, **kay-, kaya-** Au 1909-52 *pos.n.* front; space before; time before (*opposite of* **agal-**); *loc.* in front of; at the tip of; ahead of, before; *abl.* from the front of (to meet); before (*3.sg.loc.* **kadan** E, A, **kay(an)** Au; *abl.* **kadaan, kadagaan** E, A, **kayagaa** Au; *3.pl.loc.* **kadangin** E, A; *abl.* **kadiin** E, A 1838, **kadangiin** A 1952-; *1.sg.loc.* **kadaming** E, A, *etc.*) ◻ **kadim-hadan unguchida** A 1952 sit down in front (in boat); **kadimadaan Haman nunax** E 1838, **kadan Hadaan Hamaya nuqakix** 1870 (two men) met Him, *lit.* reached Him from the front direction, from the direction of his front (Matthew 8:28); **kadimadaan** E 1832- (A 1838, Ab 1892), **kadamadaan** E 1909-52, **kadim-hadaan, kadim-hadagaan** A 1860-, **kayim-hayagaa** Au 1909 formerly, at first; **kayayix axtal aqaaĝ-amunayix hix̂tal** Au 1909 they said that they set out walking, passing ahead of each other (= as fast as they could, J 82:11); **Kadan Aqax̂** Eu 1791 Put (*or* One Was) Before Him, *name of chief* (at Unalaska 89); **kadan aĝada** En 1948- get before him, beat him; **hamaax agaaĝing kadaa haqanax̂** A 1950 he came before I left from there; **udaan kadan tugidaa** Eu 1984 last month, *lit.* the month before this one; **hamayangin kadangin aygakangin** E 1870 (Jesus) walked ahead of them (Mark 10:32, *likewise* A); **kitaking kadakin anqax̂talix** Ea 1983 standing on my toes, *lit.* on the tip(s) of my feet; **chaam kadan ngaan akiisakuun aqadakux̂ maasal** A 1952 because he had nothing more at hand to fight back with (N.M. 3:76); **anaĝis chakiim kadan kumsix̂tal** A 1950 lifting something on his hands; **ulax slux kingiim kay uusal** Au 1952 he is two years older than (*lit.* ahead of) his brother; **Iisuusax̂ kamgam ulagan nagan wan asix kadamiim txidix angiisanax** A 1860 Jesus met with him in the temple, *lit.* Jesus with him met (*du.*) from before himself (John 5:14); **waaĝagung, unuqux̂ kayux kadakiming sakaaĝadakux̂** E 1870 when I arrive, another has got down (into the pool) before me (John 5:7, A **kadamiing**); **waan kadagaan chagilĝux̂ atxazanax̂** A 1952 the other day (*lit.* before this one) he caught a big halibut; **hnuuĝing kadagaan itikux̂** A 1950 it dropped before I reached it; **saĝaamin txin quyuuĝmin kadagaan** E 1861:12 before you lie down to sleep

2. **kada-x̂** E 1804-, A 1860-, **kaya-** Au 1909 *n.* point, head (of spear, harpoon, *etc.*); tip, end (of land, of paddle oar, *etc.*) ◻ **uĝalum kadangis** A 1950 spearheads; **atx̂u(m) kadangis** A 1952 finger tips (= **chutxingis**); **yaaĝim kadaa** A 1950 the point of a cape (*opposite of* **chuqii**); **Atxala(m)-kadaa** A 1950- the tip of Atxalax̂ (Atka 279); **Kadax̂** A 1952 *name of bottom of bay* (Amlia 196); **Tanan-kadangin** Ea 1983 *name of point* (Krenitzin I. 22)
[[PEA ***kaðə-**, *perhaps in* AAY **kayeme-**, CAY **kayme-, kasme-**, AI **kaimit-**, GRI **kaamippaa** pushes it before him; shoves it (kayak) into the water]]

kadagis *or* **kadaagis malix** A 1839 making progress (Hist. 100, E **qaĝ[a]yaĝaasaadalix** being very much favored, of Christianity) + ***-Vg-** ?

kadax̂si-lix A 1840 *vt.* to sharpen (pen) + **-x̂si-**

kadalĝi-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* (shoot) in front of (duck) ◻ **kadalĝikan tumdada** shoot in front of it + **-lĝi-**

kadaliix̂ E 1982 (1909 **kadálax̂**) *n.sg.*, **kadaliiĝi-n** E 1839-, **kadaliĝi-n** Eu 1984, **kadaliĝi-s** A 1984, Ab 1963 *n.pl.* ancestors + **-li(i)ĝ-**

kadaliiĝaĝi-x̂ E 1834- *vn.* having ancestors (1834 having a beginning); †**kadaligigilakan** E 1826 *vi.neg.* having no beginning + **-liiĝ-aĝi- (-ĝi-)**

kadahligaan A 1860 *adv.abl.* from the very beginning (John 6:64, E **kadimadaan**) + **-hli-**

kadaliisa-lix A 1840 *vt.* to spoil the points (**uĝaluningiin** of my spears) at (sea lion, V B 1:8) + **-li-usa-**

kadamax̂sxa-lix E 1829 (-max-) *vp.* to be pierced (**sakiigan ilin** in his ribs, of Christ) + ***-maĝ-sxa- (-lga-)**

kadamaĝusi-x̂ E 1791 (-dm-), 1832-34, A 1840-, **kadamaĝun** A 1791 *n.* spear, lance, A 1840 bayonet + ***-maĝ-usi-**, **-un** (*obsol.abs.sg.*)

Kadamaqa-x̂ A 1952 *name of hill* (Adak 852, at the west end of Lake Frances) + ***maĝ-qa-**

kadamga-lix E 1832-1909, A 1840-, **kadgama-lix** E 1870, Eu 1984, **kadamĝa-lix** Ea 1983, **kadimda-lix** Ep 1983, **kadimga-l** Ab 1963, **kayamga-** Au 1909, **kayamaga-** Am 1963 *vt.* & *vr.* to meet ◻ **Haman kadamganax̂** A 1860 he met Him (Luke 8:27, E **kadan hadaan nuqaa**); **asix ting kadamĝakung** Ea 1983 I met with him, we met; **txidix kadamgakus** A 1973 they met (each other) + ***-mga-**

kadamgachx̂i-lix Ep 1941 *vt.* to let (**ngiin** them) approach (**txichi** themselves) + ***-mga-chx̂i-**

kadamgaasi-, Xristuusam kadamgaasingis A 1840 *n.pl.* the feast of the Presentation of Christ in the Temple + ***-mga-usi-**

kadamkitu-x̂ A 1840- *vn.* having a blunt point + ***-mki-tu-**

Kadaanu-x̂ Ea 1983 Trident Bay (Krenitzin I. 23) + **-uunu-**

kadaang E 1791 (Kadaung), 1909, **kadaangi-x̂** E 1778 (Kathungok), 1903-, A 1838- 1. *n.* ancestor; 1778, 1791 ivory figure on wooden hat representing sea animal or human being;

kadaangi-n E 1834-, **kadaangi-s** A 1950- *pl.* ancestors, the ancient Aleuts (before the coming of the Russians); **kadaangin tununangin** E 1870, **kadaangim tununangin** (*rel.*) A 1860 the ancient prophets (Luke 9:8); **Kadaangim Ungluu** A 1950- *name of pinnacle* (Amlia 155); E 1909- *vi.* to tell about olden times, tell old stories, *imper. 2.p.sg.* **kadaangada** 1909, Ea 1983, **kadaangida** Ea 1983

2. **kadaangi-x̂** E 1909- *n.* bone chisel, especially for making grooves and perforations in wood (made of the wing bones of uriles, Jochelson 1925:92, Fig. 7) (Au **chilamaĝasi-x̂**) + *-V**ng**

kadaangaada-x̂ E 1909-, **kadaangiida-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* ancient story, concerning wonderful warriors, strong men and powerful chiefs (Jochelson 1933:75) + *-V**ng-aada-**

kadaangasi-s (**ilin**) A 1840 *n.pl.* (in) the olden days; **kadaangi[i]sis** the ancients (= **kadaangis**) + *-V**ng-asi-** (**-usi-**)

kadaangix̂ta-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to be ancient (of anything) + *-V**ng(i)-x̂ta-**

kadaangix̂taqa-x̂ En 1948-9 *n.* hole sometimes seen in top of baby's ear indicating that it once lived before the Christians came, *lit.* old (used) ancestor + *-V**ng(i)-x̂ta-qa-**

kadat-, kadasix En 1948-49 *vt.* to hit in front of (something); A 1977- to get ahead of, beat (in a race); **angalitxin** (*or* **tugidatxin**) **kadasix** En 1949 to be born prematurely, *lit.* to get ahead of his or her days (or months) + **-t-**

kadatu-l A 1952 *vi.* to have big (rounded) ends (of **haasix** paddle oar, for winter use) + **-tu-**

kadaya-l A 1977- *vt.* to try to get ahead of, try to beat (**txidix** each other, as in a race) + **-ya-**

kadiigu-lix E 1832- *vi.* to be contrary (of wind, A **hasx-aĝi-lix**); to be against (1870 **Ngaan** Him, Luke 13:17, A **angadan a-**); *vt.* to be contrary to (boat, of wind, *e.g.* Mark 6:48); to go against, deny (Acts 4:16); **kadiigu-x̂** 1870 *vn.* opponent (John 19:12, A **angaduuti-x̂**) + ***-iigu-**

kadiigux̂ta-lix En 1982 *vt.* to blow against (**satmaliin** your door, of wind; A **kadiku-l**); **kadiigux̂ta-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* contrary wind + ***-iigu-x̂ta-**

kadiiguna-lix E 1834 *vi.* to be contrary, to be against; Ep 1941 to have a contrary wind (people in boat); **kadiiguna-na-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* opponent, opposition; **Aguuĝumaan kadiigunaasakin** E 1833:78 his opposition to God + ***-iigu-na**$_2$-

kadiigunata-lix E 1833:22 *vr.* to oppose (**Ngaan** Him) + ***-iigu-na-t-(x̂)ta-**

kadiku-lix A 1840-, Ek 1982 1. *vi.* to be ahead of time (*the opposite of* **agaliku-lix**) □ **sunax̂ kadikul waaĝakux̂** A 1973 the ship came here ahead of time.

2. A 1973- *vi.* to blow from the front (of wind); 1982 *vt.* to blow against □ **udam ilagaan kadikukux̂** it is blowing from the front of the bay, right into the bay; **qahmigiin kadikulgakux̂** (**-lga-** *vp.*) it is blowing against your door + **-(i)ku-**

kadmudax̂-six E 1870-, A 1909-, Ab 1963, **kavyuyaĝ-** Am 1963 *vi.* to move forward (as of boat or of person in boat), to go further; **kadmudaĝan** E 1870-, A 1860-, Ab 1931 forward; ahead (Luke 19:4) + **-mudaĝ-**

kadux-s A 1952-, **kadux-ta-l** A 1984 *vt.* to be exposed to the wind (*the opposite of* **huĝ-nax̂ta-l**) □ **chugum hadaa kadugikux̂, kaduxtakux̂** (1952 *also* **kadux-sxa-l** *vp.*) the north side is exposed to the wind, it is blowing from the north *-V**gu-**

kaduuĝi-x̂ E 1834-, A 1838-, **kayuuĝi-** Au 1952, Ab 1931, Am 1963 1. *rel.n.* front, which is in front; front part; first, the earlier; time before (*the opposite of* **agal-uuĝi-x̂**) □ **kaduuĝix̂ uluĝux̂** A 1973 the front hatch (of two-hatch baidarka); **Kaduuĝix̂ Tanax̂** En 1949- Pancake Rock (Umnak 100); **kaduuĝix̂ galĝim hadan** E 1870, **ulam hachan kaduuĝigan hadan** A 1860 into the porch (*lit.* to the front entrance, to the front part of the house's entrance, Mark 14:68); **chuyum kaduuĝii** En 1950 lower arm (*cf.* **taachi-x̂**); **chuniĝim kayuuĝii** Au 1952 the front part of the keel; **tunum kaduuĝingin** E (A) 1838 preface (*lit.* preceding words); **avi(m) kayuuĝii** Au 1952 the earlier part of the night, before midnight; **kaduuĝigaan** En 1983 *abl.* (the ship cracked) in front of it (point); *cf.* **Qisaguna-x̂**

2. **kaduuĝi-lix** E 1878-, A 1984, Ab 1963, **kayuuĝi-l** Au 1952 *vi.* to be ahead, to be the first □ **kayuuĝil qayax̂ hakaaĝal** Au 1952 he came first to the top of the hill + **-uuĝi-**

kaduuĝiisi-x̂ E 1909-, **ulux̂ta(m) kaduuĝiicha** Ea 1983 *n.* the front man in a two-hatch baidarka (*cf.* **chutxi-x̂**) + **-uuĝi-usi-**

kaduuĝit-, kaduuĝisix E 1878, A 1840- *vr.* to get ahead, to become the first (*e.g.* N.M. 3:92) + **-uuĝi-t-**

kaduunu-lix E 1878-, A 1971- *vi.* to move further up front; to advance (of boat, person, work, *etc.*) □ **ilikiiming kaduunulix amaatxan aĝakux̂** En 1978 he moves much further up front from me + **-uunu-**

kaduunqax̂ta-lix Ep (at King Cove) 1984 *vr.* to be a big shot, dignified (*lit.* to keep oneself advanced or the like) + **-uunu-qa-x̂ta-**

kaduunut-, kaduunusix En 1948 *vt.* to put lengthwise + **-uunu-t-**

kaduutxa-n Ek 1982 *loc.* [ahead]; **kaduutxa-x̂** A 1971- (which is) way up ahead; **kaduutxa-l** A 1973- *vi.* to be too far in front, to protrude (as in a boat) □ **kaduutxan axtingin** [**ax-ta-ngin**] Ek the old ones, elders (*lit.* those who have passed ahead) + **-uutxa-**

kada-x̂ Eaup(n) 1941- *n.* skate (ray) (*cf.* **qamax**) (Eu 1984 squid, *cf.* **adi-x̂**)

Kaada[-]x̂ A 1952 *n.* the east end of Kavalga Island (993) (*by the informant understood as* 'point': **kada-x̂**, *see* **kad-**)

kaadag- - E

[[*cf.* A **kag-dag-**]]

kaadagna-lix E 1861:11 *vi.* to be hateful; Ek 1982 to be disgusting, vexing; ***kaadagna-na-x̂** E 1825 (**kadagnang**..) rascal, villain + **-na**$_2$-

kaadagni-lix E 1833- *vt.* to disgust, be disgusting to (**ting** me); to vex + **-ni-**

kaadaxsi-lix E 1909 *vt.* to irritate, to cause vexation to; *vr.* to be vexed, disgusted □ **txin kaadaxsii aqalix** Eu becoming disgusted (J 35:55) + **-(x̂)si-**

kaadaxsiisa-lix Ea 1909 *vrt.* to become angry at, disgusted by (J 14:16) + **-(x̂)si-usa-**

kaadaxta-lix E 1838- *vt.* to be vexed at (J 48:6, A **an'gitaasa-l**); to be indignant at, to hate (Matthew 5:44, Mark 6:19, A **sinig-lugasa-lix**, 13:13, A **inaayux̂ta-**); **Kaadaxtaqax̂** E Umnak 1791 *name of man* (at Umnak 4) + **-(x̂)ta-**

kaadaxtaqaĝi-lix E 1861:11 *vi.* to be envious + **-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**

kaadaxtaasa-lix E 1909- *vrt.* to become vexed at + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

kaadaka-x̂ Ebapn 1941- *n.* stick game, the Tep-wi hand game; **kaadaka-lix** Eb 1984 *vi.* to play the hand game; **kaadakam aliĝa** Ea 1952 the "male" stick (called out as **tip**), **kaadakam ayagaa** the "female" stick (called out as **vii**)
[[*from Tanaina* **kadaq** *perhaps through* AAY **kaataq** stick game]]

kaadĝaada-x̂ Eupn 1909- *n.* stone amulet in the shape of a man's figure (Jochelson 1925:95, Fig. 79; J p. 253; J 34:31), "household god" (En 1949, *cf.* **agudĝaada-x̂**)
[[*possibly* **kada-ĝa-aada-** "like being had as a point"]]

kadxi-x̂ En 1978-, A 1952, **kadgi-x̂** A 1840, **katxi-x̂** A 1952- *n.* stake, post (E for tying boat, *cf.* **an'gu-x̂**, **asxu-t-**, A **itmali-x̂**; A in general); A peg (*cf.* **an'gu-x̂**); Ab 1982 penis; **kamchadam kadxii** A 1952 stick in fox trap (*cf.* **kamchada-x̂**); **tugiidam katxii** A 1952 post for clothesline (*same as* **asxuti-**)
[[*perhaps derived from* **kad-**]]

kadixsi-x̂ E 1871, En 1948, A 1840- *n.* stitch, sharp pain in the chest + **-(x̂)si-**

kaadikucha-x̂ E 1909 (*unknown* Ean 1983-4) *n.* beam, stick for lifting a weight (*presumably* a lever) + **-kucha-** (*cf.* **kadxi-kucha-x̂** little stick)

kadi-lix E 1870-, A 1840- *vi.* to incense, burn incense; **kadi-x̂** A 1973 *n.* censer
[[*from Russian* **kadí-t'** to burn incense]]

kadiilux̂ E 1870, A 1860 *n.* place (altar) where incense is burned (Luke 1:11) + **-aluĝ-**

kadiisi-x̂ A 1979 *n.* censer + **-usi-**

kadila-x̂ E 1948-, A 1840- *n.* censer
[[*from Russian* **kadílo** censer]]

Kadimlu-x̂ En 1950- *name of a flat rock island* (Umnak 3)

kadma-lix E 1834 *vi.* to ring (of ear, V A 9:4)

kadma-lix *see* **kayma-lix**

kaflaka-x̂ Eukn 1978-, **kafluku-** Ek 1982, **kablúka-x̂** Ep 1941 *n.* heel (of shoe, Ekn also of foot, *cf.* **itmaĝ-usi-x̂**, **kaxalkuda-x̂** *under* **kagalu-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kablúk** heel]]

kag- - A

kagdax-six 1840-60 (*unknown* 1971-) *vi.* to bother, annoy, weary (**ngus** me, Luke 18:5, E **ting asx̂a-ni-**) [*cf.* E **kaadag-**] + **-dag-**

kagna-l 1952- *vi.* to be angry, offended (E **kusu-lix**) + **-na**$_2$**-**

kaagnanaax̂-s 1952- *vi.* to tease, to be mischievous; **hlakucham kaagnanaaĝiituu** a little boy who likes (**-aatu-**) to tease (to feign bad behavior) + **-na-naaĝ-**

kaagnanaaĝasal 1950- *vt.* to tease (**agitaadaan** his fellow) + **-na-naaĝ-asa-** (**-usa-**)

kagni-lix 1860 *vt.* to grieve; 1952- to make angry, cross (E **kusu-ni-lix**), *vr.* to get angry + **-ni-**

kagnisa-lakan 1977 *vt.neg.* not to try to make angry + **-nisa-**

kaxta-lix 1840 *vt.* to be vexed at (E **kaadax-ta-lix**); 1973- to hate (*stronger than* **qaĝa-x̂ta-lakan**) + **-(x̂)ta-**

kaaxadgi-x̂ see **kaangadgi-x̂**

kagalu-x̂ E 1834, 1903, A 1840-, Ab 1963, Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.* 1. A, Abm heel (of foot, A 1984 also of shoe) (*cf.* **itmaĝ-usi-x̂**, E **kaflaka-x̂**)
2. E, A, Au stern of baidarka (*cf.* **uka-nga-x̂**)
3. E 1903 *name of the east point of St. George Island*; A 1952 *name of capes or bluffs* (Atka 298, Kasatochi 674, Chugul 708)
[[AAY K, CAY **kagaluq** stern of kayak *probably from Aleut*]]

kagalku-x̂ E 1805-1871 *n.* heel (of foot)

kagalkuda-x̂ Ea 1909-, Eu 1878, En 1948-50, **kagalukda-x̂** E 1909, **kaxalkuda-x̂** Eupn 1870- *n.* heel (of foot, *cf.* **itmaĝ-usi-x̂**, **kaflaka-x̂**); En 1948-49 **cham kagalkudaa** fist, *pl.* knuckles (*cf.* **kulaaka-x̂, tuga-x̂**)

kagaluusx̂iisa-lix Ea 1909 *vrt.* to get (mountain) astern of himself (paddling, J 17:16) + **-us(i)-lĝi-usa-**

Kagalusu-x̂ A 1950- *name of bluff* (Amlia 51) + **-su-**

kagamgungi-n En 1948 (*unknown* 1982) *n.pl.* "maple leaf, dead leaves used for tea"; †**kagamgunak** E 1871 "Sarsaparilla" (not in the Aleutian Islands)

kagi-lix E 1909-, A 1860-, Am 1963 (**kigi-**), **kaxi-lix** Epn 1941- *vt.* to sweep (floor; A 1860 house, Luke 15:8, E **humxit-**; *cf.* **miti-lix**); to dump, throw away (garbage); Ep 1941 to chase away (person)
[[AY **kagi-** to sweep *probably from Aleut*]]

kagigna-n Eau 1909-, **kaxigna-n** E 1834, 1909, **kagigna-s** A 1860-, Ab 1931, **kagina-n** Au 1909, Am 1963 *n.pl.* refuse heap, sweepings (*e.g.* J 73:18); A 1860 dust (Mark 6:11, E **qaagu-n**; *cf.* **hax̂sxi-s**) + **-gna-**

kagiisi-s A 1840 *n.pl.* broom (*cf.* **mitiisi-s**) + **-usi-**

kaaxsi-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.* poisoning by charcoal fumes (*Russian* ugar)

káaxsina-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* coal gas (*Russian* ugar) + **-na**$_2$**-**

káaxsini-na-x̂ A 1840 *v.* (*vr.*?) was poisoned by charcoal fumes (*Russian* ugorel; *cf.* **uguri-l**)

kaxtu-lix E 1791- *vi.* to be wide (as of clothes or opening, *cf.* **slax-six**); **kaxtu-lakan** E 1805- *vi.neg.* to be narrow (Luke 13:24 of door, A **tagaqu-**; *cf.* **qudux-six**)
[[CAY **kang-tu-** to be wide]]

kaxtuud(a)-lakan Ek 1982 *vi.neg.* to be narrow + **-aada-**

kaxu-lix Eun 1950- *vt.* to dig a pit in (**tanax̂** the ground) (*cf.* **asux-six**, *the more common word*)
[[*cf.* SY **kagu-**, CAY, I **kau-** to reach into, to thrust the hand into]]

káaguchu[u]da-x̂ E 1909 *n.* edible root of Polygonum viviparum (Jochelson 1925:74, 130) (*same as - if not mistake for -* **quug(u)chuuda-x̂**)

Kakályang Au 1909 *name of man*; "a locality on the western extremity of Attu Island consisting of bare rocks" (J 85:41, 45)

kakaanga-x̂ E 1840 (Zap. 2:306 kakán), 1909- *n.*sg., **kakaahnga-s** (*also* **kahngaaka-s**) A 1952 *n.pl.* play disks (made of ivory, bone or wood, about 1 1/2 inches in diameter and 1/2 inch thick); **kakaanga-lix** Eap 1941- *vi.* to play with disks. Two grass mats (E **madaana-x̂**, A **ingchu-x̂**) were placed 15-25 feet apart. Four players participated, two on each side, each throwing five disks (one per round) at a target (see below) on the farther end of the opposite mat, the scores being marked by counters (**unax̂chx̂i-n**).
[[AAY **kakangaq** disk-tossing game, *loanword either way*]]

kakangachi-x̂ E 1909-, **kangchi-x̂** A 1952 *n.* target on the mat of the disk play, a round plate with concentric circles (E 1909; A 1952 two circles), about 1 1/2 inches in diameter (En 1950), or made of brass, like a bull's eye, with numbers on it (Ea 1983)

kaki-lix E 1832-, A 1838- *vi.* to raise the head, to look up; A 1973 to rise, raise the bow (of boat) ◻ **kakikum sax̂ ukunax̂** A 1978 he looked up and saw a duck
[[*perhaps from* ***qaki-**, PEA ***qakə-**, I **qaki-** to climb out of water, to come up on shore or ice; GRI **qaqi-** to ascend]]

kakix̂ta-lix E 1805- *vi.* to lean one's head back, to look up; En 1978 to rise (**iqyam changii** the dory's bow) + **-x̂ta-**

kakiisa-lix E 1832-38, A 1860- *vt.* to lift up (his eyes, Matthew 17:8, A Luke 16:23) + **-usa-**

kakiya-na-x̂ E Sanak 1791 (kak'kiyanax) *vt. in* **Iqyaan K.** Made (*or* Making) His Baidarka Raise The Bow, *name of tributary man* + **-ya-**

kakla-lix 1. En 1982 *vt.* to spurt, splash on (person, as of hot oil)

2. A 1973- *vi.* to surface, float up (of shot seal, which sinks for a while and then floats up, "when warm inside")
[[*possibly* **kak-la-**, *cf.* **kaki-lix**]]

kaklaaki-lix A 1909 *vi.* to float up (and become more visible, of loaded baidarka, J 79:319) + ***-Vki-**

kaklamix-six En 1948- *vi.* to splash, spurt (as of flame) (*cf.* **kalhmix-six**) + **-mig-**

kaklat-, kaklasix A 1. 1840 *vt.* to beat out (*Russian* vykolotit'); **kaklati-x̂** *vn.* carrying out (*Russian* vynos)

2. 1973- *vi.* to surface (of seal or sea lion) ◻ **algax̂ kaklas kuuĝakux̂** the mammal surfaced from the water + **-t-**

kakliitka-x̂ Ep 1979- *n.* kind of meatball (made of sea lion meat, egg, onion, flour, butter, *etc.*)
[[*from Russian* **kotlétka** cutlet; kind of meat dish]]

kala-lix Eun 1982-, A 1952- *vt.* to string (fish, by the mouth and gill, on a rope for carrying; beads) (*cf.* **qamu-lix**); E to lace up (boot) (*cf.* **chudgux̂-six, silax̂-six, usxa-ada-**); En to gather, tie (skin to ribs of baidarka, like tying boots); **kala-x̂** A 1936 *vn.* string, row; *perhaps* Eu 1791 to line up *in* **Alitxux̂ Kalanax̂** Lined (*or* Lining) Up The Army, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 54); **Qax̂un** (kaxon) **Kalanax̂** Lined Up The Rat Islanders (?), *name of old man* (at Unalaska86)
[[PEA ***kalə-**, *see* **kala-t-**]]

kaalaada-lix A 1860 (*unknown* 1973-) *vi.* to be in a row (Mark 6:40) + **-aada-**

kalaĝa-l A 1973 *vp.* to be lined up in a row + **-ĝa-**

kalax̂ta-l A 1936- *vr.* to stand in a row + **-x̂ta-**

kalaasi-x̂ Eun 1952-, A 1952- *n.* string for stringing fish and carry (*cf.* **qamuusi-x̂**); Eb 1984 shoelace (*cf.* **chudguĝ-asi-x̂, iihmiisi-x̂**); E Morzhovoi 1791 (kalyasik, kalyaeik) *name of man* (at I 64b) + **-usi-**

kalat-, kalasix E 1870-, A 1952-, Au 1909 *vt.* to drag along the ground (*e.g.* killed reindeer; Acts 16:19, 21:30 person; anchor along bottom, of ship); **Iqyaan Kala(h)nax̂** Eu 1791 Dragged (*or* Dragging) His Baidarka, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 86) + **-t-**
[[NSY **kale-**, AI, GRI **kalit-** to drag; to tow]]

kaladusi-x̂ E Tigalda 1791 (kalidusik) *n. in* **Algamngaan K.** Means For Dragging Mammal(s), *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 4) + **-t-usi-**

kalata-lix A 1909 *vt.* to drag (**iqyaan** her baidarka, J 78:44) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

kalatachx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to force [**ngaan** him/her] to drag (rocks, J 54:13, 59:21) + **-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

kalatmixta-lix E 1870 *vt.* to drag several (people out of their houses, Acts 8:3) + **-t-mig-(x̂)ta-**

kaladusi-s A 1840 *n.pl.* sledge (*Russian* narty, sani *pl.*) (*cf.* **naarta-x̂, -s**) + **-t-usi-**

kaala-x̂ Ea 1910 *n.* roughly made grass mat for covering storehouse (J 15:39) (*cf.* **sutu-x̂**); **Kaalaan Sigalĝinax̂** Eu 1791 Put(ting) Provisions On His Mat, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 81)

kaalakda-x̂ Ea 1909 *n.* small grass mat (J 1:23) + **-kda-**

Kaala-x̂ A 1950 *name of bay* (Amlia 136)

kalaachika-x̂ Ea 1983, A 1983 *n.* kind of tart (folded, high crust)
[[*from Russian* **kaláchik** kind of roll]]

kaláadali-lakan A 1840 *v.neg.* to excuse (*Russian* izvěnit' *presumably* =izvinit')

kalaga-x̂ E 1834-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1931–63 *n.* yellow Irish lord, yellow sculpin, *Hemilepidotus jordani*; *also nickname of person*
[[AAY **kala'aq**, CAY NUN **kalagaq** sculpin *probably from Aleut*]]

kaalagaada-x̂ En 1978 *n.* red Irish lord, red sculpin, *Hemilepidotus hemilepidotus* (*cf.* **hikaya-x̂**, **hmiikaaya-x̂**) + **aada-**

kalaga-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* heavier kind of harpoon thrown at animals not far from shore (Jochelson 1925:78, Fig. 1)

kala[g]ulíisi-x̂ E 1832-38 *n.* big knife, sword (Matthew 10:34, 1870 **qichx̂i-x̂**, A **qichiĝna-x̂**)

kalaagusi-x E 1909, **kalaa'usi-** Ea 1983 *n.du.* grass slippers, footgear in the shape of a sack (used in baidarka, while otherwise sitting barefooted)
[[*from Siberian Russian* **kaláuz**, **kaláus** pocket, bag, pouch, bundle, *cf.* AAY **kala'usiq** carrying bag]]

†**Kalaktscha** E 1770 name of an island about 40 verst from Sannak (NNB II:329)

kalala- Ea 1982 *vn.* spotted: **saamlam kalalangin** spotted eggs (like sea gull eggs) + **-la-**

kalandaasa-x̂ A 1840, **karandaasa-x̂** En 1950, **karandaasi-x̂** En 1978, A 1952-, Ab 1963 *n.* pencil (*cf.* **aluĝ-asi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **karandásh** pencil, *partly influenced by* **-usi-**]]

kalaaska-x̂ Ep 1941, En 1984 *n.* sculpin (*same as* **kalaga-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* ***karás'ka**, *diminutive of* **karás'** carp]]

kaliduura-x̂ Eun 1978-, A 1978, **kuliduura-x̂** A 1952 *n.* corridor, hallway (*cf.* **siina-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **koridór** corridor]]

kalika-x̂ E 1832-, Au 1909 *n.* paper, document (A **bumaagi-x̂**); letter, mail (*cf.* **pisma-x̂**, A **aluĝ-is**), 1834 package (*cf.* **chimgu-x̂**); 1909, En 1950 *pl.* book (*cf.* **haĝ-iidgu-x̂**, A **aluĝ-is**)
[[*from Koryak* **kalíkal** book, letter, record; design; AY **kalikaq** paper, mail, page, *pl.* book, *probably through Aleut*]]

kalindaara-x̂ En 1978 *n.* calendar
[[*from Russian* **kalendár'** calendar]]

kaliisi-x̂ A 1977 *n.* soldering iron (*cf.* **paya-asi-x̂**)
[[***kali-** *from Russian* **kalí-t'** incandesce + **-usi-**]]

kalíta-x A 1840 *n.du.* kind of sweater (*Russian* kamzol, kurt, *cf.* **kamzu-x**, **kuulta-x**)
[[*apparently from Russian* **kalitá** bag, sack]]

kalhmaax E 1909-, **kamlaaka-x̂** A 1840 *n.* skullcap, married woman's headscarf
[[*from Russian* **kalpák** cap]]

kalmaana-x̂ Eb 1906, A 1840, **karmaana-x̂** En 1950-, A 1973- *n.* pocket
[[*from Russian* **karmán** pocket]]

karmaanalĝita-l A 1977 *vt.* to have in the pocket + **-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

kalhmix-six E 1791, 1804, En 1948- *vi.* to splatter, spatter (as of boiling oil); 1791, 1804 to spark (**qigna-x̂** the fire)
[[*perhaps from* ***kalk(a)-mig-**, *cf.* **kakla-mig-**]]

kaalhmixta-lix En 1948- (1982 *obsol.*), **kaam[h]lixta-lix** En 1948 *vt.* to make fun of, to laugh at (*cf.* **qaalaax̂-ta-lix**) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

kaltiinka-x̂ A 1840, **kartiinka-x̂** E 1978-, A 1973- *n.* picture
[[*from Russian* **kartínka** small picture]]

kaltuumila-x̂ E 1909, A 1840, **kartuufila-x̂** Eun 1936-, A 1952- *n.* potato
[[*from Russian* **kartófel'** potato, *so* E 1805]]

kalu-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Abm 1963, **kahlu-lix** En 1948- *vt.* (& *vi.*) to shoot (with bow and arrow; Eu 1984, A, Au, Abm with gun); **kalu-x̂** A 1952 *vn.* a shot; E (*at* A) 1977 penis (jocular term) (*cf.* **tumhda-lix**); **Tayaĝux̂ Kalunax̂** E Unimak 1791 (tayauk kalunak, kulunak) Shot A Man, *name of chief* (at I 86)
[[*cf.* Y **kałuk**, I **kalluk** thunder; ECI **kalerraq** sound of sledge on snow; GRI crash, sound]]

kaaluuda-x̂ Ea 1952, **kaahluuda-x̂** En 1952- *n.* crossbow (A **saygaada-x̂**) + **-aada-**

kaluĝa-lix E 1791 *vp.* to be shot (1791: †**kallochalik** warrior) + **-ĝa-**

kalux̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt. or vi.* to shoot for some time (*Russian* dolgo strel'at') + **-x̂ta-**

Kalula(m)-tatuu A 1950- "Lots of Shots Lagoon" (Amlia 64) + **-la-**

kalumix-six E 1909, **kamlix-s** A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vt.* & *vi.* to shoot several times, to keep shooting; **kamlix** A 1840, Ab 1963 *vn.* shooting, firing + **-mig-**

kalumixta-lix E 1909, Au 1909-48, **kamlixta-l** A 1952- *vt.* to shoot at several times (*e.g.* a fox, Au J 80:2, E **tumhdamixta-**), to shoot at several (*e.g.* A **itx̂aygis** reindeer) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

kaluna-l Au 1909 *vi.* to be shootable, to get within range of shooting (J 80:2, E **tumhdana-**) + **-na$_2$-**

kalunaaĝna-x̂ A 1840 *n.* shooter, hunter with gun (*Russian* strelets) + **-naaĝ-na$_1$-**

kaluusi-x̂ A 1952- *n.* ammunition (any kind) + **-usi-**

kaluka-x̂ E 1804- (A 1860) *n.* dish, plate (1834 wooden; mod. any kind; A **chahma-x̂**, Au **chama-x̂**); bowl (J 17:51); 1870 cup (Luke 11:39, A **chahma-**, *where* A **kaluka-** *for* E **uliĝi-**); 1834 trough
[[AAY **kalukaq** basket; cask, casket; wooden bowl; *loanword either way*]]

Kalúsa[-]x̂ A 1840 *name of isthmus* (*probably the one from Korovin Bay to Nazan Bay, now* **Kuygis Sisxa**) kam, kama *see* **kum**

kama E 1805-, Am 1963 *demonstrative indicating absence or unknown location, interrogative of location* (*cf.* **qana-**); **kama-n** 1909- that one absent or gone, that one being where, *du.* **kamakux**, *pl.* **kamakun**; **kamaya** 1909- now he/she/it is gone, where is he/she/it, *du.* **kamayakix**, *pl.* **kamayangin, kamayingin** Eu 1984 □ **kama amaatxax̂** 1805 further away; **kama hamakun txin sugaasanan?** 1870 where are those who accused you? (John 8:10, A **qaatangis**); **kamakun alan ukux̂takin-iin ingaaĝaqatxin ukux̂talakan** Ea 1910 not seeing those whales he had seen on the way there (J 17:150); **kaman asix anqalaaĝanaan alquusalix asix tanaaĝalakax̂txin** Ea 1910 why don't you come back with her whom you set out with? (J 30:19); **laan kayux umniin kamayakix asx̂asxakux** En 1909 your son and your sister's son are gone, both killed (J 46:21); **kaman lang lakusang kama** Ea 1952 where is my son, my dear son? (song in story); **ay, kamaya ikitxaliqang** Ek 1982 oh, now I had lost her; **kamay(a) agiitnaan?** Eu 1984 where is the one you were with?

kamamata-ku-x̂ Ea 1952- *vi.* where is he? □ **kamamatakux̂ kaman lang lakusang kamaya** 1974 where is he (what is he doing), where is my son, my dear son (song in story) + **-ma-t-(x̂)ta-**

kahma-lakan A 1909-, Ab 1931–63, **kama-laka** Am 1963 *vi. neg.* to be slow, to do slowly, quietly (E **atata-lakan**) □ **kahmalakan ngus tunux̂takux̂t** A 1950 you are talking quietly (slowly and whisperingly) to me

ka[h]maala-lakan (**su-lga-**) Ab 1931 *vp.* (to be taken) quietly *or* secretly (*Russian* potikhen'ku) + **-ula-**

kahmaaza-lakan A 1909 *vi.neg.* (to do) gently (J 77:70); Am 1963 (-s-) quietly + **-aaza-**

kahmata-lakan A 1973 *vr.* to do slowly □ **tingin kahmatalakan hitxaliiĝutanas** we again started to go out slowly (ship from harbor) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

kamadyaali-x̂ Ep 1941 (*unknown* Ebkn 1982-) *n.* sunflower star, *Pycnopodia helianthoides*

kamax-six E 1832-, **kahmax-six** E 1909, A 1840- *vt.* to shake (*e.g.* a dusty rug); to wave (one's hands); En 1936 *vr.* to flap (laundry on clothesline); Ep 1941, A 1936- *vi.* to wave (Ep with one's hand; A of grass in wind), to wag (A dog with its tail) (*cf.* **katux-six**)

kamagaĝi- E 1870 *vp.* to be shaken (measure, Luke 6:38, A **katugaĝi-**) + **-(a)ĝi-**

kamagda-lix E 1838-1910, **kahmagda-lix** En 1950- *vt.* to shake repeatedly (J 1:33; 17:14); to shake off (dust from your feet, Matthew 10:14, Mark 6:16, A **katug-**) + **-da-**

kamaxt-, kamaxsix Ea 1983 *vt.* to shake, clean in the wind (berries) + **-t-**

kamalu-x̂ A 1971- *n.* young of rosy finch (**chaanu-x̂**); 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Tanaga 966)

Kamanduursam tanangis A 1840 Commander Islands
[[*from Russian* **Komandórs-kiye Ostrova**]]

kamaatu-n Eak 1952-, **kahmaatu-n** En 1948- *n.pl.* brisket, breast part (of seal, sea lion); En rib cartilages (*cf.* **qagama-x̂**)

kamchada-x̂ A 1952 *n.* fox trap consisting of a snare (**huluĝ-a**) attached to a stick (**kadxii**), to which the fox is choked, with a weight (**kayuxtaa**) and a wooden ring in a halfcircle around it to lead the fox to the snare
[[*from Russian* , *cf.* **kóptsy** *pl.* snare, trap]]

kamchadaalux̂ A 1952 *n.* the wooden ring of the trap + **-aluĝ-**

Kamchadali-x̂ E 1909, **Kamchadala-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* native of Kamchatka
[[*from Russian* **Kamchadal** Kamchadal, Itelmen]]

kamg-, kamgi-x̂ E 1778-, A 1780-, Ab 1892-1931 **kavi-x̂** Au 1909-52, Am 1982 *n.* head (of person, of animal, of certain plants); **kamga** E 1791-, A 1860-1952, **kava** Au 1909, **kamgii** E 1978-, A 1860-, **kavii** Au 1952 his/her/its head; chapter (*Russian* glava 'head'); **kamgim kangaa** En 1952, Ab 1963, **kavim kangaa** Am 1963 crown of head (A **chixchi-x̂**); **kamgim qagnaa** En 1952 skull; **kavim kangan qagnaa** Au 1952 parietal bone; **kamgii quhma-x̂** A 1936- pearly everlasting, *Anaphalis margaritacea var. occidentalis, lit.* its head white; **tmagim kamgii** A 1949 the bulbous end of Nereocystis; **chigdam kamgii** A 1952 hood of gut parka (E **iluĝadgi-x̂**, **kangamlu-x̂**); **cham kamgii** A 1952 top, outside of hand, **kitam kamgii** of foot; **utaam kamga kixtalix** Ea 1909- to bite the top (first joint) of one's thumb (expression of perplexity, *cf.* J 10:120, 30:12); **Kamgi-x̂** A 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Atka 634); 1952 *name of small mountain* (Seguam 10), **Kamga Hwaĝnux̂** Turf Point, *lit.* Its Head Smells Smoke (Seguam 5)
[[*obscure relation to* AI **kavr̂aq**, CI **kavyiq**, GRI (1750) **kapšeq** crown of head (CAY **kakgaq**, CSY **kagkaq**) *and / or* GRI **kaaveq** top, **kaarfa** its top (of house *etc.*)]]

kamgiĝi-l A 1952 *vi.* to have a head: **yaaĝim chutxan kamgiĝii** a cape with a rounded tip + **-ĝi-**

kamgili-lix E 1870 *vt.* to behead (Luke 9:9) + **-li-**

kamgilikna-n Ea 1983 *n.pl.* heads of killed people + **-li-kna-**

Kamgiliga-n Ea 1909 *n.pl.* Future Head(s), the spirit of Makushin Volcano (J 16:1) + **-liga-**

kamgilix̂ta-lix Eb 1984 *vi.* to be crazy + **-lix̂ta-**

Kamginam yangis A 1952 *name of reefs* (Atka 535): a man called **Kamgix̂** had to stay there when his baidarka drifted away + *-**na**$_3$-

kamgiisa-lix E 1838-70, A 1860 *vr.* to become the head (**iquĝimaan** of the corner, Matthew 21:42, Mark 12:10; E Luke 20:17, A **iquĝim kamga txin hitnax̂**) + **-usa-**

kamgiisi-x̂, alitxum kamgiicha E 1870 *n.* the captain of the guard (Acts 28:16) + **-usi-**

kamgita-: aalax adakix kamgitax En 1950 *vn.*

two heads facing each other (*presumably* an ornament) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

kamgitu-x̂ *vn.* "having a big head": Ep 1941, **hani(m)-kamgituu** A 1952- common goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula* (En **kuchuchuda-x̂**); Ea 1983, **hani(m)-kavituu** Au 1936 (Han-o kavé-too) greater scaup, *Aythya marila* (A **kuchutu-x̂**); Ep 1941 kind of fish, 6-10 inches long, color of codfish, "when the tide falls, just the tip of their noses stick out of the sand" + **-tu-**

kamga-x̂ E 1805-, A 1837-, Ab 1931–63, **kamxa-x̂** En 1948- *n.* feast, holiday (religious or secular); A party (*e.g.* birthday party); church service, worship, **kamgam angalii** E 1909 day of service, holiday; prayer; A 1952 Christianity, the Christian religion (N.M. 3:104), **Kasakam kamgaa** 1973 the Russian Orthodox religion (*cf.* **mangiyu-x̂**); **kamgax̂ agux̂tax̂** E 1826 priest, *lit.* making prayer; E 1909 greeting, regards (J 37:41); **kamga-lix** E 1833-, A 1837-, **kamxa-lix** Eu 1984 *vi.* to pray (**Aguuĝumaan** to God); to worship, to do church service, to go to church; E 1834-1909 to greet, to give regards
[[CAY **kevgaq** feast, *especially* traditional messenger feast; messenger; unpaid helper; CSY messenger; AI **kivgaq** messenger, servant, GRI servant; CAY **kevgi-**, AI **kivgiq-** to have a messenger feast (*suffix* **-(l)i-**, **-(l)iq-**)]]

kamga(m)-tukuu E 1833-, A 1838- priest (*cf.* **ada-x̂**), *lit.* chief of prayer or service; **kamgatukuugamagii** A 1840-, **kamgam-tukulguu** E 1909 bishop (**-iigamag-** main, **-lgu-** big); **kamgatukuĝaasi-x̂** A 1862 priesthood (+ **-ĝa-usi-**) (E 1837 **kamga-tukum agulgaa**, A 1837 **snganaadax̂six̂taquli-x̂**)

kamgam-ulaa E 1805-, A 1840- church, temple (Mark 15:6), *lit.* house of prayer or service; **Atx̂am kamgagan ulaa** A 1977 the church of Atka; **kamgam-ulaĝi-l** A 1952 *vi.* to have (**-ĝi-**) a church (N.M. 1:6); to be in church; **kamgam-ulax̂ta-l** A 1979 *vt.* to use as (**-x̂ta-**) church

kamgachx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to make do service, to make pray; to let greet ◻ **Alaxsigan-ngaan ting kamgachx̂iix̂txin** please convey my greeting to Alexis, *lit.* let me greet (do greeting) to A. (J 38:30) + **-chx̂i-**

kamgada-x̂ E 1833-, A 1840-, **kamxada-x̂** En 1950- *n.* Christian; godchild + **-da-**

kamgadadgu-l A 1952 *vt.* to baptize several (people, N.M. 3:108) + **-da-dgu-**

kamgadat-, **kamgadasix** E 1826-, A 1838- *vt.* to baptize; *vr.* to be baptized (*e.g.* Mark 1:5; N.M. 1:6); **kamgadati-x̂** E 1838-, A 1839-62 *vn.* baptism, **kamgadatxaĝim malgaa** E 1826, **kamgadatim malgaa** E 1839-70 id. + **-da-t-**

kamgadadusa-lix E 1870 *vt.* to baptize (**imchix** you) with (**taangax̂** water, Luke 3:16) + **-da-t-usa-**

kamgagali-x̂, **kamxagali-x̂** E 1826 *vn.* to be worshipped (together with the Father and the Son, *Russian* spoklanyayemyy, 1836 **kamgalganax̂**, A **kamgaakakux̂**) + **-gali-**

kamgaĝi-l A 1952- *vi.* to have a party, to feast (N.M. 2:17) ◻ **kamgaĝiiq ting uyax̂tanax̂** he invited me to a party + **-ĝi-**

kamgax̂si-lix A 1838- *vt.* to baptize (Mark 1:8); *vn.* baptism (Acts 1:22); Ab 1931 to celebrate + **-x̂si-**

kamgax̂siisa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to baptize (**imchi** you) with (**taangax̂** water, Luke 3:16, E **kamgadadusa-**) + **-x̂si-usa-**

kamgax̂ta-l A 1936 *vt.* to have as religion (**Kasakam mangiyuu** the Russian creed) ◻ **kadim hadaan kamgax̂taqachix huzungis aĝiisal** leaving all of what they had believed in formerly + **-x̂ta-**

kamgaala-l A 1973 *vp.* to be prayed for + **-ula-**

kamgaalux̂ E 1805-39 *n.* icon (1870 **óbraza-**) + **-alug-**

kamgaasa-lix E 1909, A 1973 *vt.* to pray for, to remember in one's prayer + **-usa-**

kamgaasi-x̂ E 1826-, A 1838- *n.* prayer + **-usi-**

kamgat-, **kamgasix** E 1834 *vt.* to baptize, to make a Christian + **-t-**

kamxata-lix En 1950 *vt.* to baptize; **ting kamxatanax̂** my godfather, *lit.* the one who baptized me + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

kamgadusa-lix E 1832-70, A 1838 *vt.* to baptize with (**taangax̂** water, Acts 1:5) + **-t-usa-**

kamgadusi-x̂ E 1870, A 1840 *n.* baptism + **-t-usi-**

kamgu-lix A 1909-, **kavu-l** Au 1949 *vt.* to dig, to dig out (*cf.* **hilgi-lix**, A **asux-six**); A 1909 *vi.* to dig into the sea (of baidarka J 77:73); 1987 to head (**kadmu-daĝan** forward)

kamgux̂ta-l A 1973, **kavux̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to dig, to dig a pit in (snow, J 80:21, E **asuxta-lix**) + **-x̂ta-**

kamĝu-lix Ep 1941- (*unknown* Eaun 1983-4) *vt.* to wish (magically, **ngaan** for him, on him) ◻ **asx̂asxaaĝan sagax̂ ngaan kamĝulgaqax̂** 1941 in order to kill him they (**-lga-** *vp.*) wished sleep for him; **sagax̂ ngaan kamĝulganagan ukan txin saganiguun** when the sleep they wished on him reached him and he fell asleep

kamĝuula-lix Ep 1941 *vp.* to be wished: **wan igiim kamĝuulanaan maqalinax̂** he began to do what they wished on him + **-ula-**

kami-lix A 1840- (1973 *obsol.*) *vi.* to swing, to rock (as of person in swing) (*cf.* **kacha-l**)

kamit-, **kamisix** Eun 1909-, A 1909- *vt.* to swing (En **chaan** his hand, as in walking) ◻ **uman ulax̂ kamisxaqax̂ liidaa tutalix̂takum** Eu 1909 he felt as if the house (he was sitting in) was swung (J 35:29); **kadmudaĝan kamisxal** A 1909 was swung forward (J 79:62) + **-t-**

kamita-x̂ A 1840 *n.* sail (*cf.* **paarusa-x̂**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

kamla-l *see separate entry*

kaami-x̂ A 1838-40, 1973, Ab 1931 *n.* bead (E **quhma-qda-x̂**), pearl (Matthew 13:45-46, E **udĝiti-x̂**); A 1840 *pl.* invaluable

kamiina-x̂ Eun 1935-, A 1973- *n.* stove, heater (in living room)
[[*from Russian* **kamín** fireplace]]

kaaminka-x̂ Ep 1981 *n.* fireplace of stones in a bathhouse
[[*from Russian* **kámenka** stove in bathhouse]]

kaminuuska-x̂ Ean 1983, **kaminuuski-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* harlequin duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus* (= **kaahngadgi-x̂, limgi-x̂**); *also man's nickname* [[*from Kamchatkan Russian* **kamenúshka** harlequin duck]]

kamkaana-x̂ E 1909, **kavkaana-x̂** En 1935-, A 1952-, Au 1909 *n.* fox trap; **kavkaana-lix** En 1935-, A 1971- *vi.* & *vt.* to trap (foxes) [[*from Russian* **kapkán** trap]]

kamla-l A 1952- *vi.* to swell, to form swells or large waves (**alaĝux̂** the sea) (E **ilhma-tu-lix**) [[**kami-** + **-la-**]]

kamlani-l A 1952- *vi.* to start swelling ▫ **kamlanil saĝanax̂** yesterday it started swelling + **-ni-**

kamlaagu-x̂ Ea 1952- *n.* cap (*cf.* **saligu-x̂**)

kamlaagux̂si-lix Ea 1952- *vt.* to make into a cap: **uyqiĝaadam sukan igiim kamlaagux̂sikuu** the old woman took him (Raven's son) and made him into a cap for herself (in sung story) + **-x̂si-**

kamlix-s *see* **kalu-mix-six**

kampaani-x̂ *see* **kanmaaniya-x̂**

kampaasa-x̂ *see* **kanmaasa-x̂**

kamzu-x A 1840 *n.du.* kind of sweater or jacket [[*from Russian* **kamzó, kamzól** kind of long jacket]]

kaamsuuda-x̂ En 1950- *n.* dart game (*cf.* **ahyaaku-x̂, kahya-x̂**)

kamu-x̂ E 1804-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1963, **kahmu-x̂** En 1935- *n.* roof, grass covering of barabara (top down); *pl.* pieces of turf for roofing; **kamu-lix** A 1840- *vt.* to roof, put roof on (**ulaan** his house) ▫ **kamuzigalakan ichaxs hingamakux̂** A 1952 it has a poor (**-ziga-** *neg.*) roof and is dripping; **hyaagam kamuĝanaa** A 1840 wooden roofing; **kamu(m) chuguu** Au 1952 roof sand

kamuĝi-x̂ E 1838 *vn.* tabernacle, tent, *lit.* having a roof (Matthew 17:4, *Russian* seni, 1870 **ulasi-**, A **ulasu-x̂**); **kamuĝidakux̂** Ab 1963 *vi.* is usually (**-da-ku-x̂**) covered with turf + **-ĝi-**

kamux̂ta-na-x̂ Eu 1791 *vt. in* **Linan K.** Had (*or* Having) Roof Of Mats, *name of man* (at Unalaska 120) + **-x̂ta-**

kahmuula-lix En 1935 *vp.* to be used as covering (**ngaan** for it); ▫ **57 tamix̂ ngaan kahmuulakux̂** we covered it (the barabara) with 57 bundles of thatch + **-ula-**

kamuuda-x̂ En 1950-, A 1973- *n.* dresser, chest of drawers; drawer [[*from Russian* **komód** dresser]]

kamug-asa-l A 1973 (*unknown* 1984) *vt.* to tow or pull (**iklas** firewood) along the beach with a rope

Kanaga (Kanag-a) A 1761-, **Kanagi-x̂** Ep 1941 Kanaga Island (898); **Kanagan naga** A 1791, **Kanagan kangaa** A 1952 former village of Kanaga (Kanaga 906), *lit.* the interior/top of Kanaga (there are hot springs behind it); **Kanagan akayuu** A 1952 Kanaga Pass (Kanaga 943), *probably the border between the ancient tribes* **Niiĝuĝis** *and* **Naahmiĝus**

kanaagu-x̂ En 1950, A 1952- *n.* ditch; A small slow stream, small creek running into another creek; A *name of the channel between the main island and the small islands southeast of Atka Village* [[*from Russian* **kanáva** ditch]]

Kanaagutu-x̂ En 1909 *name of man* (J 39:1) + **-tu-**

kanax̂-six Eap 1941-, A 1840- (*obsol.* 1973), **kahnax̂six** Ekn 1948- *vi.* to fall headfirst, prone; to bow; **kanax̂** A 1840 *vn.* bow, obeisance (*cf.* **kini-lix, samga-lix, tuqi-lix**) ▫ **chiiĝnaadax̂ nulix ilaan taangaaĝan txin kinikum, amaligan kahnax̂six asx̂anax̂ ax̂tanax̂** En 1983 when he reached the brook and bent down to drink from it, he fell in and drowned [[AAY **kanar-** to be upside down; CAY to bend forward, head first going down; CSY to step through soft ice (and drown), to step into a hole; I King Island **kanaq-** to die suddenly, to fall over dead]]

Kanaĝaya-x̂ E Morzhovoi 1791 *vn.* Trying To Make Fall Head First, *name of tributary man* (at I 64b) + **-aya-** (**-ya-**)

kanaĝmixchx̂isxa-lix Eu 1910 *vp.* to be made to bow several times (as a salutation, J 36:29) + **-mig-chx̂i-t-sxa- (-lga-)**

kanax̂t-, kanax̂six E 1805-, A 1840, **kahnax̂six** Ekn 1950- *vt.* to make fall forward (as by striking); to bend, bow; *vr.* (E 1838, 1941, 1978, A 1840 *vi.*, *probably less correctly*) to throw oneself forward; to bow down; to worship (E Matthew 4:9, A **samga-**); **kanax̂ti-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* worship ▫ **chaayaam kukin txin kahnax̂six** En 1950 to bow on one's drum: to beat one's drum with two strokes, one while sitting erect and another bowed forward to emphasize the beat; **angadamin ting kanax̂six txin qaĝaasakuqing** Eu 1910 I bow before you (= I send you my best regards) and thank you (J 39:3) + **-t-**

kanax̂ta-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to keep bent over (person headfirst in a kettle, J 14:8); **kuum ka[h]nax̂takan** En 1949 keeping it (the wooden hat) bent upon oneself: with the visor level with the eyes so that no one could see the movements of the eyes (in war parties) (Shade 1949:87) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

kanax̂tux̂-six A 1840 *v[r].* to take one's leave, *lit.* to bow repeatedly + **-tug-**

kanax̂tusa-lix E 1870 *vrt.* to worship with (truth): **aĝanĝudanulux imchi kanax̂tusadanan** the true worshippers (John 4:23, A **kamgax̂tam aaguzangis**) + **-t-usa-**(**da-na**$_1$-)

Kanaax̂ E 1791, 1909, A 1791, **Kanaaĝi-x̂** E 1840 (Zap. 2:98), Ep 1941, *pl.* **Kanaaĝi-n** E 1791- (1791 Kaniagi), **Kanaaĝi-s** En 1763 (Kanagist), A 1840- *n.* Koniag (the Eskimo people of Kodiak and Alaska Peninsula, A 1952 also the Chugach); E 1791 *in eleven names* (kanag, kanax) *and* A 1791 *in one name* (kanax), *see* **al-ili-, ayaga-li-,**

chuyu-li-, icha-, ima-t-, itx̂a-li-, kita-, malit-, siga-li-, tuku-li-, tunu-ni-, hug-li-

kanaata-x̂ A 1840 *n.* cable
[[*from Russian* **kanát** cable]]

kanfiixta-x̂ En 1978, A 1950- *n.* candy
[[*from Russian* **konfétka** piece of candy]]

kanxu-l A 1936- (*unknown* En 1982) *vt.* to collide with, to bump into ▫ **priistinax̂ kanxukux̂** 1973 he collided with the dock; **txidix kanxul angalis** 1973 they collided, bumped into each other

kani-lakan A 1977, Au 1909 (*unknown* En 1982) *vr.neg.* to be displeased, annoyed (J 80:7, E **ting qaĝa-lakan**)

kanix̂ta-lakan A 1973- *vt.neg.* to be displeased with, annoyed with (**ting** me) + **-x̂ta-**

kanina-l A 1977, Au 1909 *vi.* to be pleasant; Au to be obedient (of small boy, E **utxita-lix**) ▫ **kaninaaguzaa hamamal ax̂takux̂** A it was very (**-iiguza-**) pleasant, good for him (that it happened) + **-na**$_2$-

kaniisa-qaya-l Au 1909 *vt.neg.* to become displeased with (J 81:23, E **qaĝaasa-qada-lix**) + **-usa-**

kanita-lix A 1860, 1973, Au 1909 *vr.* to be glad, content (Luke 15:16, E **qaĝata-** -); **kanita-x̂** A 1973 *vn.* pleasant, pleasing + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

kanitaasa-lix A 1860- *vrt.* to be pleased with, delighted with ▫ **Haman imax kanitaasalix tutanas** (the people) listened to Him with delight (Mark 12:37) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

kanitaasi-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* pleasure (as from good food), gaiety (E **qaĝataasi-x̂**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

kaniyusa-l Au 1909 *vt.* to thank for (something, E **qaĝaasa-lix**); **kaniyusa-laka** (*cyl.* **kaniisalak**) *vt.neg.* to be displeased with (J 81:13, 82:10) + **-t-usa-**

ka[a]nisa-x̂ E 1805, 1878, Au 1909-43, **kaanasa-x̂** E 1825 (Kanasag), **kaansa-x̂** Eb 1871, E 1909 (*unknown* Eau 1983-84), **kaazna-x̂** A 1840- *n.* tobacco pipe (*cf.* **truuvka-x̂**); Ab 1931–82 smoking, cigarette; **ka(a)nisa-l** Au 1909-43, **kaansalix** E 1909 *vi.* to smoke a pipe (*cf.* **truuvka-lix**); **kaazna-l** Ab 1931–82 to smoke (*cf.* **kuri-lix**)
[[*from Siberian Russian* ***gánza, ganzá** Mongol or Chinese pipe, *ultimately from Tibetan* **gaŋzag** pipe]]

kanizĝuuza-l, kaanizĝuuza-l A 1952- *vi.* to nod (*cf.* **agdu-lix, kayma-lix**) ▫ **anax̂ hix̂talakaĝim ngus kanizĝuuzanax̂** he did not say anything but nodded to me

kanizĝuuzaasa-lix A 1860- *vt.* to nod with, wag with (**kamgidix** their heads, Mark 15:29, E **agduchx̂isix**) + **-usa-**

kanka-, adigasim kankaa En 1948- *n.* appendix (of the large intestine) (Au **an'gim huta-quu**)

káanmalina-s A 1840 *n.pl. unidentified part of baidar*
[[*from Russian* **kanbal'ny** *meaning unknown*]]

kanmaaniya-x̂ A 1840, **kampaani-x̂** A 1952- *n.* company; **Kasakam kampaanii** the Russian American Company (*cf.* N.M. 1:13 ff.)
[[*from Russian* **kompániya** company]]

kanmaasa-x̂ A 1840, **kampaasa-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* compass
[[*from Russian* **kompás** compass]]

kaanquli-x̂ En 1909-82, **qaanquli-x̂** Ean 1983-4 *n.* trip string; **klisa(m) kaanqulii, qaanqulii, kaanuqlii** En 1950 (*ms.* **-klíi**), **kaanaqlii** En 1982 the trip string of the fox trap (fastened to the trap and to the ground with a peg) ▫ **idgitxax̂ ngaan kaanquliĝadax̂** En 1909 (J 56:26), **igich(i)ĝ-aan qaanqulĝakux̂** Ea 1983 a thread/a sinew is used as (**-ĝa-**) a trip string for it
[[*probably* **kanaĝ-** + **-quli-** "something to fall headfirst into"]]

kanu-n E 1805-, Au 1952, Am 1963, **kahnu-n** En 1950-, **kahnu-s** A 1949-, Ab 1931 *n.pl.* nasal mucus, snivel

kanuli-lix E 1878, **kahnuli-lix** En 1978, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vi. & vr.* to blow one's nose + **-li-**

kanuliisi-x̂ E 1834, Ea 1981, Am 1963, **kahnuliisi-x̂** En 1950-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *n.* handkerchief + **-li-usi-**

kanuliisiĝi-x̂ Eb 1984, **agayuuĝim kahnuliisx̂ii** Epun 1941- *n.* pelagic cormorant, *Phalacrocorax pelagicus, lit.* cormorant with handkerchiefs (white flank patches) (A **qilitaqa-x̂**) + **-li-usi-ĝi-**

kahnulux-six En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to have a cold; **kahnulux** En, A 1840 *vn.* cold ▫ **lakaayax̂ kahnulugin sux̂takux̂** En the boy caught a cold + **-lug-**

kahnulugni-l A 1952- *vr.* to catch a cold ▫ **sis agumis txin kahnulugniimis aĝnax̂t** if you sweat you will catch a cold + **-lug-ni-**

kanuux̂ E 1791-, A 1780-1952, **kanuuĝi-x̂** E 1834-, A 1949-, Au 1949-52, Ab 1931–63 *n.* heart (human and animal; Ea 1983 in cards, *cf.* **chiirfa-x̂**); A 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Ilak 974); **Kanuuĝ(im)-kadaa** Ea 1983 "Heart's point" (Krenitzin I. 90)
[[*cf.* CSY **kanuk** spot or streak of blood; CI, GRI (shaman's language), East GRI **kanik** blood; AAY K 1791 †**kanok, kannyuk** heart *from Aleut*]]

kanuuĝaĝi-ĝ-ulax Ab 1931 *vn.neg.* hearty, good, *lit.* without heart + **-aĝi-(-ĝi-)**

Kanuux̂su-x̂ A 1950- *name of rock* (Atka 323b) *and islet* (Atka 525) + **-su-**

kanuux̂tu-x̂ 1. Au 1952 *n.* skin bag with a flap, **kanuux̂tu(m)-chachii**

2. **kanuux̂tu-lix** E 1839 *vi.* to be wild (of Esau, Hist. 21); **kanuux̂tu-lakan** A 1838- *vi.neg* not carrying it high (**angunatalakan**), in simplicity of the heart (Acts 2:46); **-x̂** Ab 1931 *vn.* heartless, wicked + **-tu-**

kanuux̂tusa-na-x̂ E 1832-34 *vn.* hardhearted; **kanuux̂tusa-lakan** E 1870 *vi.neg.* in simplicity of the heart (Acts 2:46) + **-tu-sa-** (*presumably* = **-da-**)

kanula- E 1837 (*unknown* Epu 1983-4): **Igiim nanaasaqatxin, asx̂aasaqatxin kayux**

haĝlagasaqatxin ugunuĝalakan kanulám qulagaan for the future remembrance of His suffering, death and resurrection (Hist. 83, institution of the Lord's Supper)

kanuya-x̂ E 1778-, A 1791-1950, Au 1952, Abm 1963, **kahnuya-x̂** Eu 1984, **kanuuya-x̂** En 1948-, A 1952-, Au 1952 *n.* copper; brass; A 1973- orange (color); **kanuuyam quhmaa** En 1948 brass, *lit.* white copper
[[*from* AY **kanuyaq** (CSY **kanuya**), AI **kanŋuyaq**, CI **kannuyaq**, GRI **kanngussak**, **kannussak** copper, brass]]

Kanuyĝaax̂tu-x̂ En 1909-50 *name of man* (J 47:1) + **-ĝa-iix̂tu-** (*presumably* = **-iiĝuta-**)

kang-, **kanga-** 1. E 1791-, A 1860-, Au 1952 *pos.n.* top; *loc.* on top of; *abl.* down from the top of (*3.sg. loc.* **kangan**, *abl.* **kangaan** E 1909-, **kangagaan** En 1909-, A 1952-) □ **kangim hadaa** A 1952 position on top (*opposite of* **atim hadaa**); **bruukix̂taqang ungaasalix ilaan kangimadan chux̂taaĝing agukuqing** En 1935 I tore my old pants and made of it something to wear on top; **kangim hadagaan atiin akiitalix** A 1860 from the top to its bottom (Mark 15:38, E **kangimadaan**); **hakaan kangan akux̂** A 1952 it is up on top there (*opposite of* **sakaan qalan**); **hakaax kiiĝuusimax kangagaan kims** A 1952 descending from the top of their mountain there (N.M. 3:21)

2. **kanga-x̂** (*mostly with poss.suff.*) E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931–63 *n.* top (of hill, house, table, hat, etc.); upper part (of plant, coat, body); head (of creek, bed, person) □ **sixsim kangaa hnuqayaam** Au 1909 having reached the top of the isthmus (J 80:7); **stuuluĝi(m) kangaa atiim akux̂** A 1952 the top of the table is even; **himlax̂ hitx̂al kangangis quhmal** A 1950 the waves are breaking and their tops are white (have whitecaps); **hugli(m) kangan max̂tuu** Au 1952 fur trimming on top of mukluk; **tuga(m) kangaa** Au 1952 top of fist, knuckles; **kangaa qyakum acha ahmdil** A 1952 the top of it (coat) is tight but the lower part loose; **iimkaal(um) kangaa** Ea 1983 inflorescence of wild celery; **alugam kangaa** the overground part of the black lily (**aluga-x̂** the root of it); **chiĝanam kangaa** En 1948 head of creek; **isxaam kangagan sitxaan nuĝim qignaĝii sulix** En 1909 taking a red-hot rock from under the head of her bed (J 49:15); **kangaan aĝitikux̂** Ea 1910 she raised her head (J 27:1; *likewise* A 1860 John 8:7); **kangax̂-axtusix̂** E 1834-, A 1840, **kangam-axtusix̂** Au 1909 suspenders, **sukagan kangax̂-axtucha** En 1909 the suspender of his baidarka skirt (J 41:12; a string over the one shoulder); **kang(aa)-ulalix** *see* **ula-lix**

3. **kanga-lix** En 1935, A 1840- *vt.* to get to the top of (**qayax̂** the hill, etc.); **masinam kayungin kangalgalix** En 1983 the power of the engine being (**-lga-** *vp.*) overcome, the engine being overpowered
[[AY **kangeq** top (of mountain, tree, house, skinboot, etc.), summit, top part, **kangra** the top of it; AAY **kanger-** to get to the top; GRI **kangeq** headland, **karra** its extreme, high promontory; the top of it (plant, tree), **karrit** ears of corn]]

kangachx̂i-lakan E 1860- *vr.neg.* to not let oneself be overcome, to keep talking without letting the other one get on top (1984 *explanation of* Mark 14:31) + **-chx̂i-**

kangadgi-x̂ *see separate entry*

kangaĝi-lix E 1948- *vi.* to have leaves (of plant); En 1983 to prevail: **Aguuĝux̂ mangiyuus(a)naa kangaĝin(a)ĝulux** his faith in God did not prevail ("top it"), did not save him **-ĝi-**

Kangaaĝ(im)-kadaa En 1976- *name of point* (Umnak 208) + **-uuĝi-**

kangax̂ta-lix En 1952 *vt.* to stay on top of (hill); to have on top, *see under* **kiichxi-lix** + **-x̂ta-**

kangax̂tuya-, igdaakam kangax̂tuyaa Ea 1952 *n.* headpiece of fire-drill + *-**x̂tuya-**

kangamlu-x̂ *see separate entry*

kangaatikda-, igdaakam kangaatikdaa En 1948-50 *n.* headpiece of fire-drill + *-V**tikda-**

kangayaax̂ E 1832-38, Ep 1941 (**-yax̂**), **kangayaaĝi-x̂** E 1860- *n.* tree branch (1834, 1941); inflorescence (of wild parsnip, 1978); ear (of corn, Matthew 12:1, Mark 4:28, Luke 6:1, A **kanga-x̂**) + *-**yaaĝ**$_2$-

kangayu-x̂ A 1950-, Ab 1931–63 *n.* upper part of body or dress (from waist up); **Amlagim kangayuu** A 1950- the western part of Amlia (Amlia 21, *cf.* 194 **Amlagim chmaa**), **Igitxim kangayuu** A 1952 the western part of Igitkin (727, *cf.* 726 **I. chmaa**) + **-yu-**

kaangayu-l A 1950- *vi.* to come up and dive immediately (of seal, whale); to go slowly up and down (as of boat in big waves) + -V**yu-** ?

kaangayumix-s A 1952- *vi.* to move slowly up and down (of boat) + -V**yu-mig-**

kangmudaĝan E 1837- *adv.* upward (Hist. 38 of running river) + **-mudaĝ-**

kanguuĝi-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840 *rel.n.* upper; upper part of body (*e.g.* J 46:21) □ **kanguuĝix̂ achii** En 1982 the upper part of his back; **kanguuĝix̂ ayangchix̂** A 1840 topmast; **qam kanguuĝii** the upper part of the fish + **-uuĝi-**

kang-, **kang-in** E 1832-7 *n.pl.* the interior [of it/them]; the essence, significance, meaning (of dreams, Hist. 23); **[h]aĝidgum kangin** the meaning of the book
[[AAY **kangiq** back of house, source; CAY meaning; principle; source; headwater of river; beginning; **kangia** its meaning, its source; CSY bay (**kangeq** underhair, down; cause, heart of the matter, principle); AI **kangiq** root; source; **kangi-** origin; CI, GRI landside; place where a smaller part is joined to the larger, **kangia**]]

kangaĝi-lix A 1840 *vi.* to have meaning, **kangaĝi-x̂** *vn.* meaningful; **kangaĝi-ĝ-ulux** E 1832- *vn.* meaningless, vain, idle; 1833-4 unknown, vanished □ **kangaĝ(i)nulux ix̂takux̂** Ekn 1982 he is talking nonsense; **[h]amaagan tunum tamadaga kangaĝinginulux** E 1870 every idle word (Matthew 12:36, 1838 *sg.*); **hamakun**

anĝaĝidan asx̂agumang kangaĝinaaĝnanginulux E 1833:1 those animals which tend to (-**naaĝ**-) vanish when they die; **tunum kangaĝii** E 1909 talk in riddles + **-aĝi- (-ĝi-)**

kangax̂ta-lix Ek 1982 *vt.* to have as a reason, to mean: **kangax̂tanangin aqatalgalakax̂** one does not know what the reason/meaning is **-x̂ta-**

kangaaĝux̂ta-lix En 1978 *vt.* to seek out, inquire (inquisitively), to spy (*cf.* **ilga-x̂ta-lix**) + **-aaĝux̂ta-**

kangami-x̂ *see separate entry*

kangayaaĝux̂ta-lix A 1860- *vt.* to examine, explore (**Aluĝis** the Scriptures, John 5:39, E **hax̂saasasigat-**) + ***-yaaĝu-x̂ta-**

kangchimat-, kanchimasix E 1832-1909, **knamchim(a)t-** En 1982, **kangsimasix** A 1838-, Ab 1963, **kangsimax̂ti-l** A 1973, **kasmimaxti-** Ab 1963 *vt.* to tell the meaning of, interpret, explain (parable, Matthew 13:36, A Mark 4:34); E, A 1952, Ab (**kasmimaxti-**) to translate (J 39:8 stories) (A 1838-60 **aĝa-dgu-lix**); A 1860 to explain, tell (John 4:25, E **tudmali-**); E 1837 *vr.* to reveal oneself (Hist. 23, A **kuuĝat-**); **kangchimati-x̂** E 1838-1909 *vn.* translation (A 1838-40 **aĝa-dgu-x̂**); **kangsimati-x̂** A 1838-40 explanation ***-chimat-**, ***-simat-**

kangchimata-lix E 1870-1910 *vt.* to explain, expound (Mark 4:34); to have translated (J 39:8) ***-chimat-(x̂)ta-**

kangchimadusi-x̂ E 1871 *n.* explanation + ***-chimat-usi-**

kangsx̂i-lix E 1860 *vt.* to fix, appoint (**maqax̂taaĝin ngiin** for them what to do, Mark 13:34, A **ma-quliisa-**) + **-sx̂i- (-lĝi-)**

kangsx̂it-, kangsx̂isix E 1870, Ep 1983 *vt.* to fix, appoint (**tahlaam tamadagan-ngiin maqax̂taaĝin** for all his servants what to do, Mark 13:34); A 1840 to mean, signify + **-sx̂i-t-**

kangsx̂ita-lix 1. A 1837:XXI *vt.* to notice, indicate; 1840 to fix (time); 1860 to observe, keep (the Sabbath, John 9:16, E **sam-ta-**); 1977- to heed, to care □ **asla igiim kangsx̂itakuu alakan** 1977 he doesn't heed (care) anything

2. **tunutxin kangsx̂itakux̂** E 1909 he speaks in riddles

3. Ab 1982 to be sullen, gloomy + **-sx̂i-t-(x̂)ta-**

kangsx̂itaquli-x̂ A 1840 *n.* meaning (*Russian* znacheniye) + **-sx̂i-t-(x̂)ta-quli-**

kangsx̂itaasa-lix A 1837 *vt.* to recognize (**ngaan** him) as (the Lord's anointed, Hist. 43, E **haqataasa-lix**); Ab 1931 to hate + **-sx̂i-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

kangsx̂itaasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* task (*Russian* urok); **sunamaan k.** flag, *lit.* means for recognizing a ship + **-sx̂i-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

kangta-lix E 1826-, A 1838- *vt.* to mean, to have as meaning (*cf.* **qala-x̂ta-lix**); to have as reason □ **alqutan kangtakun wa?** E 1870, **alqus kangtakus wa?** A 1838 what does this mean? (Acts 2:12); **alqus kangtas hinga?** A 1860 what does that mean? (Luke 4:36, E **alqutan hingaya qalax̂takun?**); **tunum kangtanangin** E 1909 what the words mean, the meaning of the words; **asla kum kangtanangin aqatalgalakax̂** En 1978 we don't know the reason for it (what it could have as reason); **kangtakuu aĝulax** A 1840 (*ms.* agúlux) idle, vain (*Russian* pustoy), *lit.* having no meaning or reason + **-(x̂)ta-**

kangu-lix *see separate entry*

kanguuhmaxsit-, kanguuhmaxsisix A 1860 *vt.* to explain, expound (**Aluĝis ngiin** the Scriptures for them, Luke 24:27, 32, E **kangchimat-**) + ***-uuhmaxsit-**

kanguuhmaxsitalga-lix A 1860-62 *vp.* to be expounded (John 21:25, E **kanchimatalga-lix**; 1862 **kugaan** about Him) + ***-uuhmaxsit-(x̂)ta-lga-**

kangadgi-x̂, *pl.* **-n** E (Eau) 1805-, **kahngadgi-x̂**, *pl.* **-n** En 1950-, *pl.* **-s** A 1948-, **kangaygi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* bladder wrack, fucus (Atkan specimen identified as *Fucus evanescens* Agardh.); **kahngadgim chuqii** A 1952 stalk of bladder wrack (edible)
[[*possibly derived from* **kang**$_1$-]]

Kahngadgaĝi-x̂, Hyaagaĝim Kahngadgiĝii A 1952 (*diff. inform.*; 1973 **Hy. Kahngadgaĝa**) *name of bight within Otter Bay* (Atka 520) + **-aĝi-, -ĝi-**

kaangadgi-x̂ E (Ebap) 1805-, **kaahngadgi-x̂** En 1936-, **kaaxadgi-x̂** A 1840- (1952 *also* **kaaxadix**, *pl.* **kaaxadgis**), Ab 1892-1963, **kaangaygi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* harlequin duck, *Histrionicus histrionicus* (*cf.* **kaminuuska-x̂**); Ea 1983 *man's nickname*

Kangax̂simaax̂ En 1909 *man's name* (J 74:1)

kangami[-]x̂ A 1840 *n.* will, testament
[[*perhaps derived from* **kang**$_2$-]]

kangamix̂ta-lix A 1840 *vt.* to bequeath, testament; 1860 (*unknown* 1973) to grant: **hamaaga sukdax̂talka silan gikuun adalagaax̂ta; taĝa huzumaan iĝamanas kangamix̂tazada** do never covet anything in envy but always (**-za-**) grant to everybody good things + **-x̂ta-**

kangamlu-x̂, chigdam kangamluu Eau 1909- *n.* hood of gut parka (En **iluĝadgi-x̂**)
[[*probably derived from* **kang**$_1$-]]

kangchi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1909, A 1840-, **kachi-x̂** Eb 1984, **knangchi-x̂** En 1978-, **kaxchi-x̂** Au 1909 crop, gizzard (*cf.* **qugulgusi-x̂**); **Kangchi-x̂** A 1952 Little Kiska Island (Kiska 1050); **Haanuĝi(m) Kangchii** A 1952 *name of bight within bay* (Atka 510)

2. A 1952 target of the kakaahngas play (E **kakangachi-x̂**)

3. Ea 1983 a bet; **qudax̂tanaan kangchi-l** A 1987 to bet in the kakaahngas game; **angadimax al kangchituuqilix** A 1909 sitting beside each other as in excited (**-tuuqi-** much) betting (J 79:237)

4. Eau 1909-, **kamchi-x̂** Eb 1984, **kaxchi-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* pay for storytelling; **kangchi-lix** Eu 1984, **kamchi-lix** Eb 1984 *vt.* to pay for storytelling □ **ting kamchigum(i)naa im(i)n ungiikaduukakuqing** Eb if you pay me (*e.g.* give me a can of beer) I'll tell you a story

kanghdachu-x̂ En 1950- *vn.* turned up (of sea lion's nose, **iguu**) (Eu **qang-txali-x̂**)
[[*apparently derived from* **kangi-**, *see* **qangi-**]]

kahngi-lix *see* **qangi-lix**

Kaangiidaa Ep 1941 *man's name*
[[*perhaps* **kangi-aada-**, *cf.* **qangi-**]]

Kangiix̂ta-x̂ A 1840- *name of bay* (Atka 378)
[[*cf.* **kang**$_2$- *and* CAY **kangiqaq, kangirrluk** strait of water, bay; Al **kaniqłuk** land at head of bay; bight; etc.]]

kangiiti-x̂ E 1804-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **kahngiiti-x̂** A 1840- *n.* pillow; **alaĝum achiyan/hanim chiyaĝan kangiitii** Au 1952 steep shelf of sea/lake bottom
[[*derived from* **kangi-**, *see* **qangi-**]]
kangiita-lix En 1982 *vt.* to use as pillow, to put one's head against (something as pillow) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**
kahngiitaasa-l A 1977 *vt.* to prop (**ngaan** him) up against (something) + -(**x̂**)**ta-usa-**

kangni- Am 1963 *vt.* to straighten (*cf.* **aqi-t-**) + **-ni-**

kangu-x̂ A 1840- *n.* reason, purpose; **kangu-l** 1973- *vi.* to be a reason or purpose ◦ **anax̂ kangulakax̂** there is no reason (for doing that); **kangunaa haqatalgalakax̂** one does not know what is wrong with him
[[**kang**$_2$**-u-**]]
kangux̂ta-lix A 1860- *vt.* to be bothered by, have trouble with ◦ **alquun kangux̂tal?** 1984 what is bothering you? ("you don't feel good, kind of shaky"); **kangux̂tanaa haqatalakaĝing** 1971 I don't know what is wrong with him/it (like sickness, motor trouble); **hamaan kangux̂taaĝis maasalakan** 1860 without doing him any harm (Luke 4:35, E **umlikalĝi-lakaĝiin**) + **-x̂ta-**
kangux̂taqaĝiisi-ning A 1837 *n.pl.* my transgressions + **-x̂ta-qa-ĝi-usi-**
kangux̂taasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* object, purpose (*Russian* predmet) + **-x̂ta-usi-**
kanguqa-x̂ A 1840 *pp.* guilt + **-qa-**
kanguqaĝi-lix A 1840 *vi.* to be guilty; **kanguqaĝi-x̂** *vn.* guilty, **kanguqaĝi-ĝ-ulax** (ms. -ulux) innocent + **-qa-ĝi-**

kaangu-lix E 1805-, A 1950- *vi.* to be healthy, in good condition (*cf.* **aang-aĝiika-lix, uymi-na-lix**); **kaangu-x̂** E 1834- *vn.* healthy, strong; En 1948 health; **kaangu-lakan** E 1791- *vi.neg.* to be sick, feeble; **kaangu-ĝ-ulux** A 1838-40 *vn.neg.* sick, feeble (Matthew 26:41 of the flesh, E **na-naĝida-x̂**) ◦ **hlam kaanguu** A 1973 a healthy boy; **kaangux̂ tutaan aqalix nung ix̂taangan** En 1936 when he said to me that he was feeling better; **kaangung chugalakax̂** Ea 1983 I don't feel well, *lit.* my health is insufficient; **agalkiming kaangux̂ ukuux̂tan iistakan** Ea 1983 wishing them farewell, *lit.* telling them to find health after [leaving] me; **kaanguunul(u)x uĝasix** Ea 1983 to cure oneself (one's sickness)
kaangux̂six̂ta-lakan En 1948 *vi.neg.* to be sickly all the time + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**
kaanguna-lix En 1935-6 *vi.* to be such that one feels good: **kaangunaqalikux̂** we begin to feel better (i.e. not cold); **slax̂ naanulix ixsanaa kaangunakux̂** the wind turned west and abated to the better + **-na**$_2$-
kaanguni-lix E 1870- *vr.* to be pleased, become joyful (J 3:61, 17:10); to take heart (Acts 27:36); E 1909 *vt.* to make content, glad, pleased ◦ **asix ting kaangun(i)kuning** Ea 1983 I am pleased, I like being with them + **-ni-**
kaanguusa-lix Ean 1950- *vt.* to be pleased with, to like (**ting** me) (Ea *same as* **ix̂am(a)naasa-lix**) ◦ **kaanguusaaqaan** En 1950 you're welcome, *lit.* be pleased with it + **-usa-**
kaanguusi-x̂ En 1952 *n.* health condition: **kaanguusiin alqutakux̂** how is your health condition, how do you feel? + **-usi-**
kaangut-, kaangusix E 1870- *vt.* to make healthy, to cure (Matthew 4:23, 1838 **uĝa-t**- -); E 1909, A 1952- *vr.* to recover, become healthy + **-t-**
kaanguta-lix E 1870, A 1909 *vr.* to take heart, be of good cheer (Acts 27:22, 25; J 78:161) + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

kanguchx̂i-x̂ E 1834 (q- -chx-), **kahnguchx̂i-x̂** En 1948, **kahngux̂chxi-x̂** E 1909 (qanguxchxix̂), En 1950 (*unknown* Ebkn 1982-) *n.* birchbark (*cf.* **sitigna-x̂**)

kangula-lix *see* **ula-lix**

kapitaana-x̂ E 1936-, A 1973- *n.* captain, skipper
[[*from Russian* **kapitán** captain]]

kapuusta-x̂ Ea 1952 *n.* cabbage
[[*from Russian* **kapústa** cabbage]]

karandaasa-x̂ *see* **kalandaasa-x̂**

karmaana-x̂ *see* **kalmaana-x̂**

karniisa-m struusaa En 1950 *n.* rabbet plane
[[*from Russian* **karníz** cornice, ledge, **struzh** plane]]

karsiita-x̂ En 1950 *n.* corset
[[*from Russian* **korsét** corset]]

kaarta-x̂ 1. E 1805-, A 1977 *n.* chart; **tana(m)-kaartaa** Ea 1983 map (rather than chart)
2. **kaarta-n** E 1909-, **-s** A 1973- *n.pl.* playing cards; **kaarta-lix** E 1935-, A 1973- *vi.* to play cards
[[*from Russian* **kárta** map; playing card]]

kartiinka-x̂ *see* **kaltiinka-x̂**

kartuufila-x̂ *see* **kaltuumila-x̂**

Kaasa[-]x̂ A 1952 *name of a bay (with an island outside it) at the east end of Sanak Island*; †**Kasix** E Sanak 1791 *village*

kaasa-x̂ A 1840 *n.* porridge
[[*from Russian* **kásha** porridge]]

kasachuuka-x̂ Eun 1984 *n.* Russian dance, modern dance ("jitterbug or something"); **kasachuuka-lix** *vi.* to dance, to go twisting to the sound of accordion (*differently from traditional dancing,* **ax̂a-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **kazachók** Cossack dance]]

kasaax-s A 1952- (*unknown* En 1982) *vt.* to tie together by the tails for drying (**atxida-s** codfish, split)
[[PEA ***katə**- -; CAY NSU **kacete**- to gather; CAY **kassuute**- to marry, to wed; AI **katit**- to gather, to assemble; GRI *also* to get married; AI **katitit**- to get married; to marry, *also* GRI]]

kasaagasi-s A 1952- *n.pl.* means (rope or grass) for so tying + -**asi**- (-**usi**-)

kasaxsi-x̂ Ea 1983 (*unknown* En 1984) *n.* young sea lion bull, bachelor (three years old)

Kazaka-x̂ E 1805-26, **Kasaka-x̂** E 1834-, A 1950- *n.* Russian (*cf.* **Saligu-ĝi-x̂**); **Kazakam tunuu** E 1826, **Kasakam tunuu** the Russian language; **Kasakam taangaa** A 1952- vodka, *lit.* Russian water; **Kasak(am)qigaadii** Ea 1952- the northeast (direction), *lit.* the Russian north (*see* **qiga-adi**-)
[[*from Russian* **kazák** Cossack]]

kasa[a]ma-x̂ E 1909 *n.* big hut built by Russians; **kazaarma-x̂** Au 1952 house
[[*from Russian* **kazárma** barracks]]

kasami-x̂ *see* **kasima-x̂**

kaasxi-x̂ E 1909, A 1840, 1973, **kasxi-x̂** En 1982 (*unknown* 1984), **kaxsi-x̂** *or* **kaaxsi-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* post for the squeezers (**kix-chx̂i-x**) of sewing stand (Jochelson 1925:88, Fig. 28); sewing stand (J 49:28), weaving stand (A 1973: board standing, basket tied to it) (*cf.* **kaayakda-x̂**; Au **chiyusi-x̂** *under* **chit**-)
[[AAY **kas'iq** sewing stand *from Aleut*]]

kaasxiida-x̂ Ea 1952, **kaasxida-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* stand for sewing clamp (1952); tail of seal, **isuĝ(im) kaasxidaa** 1983; coccyx (1983 *also human*) + -**aada**-

kaasx̂u-s A 1977 *n.pl.* small waves washed on the beach by a breeze; **kaasx̂u-l** 1952- *vi.* to be such waves; **kaasqu**- Am 1963 (kasku-) to be surf, breakers (*cf.* **hanax̂-six**)

Kaasi[-]x̂ E 1791 (Kazhik) *name of village*, Ea 1983 *name of lake with salmon creek* (Krenitzin I. 31)

kasiiga-x̂ En 1983 *n.* cheesecloth
[[*cf. Russian* **kashík** kind of ladle full of holes or plaited of twigs for ladling out of caldron]]

kasiiĝu-x̂ E 1791-1909, Eb 1984, **qasiiĝu-x̂** Ea 1952-, Eu 1984, Ep 1941, **qasiiku-x̂** Eu 1984, En 1948-78, **kasiiqu-x̂** Ekn 1948-, **kasuqi-x̂** A 1840-, **kasuuĝi-x̂** Au 1949 (1909 **q**-) *n.* black chiton, *Katharina tunicata*
[[*probably derived from* **kasu-lix**]]

kasiiĝusiiilux̂ E 1909 *n.* place for gathering chitons (J 65:10) + -**si-aluĝ**-

kasima-x̂ E 1834-1909, Eap 1978-, **kasami-x̂** E 1805-34, En 1978, A 1950-, Ab 1963, **kasam** A 1840 *n.* common eider, *Somateria mollissima* (*perhaps also* spectacled eider, *Somateria fischeri)* (*cf.* **saaku-x̂**); **Kasami(m)-chuguu** A 1840- "Eider Sand", *name of bays* (Atka 256, camping bay, 1840 summer place; 642); **kavsax** Au 1909 (Jochelson 1925:131 qábsax̂), **kavsagi-x̂** Au 1936-52 male of common eider (*cf.* **chaayusu-x̂**)
[[*perhaps* **kasa-mi**- from PEA ***katə**-, *cf.* **kasaax-s**, *with reference to flocking*]]

kasna-x̂ Ean 1983, **kazna-x̂** Ep 1983, A 1952- *n.* government, regime (N.M. 2:28); Ea policeman; **kaznam saa** A 1978 the national bird (the eagle)
[[*from Russian* **kazná** the State]]

kaazna-x̂ *see* **kaanisa-x̂**

kasu-lix E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909, Ab 1931 *vt.* to find, hit upon (especially something drifted ashore, *e.g.* dead whale, seal, J 43:25, 35; 61:2; also something found inland, *cf.* J 82:3, 8); **Kasu-x̂** Eb 1984 *man's nickname* ◻ **Aalikax̂ isux̂ asx̂atxaan kasukux̂** En 1935 Alex found (drifted ashore) the seal he had killed; **qayam kangagaan baankix̂ kasukux̂** A 1973 he found a tin can on top of the hill

kasula-lix 1. E 1909 *vt.* to find many things
2. E 1909- *vi.* to run aground, to hit a rock in the water (of baidarka, J 85:31; of ship); **kasula-x̂** En 1948, A 1840- *n.* submarine rock, shoal, reef (*cf.* **chax̂sxi-x̂**) + -**la**-

kasuqi-x̂ *see* **kasiiĝu-x̂**

kasut- A 1860 (*unknown* 1971-) *vt.*: **anĝim maĝaqaganulax kasutzakuu** an evil spirit keeps (-**za**-) grabbing him (Luke 9:39, E **sux̂tadakuu**) + -**t**-

kata-lix *vt.* 1. Ean 1982-3, A 1950- to knead (dough)
2. A, Ab 1963 to touch (E **hadĝa-lix**, A 1838-60 **hadax̂-six**) ◻ **kataaĝnaan** A 1952 don't touch it! **hamang al kalul aaĝakuq, anax̂ kataadahlinaĝulaq** A 1973 there I shot but did not even (-**aada-hli**-) touch (i.e. hit) any
[[*from Russian* **katá-t'** to knead]]

katamixta-l A 1909-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to touch several items (*e.g.* J 77:74) (Au **qagnaqu-l**) ◻ **katamixtamalakaniitxichix** A 1973 you don't start touching it again! (said to children). + -**mig-(x̂)ta**-

kataasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to touch with: **ataqan atx̂uudahlichi ngiin kataasaatudalakax̂chi** you never want (-**aatu**-) to touch them (the burdens) even with one of your fingers (Luke 11:46, E **hadĝa**- -) + -**usa**-

katax-six E 1832-, *vt.* to beat (as with the fist), strike (*e.g.* Matthew 21:35, 23:34, Luke 20:11, A **cha-mix-six**) ◻ **txidix katagikux** En 1982 they beat each other (fight)

kataliitka-x̂ En 1935 *n.* cutlet (*cf.* **kakliitka-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kotlétka** cutlet]]

kataaya-lix En 1948- *vi.* to slide (on something slippery: ice, floor etc.); to skate (on ice)
[[*from Russian* **katáy-etsya** goes skating]]

katxi-x̂ E 1805-78 (*unknown* Eap 1941-), A 1840, 1973 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* flea; A 1973 "small bug that hops, attracted by fish or meat left uncovered"

katxi-x̂ *see* **kadxi-x̂**

Katiriinam Tanaa A 1952 "Catherine's Island" (Atka 291, where a woman by that name once had to stay until somebody picked her up)

katmi-lix E 1909-, A 1950-, **kavti-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to stretch (fox skin with stretcher, *e.g.* J 80:8; sealskin with pegs on the ground)

katmusi-x E 1909, A 1952 *n.du.*, **-x̂** E 1952, A 1952 (1840 *pl.* **-s**) *n.* stretcher; **aaykaaĝum katmusii** En 1952 (1909-**kix**), **uuquchiingim katmucha** A 1840 *sg.*, **uuquchiingim katmusikix** A 1952 *du.* fox stretcher; **chuqam katmucha** A 1840 [sea lion] gullet stretcher; **uliigim katmusii** En 1952, Ab 1931 shoe stretcher; **katmusim changadusii** E 1909 bone shovel for putting a boot stretcher into footgear for drying after sewing (Jochelson 1925:88, Fig. 17; Au †**kiltásim**, p. 130 †**kibtásim** *perhaps for* **kavtusi-m**) + **-usi-**

katmi-: **aalum katmimixtaqaa** E 1870 the waves beat it, tossed it (ship, Matthew 14:24) (*cf.* **imduux-six**) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

katmux-six En 1948- *vi.* to be brittle, to break easily (*cf.* **sixsa-tikda-lix**, A **kmatikda-l**); **katmuglakan** *vi.neg.* to be springy, tough (*cf.* **yaadu-lix**, A **daayu-l**)
[[*cf.* **katmi**$_2$**-**]]

katmugdiga-lix En 1982, **katmigdiga-l** A 1973 *vi.* to break easily (A as of dried grass for basket, same as **sixsa-zu-l**) + **-diga-**

katux-six Epn 1941-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Abm 1963 *vt.* to shake (*e.g.* dust from feet, A Mark 6:11, Luke 9:5, E **kamag-da-**); E *vr.* to shake oneself (as of dog); to flap in wind (*cf.* **kahmax-six**); to flap with the wings, to flutter (as of puffin, *cf.* **aĝla-lix**) ▫ **qiigas slaĝum katugikungis (slaĝux̂ qiigas katugikux̂)** A 1973 the grass is shaken by the storm; **lastakin katugikux̂** Ep 1941 (the fur seal) is shaking his flippers, is fawning himself; **chx̂uĝin sadaadan txidin katugikun** En 1978 the wash is flapping on the clothesline outside
[[*cf.* CI, GRI **katuk-** to beat (the drum)]]

katugaĝi- A 1860 *vn.* shaken together (measure, Luke 6:38, E **kamag-aĝi-**) + **-aĝi- (-ĝi-)**

katugasa-lix A 1840 (**-ala-** *vp.*) *vt.* to bank, slap (**ngaan** it) with (**anax** club) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

kavani-l Au 1950 *vt.* to wink (**yakin** his eyes) (A **singli-mix-s**)
[[*perhaps through* ***kamga-** *from* **kahmag-** + **-ni-**]]

kavayax̂ En 1950 (*unknown* Ebpn 1982-4), **qavayax̂** Au 1950 (at En) *n.* deep sea fish like codfish with soft black slippery skin, lingcod; **qaĝayax̂** Ek 1982 "looks like a codfish" (*uncertain information*)

kavkaana-x̂ *see* **kamkaana-x̂**

kavlaaka-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* cup
[[*perhaps from Russian* **kaplák** cap; cover, case]]

kavsax, kavsagi-x̂ *see* **kasima-x̂**

kavti-l *see* **katmi-lix** *and* **kuvti-lix**

kay *see* **kayux**

kahya-x̂ A 1952- *n.* whale figure, hanging in a string, thrown at with play darts (**ahyaaku-s**) (E **kaamsuuda-x̂**)

kayag- -
[[AAY **kayag-nar-** to be difficult; **kayag-yug-** to balk at doing something; *perhaps from Aleut*]]

kayagna-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Abm 1963 *vi.* to be heavy (*cf.* **igna-tu-lix**); **kayagna-lakan** E 1825-, A 1950- *vi.neg.* to be light, easy; **kayagna-x̂** E 1834-, A 1840-, Abm 1963 *vn.* something heavy; weight, heaviness; E 1909 *du.* heavy harpoon (*same as* **aga-lĝi-x̂**); A 1860 *pl.* something bad, bad condition (Mark 5:26, John 5:14); **Kayagna-x̂** A 1950- *name of massive point* (Atka 273) ▫ **suĝaa kayagnalakan** A 1950 it is easy to carry + **-na**$_2$**-**

kaayagnaada-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to be a little bit heavy; *neg.* to be light, Ep 1983 very light + **-na**$_2$**-aada-**

kayagnaata-lix E 1909 *vt.* to have the weight of, to be as heavy as ▫ **isux̂ angaĝix̂ kayagnaatakux̂** the seal has the weight of a man; **isuĝim angaĝix̂ kayagnaataa** a seal as heavy as a man + **-na**$_2$**-aat-(x̂)ta-**

kayagni-lix A 1840 *vt.* to burden + **-ni-**

kayaxsi-lix E 1909- *vi.* to carry a heavy load + **-(x̂)si-**

kayaxta-lix E 1909-, A 1987 *vt.* to find heavy, *neg.* light ▫ **aĝung kayaxtakuqing** En 1982 I find my pack heavy, the pack I am carrying is heavy (for me); **aman isux̂ qugax̂ asix txin sux̂takuun, kayaxtalakax̂ ukux̂taqalinax̂** En 1910 he saw that when the seal grappled with the demon, the demon was light (for him, J 48:57); **haĝung kayaxtaagamaxsikuq** A 1987 the pack is too (**-iigamaxsi-**) heavy for me + **-(x̂)ta-**

káayaĝula-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *vp.* to be shown, proved + **-ula-**

kaayakda-x̂ En 1950- *n.* sewing stand, wooden stand for basket making (old-timers used to put it in the ground) (*cf.* **kaasxi-x̂**) + **-kda-**

kaya[a]sa-lix E 1834 (*unknown* Eapn 1982-3) *vt.* to overcome, overpower [*perhaps for* **kayu-usa-lix**]

kayma-lix E 1909 (also **kadma-lix**), **kayhma-lix** Eun 1982-4 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *vi.* to nod, fall forward or to the side (of head, as when sleepy); Eu swing, shuffle, fidget (of foot) (*cf.* **agdu-lix**, **kanizĝuuza-l**)

kayhmachx̂i-lix Eun 1982-4 *vt.* to nod (**kamgiin** his head) to the side; to swing, fidget (**kitaan** his foot) + **-chx̂i-**

kaymaasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to nod (**kamgiin ngaan** his head to him) + **-usa-**

kayu-x̂ E 1791-, A 1838-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* muscle (any); strength, power; rootlet ○ **tula(m) kayuu** A 1952 biceps; **kuyu(m) kayung** Au 1952 muscles of the leg; **umsum kayuu** A 1948 frenulum of tongue, **hatim kayungis** frenula of lips; **kayudix taĝalix** En 1978 to wrestle, *lit.* to try each other's muscles, strength; **Aguuĝum kayungin** E 1870, **kayuu** A 1860 God's power (Mark 12:24); **tana(m) kayuu** E 1791 creeping willow; A 1948- stringy grass root (hard to dig out); Au 1952 silk line of basket; **usxim kayungis** A 1977 branching roots of tree (willow); **Kayuu** E Unimak 1791 (kaiyu) His Strength, *name of boy* (at I 86); **Kayutxin** E Morzhovoi 1791 His Own Muscles, *name of tributary man* (at I 64b); **Kayungin Suqax̂** E Sanak 1791 (kayugin sokax) His Strength Was Taken, *name of boy*; **Kayuun Uĝanax̂** Eu 1791 Cured (?) His Strength, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 122b)

[[AY **kayu-**, CSY **kayu-** - to be strong; NSY **kayooq** muscle, AI W **kayua**, K **kayuaq**, CI, GRI **katsuaq** biceps]]

kayuuĝ- *see separate entry*

kayuĝa-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be used for strengthening: **yaagax̂ ulam-ngaan kayuĝakux̂** log[s] are used for strengthening the house, the house is strengthened by log[s] (*cf.* J 56:25) + **-ĝa-**

kayuĝi-lix E 1909, A 1791 *vi.* to have strength; **kayuĝi-x̂** E1791, A 1791, Ab 1963 *vn.* having strength; **kayuĝi-lakan** E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.neg.* to be weak; **kayuĝi-ĝ-ulux** E 1834-, **-ulax** A 1791-, Abm *vn.neg.* weak (A also of tea; A Mark 14:38 of flesh, E **nanaĝida-x̂**) ○ **Kayuĝinax̂** A 1791 Was (*or* Being) Strong, *name of elderly man* (at Kanaga 905); **Alitxuu Kayuĝix̂** Ea 1791 His Army Is Strong, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 44); **Iqyaa Kayuĝix̂** E Morzhovoi 1791 His Baidarka Is Strong, *name of tributary man* (at I 64b), A 1791 *name of chief* (at Chugul 712) + **-ĝi-**

kayuĝiqada-lix E 1832-, A 1838-, **kayuĝiqaya-l** Am 1982 *vi.* to become weak; to get tired (*e.g.* from walking); Ea 1983 to be slack (**anu-x̂** the tide); **kayuĝiqada-x̂** *vn.* tired; tiredness, fatigue + **-ĝi-qada-**

kayuĝiqadax̂ta-x̂ E 1834-70, A 1860 (+ **-na-**) *vn.* weakened, paralyzed (*e.g.* E Mark 2:3, A **txin ingiĝasa-ĝ-ulax**) + **-ĝi-qada-x̂ta-**

kayuĝiisaqada-lix En 1936 *vt.* to become weak from (**qaatux̂** hunger) + **-ĝi-usa-qada-**

Kayuĝiisayuka-x̂ A 1791 *vn.* Strong With (it?) For A Long Time, *name of tributary man* (at Tanaga 953) + **-ĝi-usa-yuka-**

kayux̂ta-lix E 1826-34 *vt.* to have [as] strength: **kayux̂tananing sanan maasakin** 1833 pref.3 doing to it as much as I have strength for, doing my utmost + **-x̂ta-**

kayula-x̂ E 1909 *n.* worker (in the Russian Company); En 1950 second game in the **kakaanga-x̂** game, contest (same as **amx̂i-x̂**) + **-la-**

kayulax̂si-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* weakness + **-lax̂si-**

kayuulgi-x̂, *pl.* **-s** A 1984 *n.* stringy roots (of grass) + **-Vlgi-**

kayulĝi-lix E 1909 *vt.* to give strength to, strengthen (**ulax̂** house); **Yaagax̂-Kayulĝinax̂** Log-Strengthener (man in story, J 85:35) + **-lĝi-**

kayulĝiisa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to strengthen (**ngaan** it, house) with (**yaagax̂** logs) + **-lĝi-usa-**

kayulix̂ta-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* weak + **-li-x̂ta-**

kayulimaĝala-lix E 1839 *vp.* to be treated with violence, to be done violence to (Cat. 35) + **-limaĝala-** (**-ula-**)

kayulina-x̂ A 1838-40 *vn.* heavy burden (*e.g.* Matthew 23:4, E **haĝun kayagnangin**), *lit.* what removes strength; **Tayaĝux̂-Kayulinax̂** E 1840 (Zap. 2:282), 1909 Man-Weakener (i.e. strong man, J 50:1); **Tayaĝun Kayulinax̂** Eu 1791 (tayagun kayulinax, kayulyakax) Men Weakener, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 52); **Algax̂ Kayulinax̂** E 1840 Animal-Weakener, Eu 1791 *name of tributary man* (algax kayuninax, at Unalaska 52) *and boy* (at Unalaska 48), **Alitxux̂ Kayulinax̂** E 1840 Army-Weakener (prebaptismal names, Zap. 2:70) + **-li-na**$_1$**-**

kayumix-six A 1860- *vi.* to use force (Luke 16:16, E **qayuqi-x̂ta-**) + **-mig-**

kayumixta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* fighter, warrior + **-mig-(x̂)ta**$_3$**-**

kayuusa-: igiim kayuusakux̂ E 1909 "made strength for himself" (*Russian* sebe silu sdelal); **anux̂ kayuusukux̂** Ea 1983 "tide is stronger" (*uncertain data*) + **-usa-**

kayusi- *perhaps in* **Tanagan-ngaan Kayusinax̂** Ea 1791 (tanagan gan kayuzinax) Got Strength For His Place (?), *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 96) + **-si-**

kayutu-lix E 1780-, A 1780-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to be strong (of person, wind, tea, etc.); **kayutu-x̂** *vn.* strong, mighty (*e.g.* Luke 1:52); **kayutu-lakan** A 1952 *vi.neg.* to be weak ○ **anu(m) kayutuu** A 1952 strong current; **kayutul sayukuu** A 1973 he pulls it hard (with strength), **slaĝux̂ kayutul humsikux̂** the wind is blowing hard + **-tu-**

kayutut-, kayutusix A 1860- *vr.* to become stronger (of person, wind) ○ **achunaa huzugaan txin kayututnax̂** 1952 the wind became stronger and stronger + **-tu-t-**

kayutudusa-lix E 1909 /*vrt.*/ to become stronger by (something) + **-tu-t-usa-**

kayu-lix E 1909 *vi.* to have the hopeful expectation of somebody coming

[[*cf.* AI **kayumik-** to be pleasing (of food); to be palatable; to be fast; GRI to be ready, willing; CI **kayusi**- to persevere; *if not from* **kayu**$_1$-]]

kayuula-lix En 1936, A 1840 *vp.* to be hopefully expected, waited for, to be hoped for ▫ **sunax̂ kayuulakum waaĝalilakan** En we are waiting for the ship (to bring us back) but it has not yet arrived; **Ulagan Silan Kayuulaqax̂** E Morzhovoi 1791 (ulyagan sylan kayulyakax) Waited For To His House, *name of boy* (at I 64b) + **-ula-**

kayuusa-lix E 1909, A 1973- *vt.* to wait anxiously for (E **laan** his son); to hope, set hopes on (*cf.* **un'gi-x̂ta-**, **-ta-**) ▫ **haqaax̂tax̂ kayuusakung ukuĝalakan** A 1984 I hoped that he would come but he has not shown up + **-usa-**

kayuusi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* hope + **-usi-**

kayux E 1778- (A 1840), **kayix** A 1780-1952, Ab 1892, **kay** A 1950-, **kayu** Au 1909, **kay** 1909-52 also, too, (not) either (*cf.* **-ma-**); further; (but) still; E and also, and (*cf.* **amayux**; A, Au **ama**); Au again (E **tataam**) ▫ **Kayux ayagan tayaĝux̂tadanax̂ ax̂takux̂** En 1910 He also made the women do the men's work (J 59:20); **Amangun kayux Mr. Applegate anax̂** Eu 1910 Mr. A. was there too (J 39:49); **Kay txidix alitxuusal liisnaqadanas ax̂takus** A 1952 Also, they did not fight with each other so much any more (N.M. 3:102); **Kayux qignax̂ anix̂talakan txichi quyunan** En 1909 They went to bed without lighting a light either (J 55:8); **Ting kayux agiitaakingin maayuqaning** Eu 1909 I also prepared to go with them (J 40:17); **qaatkuqing kayux** Eu 1984 I'm hungry too (A **qaatumakuq**); **Kayux anuxtaasakan** Ea 1910 Thinking further about it (J 20:14); **yaxtahlikung kay hagumaasahlikung** A 1952 I love him but still do so to him (scold him, a boy); **ayangix̂ aqalix kayux slax̂ agnaax̂six** Eu 1909 a fog came and the wind was increasing (J 40:29); **angalix̂ kayux amax** Eu 1909 day and night (J 40:79; A **ama**, N.M. 3:99); **ataqa ilgim-hyaagaa ama kayu chagax̂** Au 1909 one larch log and also a red cedar (J 81:4); **Kay naa tunuluqax̂** Au 1909 Again it was said to her (J 87:17, translated from E **tataam**)

kayiiĝuta-lix A 1860 (*vi.*) again (*e.g.* Mark 2:1, 13, E **tataam**) + **-iiĝuta-**

kayuxta-x̂ E 1791-, A 1909-, Au 1952, Ab 1931 *n.* sinker (for fishline *etc.*); weight; **chamchxim kayuxtaa** En 1950 handline sinker; **kudmachim kayuxtangin** Eu 1984 net sinkers (*also* **svinichangin**); **anuĝdam kayuxtaa** En 1950 bola's weight; **kamchadam kayuxtaa** A 1952 weight of fox trap (*see* **kamchada-x̂**); **Kayuxta-x̂** A 1952 *name of low point* (Adak 840)

kayuxtax̂si-l Au 1909 *vi.* to gather (*lit.* make) net sinkers (J 83:2) + **-x̂si-**

kayuxtasi-lix E 1909 *vi.* to gather net sinkers + **-si-**

kayuuĝ- - E, **kayuĝ-** - A
[[*perhaps derived from* **kayu**$_1$**-x̂**]]

kayuuĝ(a)la-lix E 1870, En 1984 *vp.* to be worked on hard (1984 "have a hard time getting it"), to be handled with (taken by) force (Matthew 11:12) + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

kayuuĝasa-lix E 1909- *vr.* to work hard, have a hard time (doing something); Ep 1941 *vrt.* to have a hard time with; **kayuĝasa-l** A 1982 *vt.* to do with difficulty ▫ **tugumaĝim ilaan iklax̂ kayaxtaan aĝulix txin kayuuĝasalix** En 1936 he had a hard time packing his heavy load of wood from the beach; **Kasakan amakun chngatum igluqangin imchi kayuuĝasalix awaasanangin ukux̂taamchi** Ep 1941 seeing that the Russians were working hard on those sea otter pelts; **kayuĝasal makuu** A 1982 he did it with difficulty; **Uĝaluun Kayuuĝasanax̂** Ea 1791 (ugalyun kayuga sanok) Worked Hard With His Spear (?), *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 23); **Kayuĝasanax̂** A 1791 (kayugasanok) Worked Hard, *name of tributary man* (at Adak 865) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

kayuuĝusax̂ta-lix E 1839 *vt.* to urge, encourage (*Russian* obodryat'): **Iudíyin kamgam-ulaa aguux̂tan kyax̂talix kayuuĝusax̂tanan** (the prophets) prompted and encouraged the Jews to build the temple (Hist. 54, A **má-akanix̂tanan**) + **-usa-x̂ta-**

kayuuĝna-lix E 1832-, **kayuĝna-l** A 1950- *vi.* to be hard (demanding hard work), to be difficult (E Matthew 19:24, Mark 10:23, A 1838-60 **ayqina-**) ▫ **sakakun kikagnan, sitxin qusangin agaqangin kayuuĝnadakun** E 1909 it is hard to pass over the filth and excrements down there (for the moon, J 15:53); **Kukax̂ Kayuuĝnax̂** Eu 1791 (kokax kayugnak) Grandmother Is Hard (?), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 130) + **-na**$_2$-

kayuuĝni-lix Ea 1983 *vr.* to get tired (= **txin asx̂a-ni-lix**); **Tayaĝun Kayuuĝninax̂** Eu 1791 Exhausted (*or* Exhausting) Men, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 86) + **-ni-**

kayuĝnix̂ta-l A 1952- *vr.* to strive hard: **awal txin kayuĝnix̂tal** he works hard (**txin asx̂anix̂tazax̂**) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

kayuuĝnix̂taala-lix E 1832-38 (A 1840) *vp.* to be handled with (taken by) force (Matthew 11:12, 1870 **kayuuĝla-lix**) + **-ni-x̂ta-ula-**

kayuuĝnix̂taasa-lix E 1838- *vrt.* to treat with (take by) force (Matthew 11:12); to have a hard time with (force oneself to make it) ▫ **nung kayuuĝnix̂taasakan akaaĝakung** En 1984 I had a hard time getting up there (a ladder) + **-ni-x̂ta-usa-**

kayuuta-x̂ A 1840 *n.* cabin (*also* **ukaaĝix̂ ulaa**)
[[*from Russian* **kayúta** cabin]]

kda-x̂ E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1881-1963, **kya-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.* ice; E 1878- icicle; **kda-lix** E 1936-, A 1952- *vr.* to be covered with ice, to freeze (as of lake) ▫ **tanagan kdaa hulmakux̂** A 1952 the ice on the ground is melting; **kdan ulam daĝan inghlikun** En 1978 the icicles are hanging on the house; **uda(m)-naga txin kdal** A 1952 the interior of the bay is freezing

kdaada-x̂ E 1832-8 *n.* crystal, glass (Matthew 26:7 alabaster) (*cf.* **stikla-x̂**); A 1840 small bottle, vial + **-aada-**

kdaadux-six Ekn 1948- *vi.* to be a little frost on the ground + *-V**dug-**

kdaĝi-lix En 1948, A 1952- *vi.* to be covered by ice, to be frozen (of lake *etc.*, of ground) + **-ĝi-**

kdax̂ta-lix En 1948 [*vr.*] to be frozen + **-x̂ta-**

kdaala-l A 1973 *vp.* to be frozen in (as of ship): **hamang chiĝanam nagan kay tingin kdaalaaĝutakus mal** because we were in turn also frozen in in that river + **-ula-**

Kdatxi-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of island* (Adak 837) + ***-txi-**

kdax̂ E 1840 (kdaq) *n.* small black bird representing hidden killed child (Zap. 2:141, note) (*perhaps for* **kdiix**)

kdang E 1840-1950, A 1840, **kdangi-x̂** En 1948-, A 1952 *n.* kind of dolphin (larger than **alaada-x̂**, has white spots, stays out in the ocean), *probably* Dall porpoise, *Phocoenoides dalli* ▫ **kdangix̂ sunam kadan ayx̂akux̂** En 1978 the dolphin is swimming in front of the ship

kdiix E 1909, En 1950-, **kdiigi-x̂** E 1840, Ep 1941, *pl.* **kdiigin** E 1834- *n.* whiskered auklet, *Aethia pygmaea* (*cf.* **kniix**, A **tuhmu-x̂**) ▫ **kdiix, inaqaam asaan ix̂tadax̂ awa, amgaan agacha tunukux̂** En 1983 the kdiix says its own name (goes kdi-kdi-kdi-kdik), sounds mostly by night

Kicha-x̂ En 1949- *name of beach* (Umnak 87, "tide way out, it's all dry"); **Kicham anii** 1982 the lake of K. (89), **Kicham ungluu** 1976- the pinnacle of K. (88)
[[*cf.* **kit-**, **kisix**]]

kiichxi-lix E 1870- *vt.* to braid with three strands (hair, rope); to braid the hair of (Ea 1909 **kamga**, **kamgii** her head, J 11:10, 20:14) (A **qagada-lix**); **kiichxi-x̂** E 1909- *n.* braid (A **qagada-x̂**), Eb 1984 bun (*cf.* **takax̂, tukdux**); rope braided of three strands (of grass) (Au **qivtayax̂**); **Kiichxix̂ Kangax̂tax̂** Eu 1976- *name of high hill, lit.* having a rope on top (Unalaska 27; according to the tradition the chiefs of the place kept a rope, braided of grass or woman's hair, on this hill and down to Beaver Inlet, long enough to stretch across the inlet, in order to keep whales or other sea mammals inside, nothing being able to pass under it - "a superstitious thing")
[[*from Russian* **kíchka** married woman's headdress]]

kiichxaĝi-, **qiigam kiichxaĝingin** E 1941- *vp.n.* braided grass + **-aĝi- (-ĝi-)**

kichig- -

kichigna-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vi.* to itch (of body part, *e.g.* J 24:5 ff.) + **-na**$_2$**-**

kiichignaada-lix E 1909- *vi.* to itch (J 24:2 **qisigan qala** the bottom of his palm); Eu 1984 to tickle (**chuqang** my throat); **kiichignaada-x̂** A 1840 (*possibly* E) *vn.* itching + **-na**$_2$**-aada-**

kichixsi-lix E 1978-, A 1973-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be itchy (of person) ▫ **kichixsil ting qihmayaaĝikuq** A 1978 I am itchy and scratch myself + -(**x̂**)**si-**

kichikichi-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* ten thousand
[[*perhaps an echo of Russian* **désyat' týsyach**]]

kidgu-lix E 1804- *vt.* to wipe (dishes *etc.*) (A **angada-lix**) ▫ **kitakin kidguda!** En 1978 wipe your feet!

kidguusa-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to wipe (**ngaan** it) with + **-usa-**

kidguusi-x̂ E 1805- *n.* towel (A **angadaasi-x̂**); **sagiquudam kidguusii** En 1950 face towel, **chahmam kidguusii** dish towel + **-usi-**

kidmalgi-x̂ Ab 1936 (-kh, *from Stejneger*), 1892 †**kidmalix** (*unknown* A 1971, En 1982) *n.* ruddy turnstone, *Arenaria interpres*

kidnga-x̂ E 1805- (A 1840), **kingda-x̂** A 1950-, Ab 1931–82, **kigya-x̂** Au 1909, Am 1963 *n.* crowberry bush, *Empetrum nigrum*; berry patch; moss, soft grass; En 1984 *pl.* bottom layer of barabara roof; **kidngam qaayuu** E 1805-, **kingdam aangsuu** A 1973 crowberry; **itx̂aygim kidngaa** Ep 1941, En 1984 reindeer moss, *Cladonia (probably translated from English)*; **kigyam aliĝa** Au 1909 reindeer moss, *lit.* male crowberry bush or patch
[[*cf.* CAY **kitngik**, CSY **kiitmik**, AI **kimmiŋñaq**, CI **kingminaq**, GRI **kimmernaq** lowbush cranberry, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*]]

Kingdax̂sxan En 1909- *name of island* (Umnak 36); **Kingdax̂sxa** A 1840- *name of island* (Atka 304), *of cape* (Atka 627) + **-x̂sx-a**, *rel.* **-an**

kidu-lix En 1909, A 1838-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to help (E **ilaaĝu-lix**, *cf.* **sismi-lix**); **kidu-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vn.* help ▫ **angaĝinas txidix kidul Atx̂am anaĝingis sunam ilagaan igulaqalizas** A 1973 the people begin to help each other unloading the stuff for Atka from the ship; **kidux̂ alamasukux** A 1973 perhaps they need help
[[*perhaps cognate of* Y, I **kiu-** to answer]]

kidux̂ta-l A 1973 *vt.* to help ▫ **hagumatal txidix as angaĝil txidix kidux̂tal waan tanĝikucham kugan angaĝizas** so they live together and help each other making a living on this little island + **-x̂ta-**

kiduna-x̂ En 1909-, A 1840, Ab 1963 *n.* helper (E **ilaaĝuna-x̂**); En 1909 tool (*Russian* stanok) used by women at sewing + **-na**$_1$**-**

kiduusa-lix A 1837-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to help (**ngaan** him) with (E **ilaaĝuusa-lix**) ▫ **ngus kiduusanat qaĝaasakuq** A 1952 I thank you for helping me, *lit.* for what you helped me with + **-usa-**

kiduusi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* help + **-usi-**

kidux-six A 1838-, Ab 1931, **kiyuga-** Am 1982 *vi.* to sink (E **kim-six**) ▫ **sunax̂ kidugnax̂** 1978 the ship sank
[[*perhaps* ***kit-dug-**, *cf.* **kit-**, **kisix**]]

kidugni-l A 1936-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to make sink + **-ni-**

kiduxta-l A 1952- *vi.* to be sunk ▫ **sakang kiduxtakux̂ saka** it is sunk down there + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

kiduxtux̂-six A 1860- *vi.* to sink in great number (Mark 5:13, Luke 8:33, E **kim-**) + **-tuĝ-**

kix-six E 1909-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931 *vt.* to bite ○ **saaglax̂/sabaakax̂ ting kigikux̂** E/Au 1909, A 1978 the dog bit me
[[AY **kegge-**, I **kii-** to bite]]

kigaluĝ-a Ea 1983 *n.* its (drill's) mouthpiece (made of wood) + -**aluĝ-**

kixchx̂i-x E 1909 (kixčgix, kičxix), Ean 1948- *n.du.* squeezer of sewing stand, sewing-clamp (like a clothespin) + -**chx̂i-**

kixchx̂usi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* vise + -**chx̂(i)-usi-**

kiglux̂-six E 1805-, A 1850-, Ab 1931, **kixlux̂-six** En 1978 *vt.* to chew on (*e.g.* bone, as of dog); to chew through, to bite off (J 9:78); A to bite (as of fly or bug) + *-**luĝ-**

kixta-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vt.* to hold in the mouth ○ **qanglaagix̂ ulux̂ kixtal igax̂takux̂** A 1978 the raven is flying with a piece of meat in his mouth; **agnang kixtaduu(ka)kuqing** Ep 1981 I'll keep my tongue from talk + -**(x̂)ta-**

kixtuĝya[-]x̂ Eu 1909 *n.* headpiece (mouthpiece) of drill (Jochelson 1925:66, Fig. 2; En **qitx̂uyax̂**, Au **um-usi-x̂**) + *-**tuĝya-**

kigusi-x̂ E 1804- *n.* tooth (*cf.* **agalu-x̂**); A 1977 pincers + -**usi-**

kigyaax-six A 1840- *vt.* to peck, to eat pecking (meat from bone) + *-**yaag-**

kiigyuux-s A 1984, Ab 1963 (kuyúxs) *vt.* to nibble + -**yuug-**

Kigalĝa E 1776 (-lga), **Kigalĝan** En 1976 Carlisle Island (one of the Islands of Four Mountains) [[*perhaps for* **Qiga-lĝa-n**]]

Kiigalux̂, *rel.* **Kiigluĝim** En 1909- Kigul Island (Umnak 33)

kiiĝuusi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1892, **qiiĝuusi-x̂** Epu 1941-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, **qiiguusi-x̂** Ebu 1984 *n.* mountain, volcano; En Mt. Vsevidov (Umnak 174, "no name"); **kiiĝuusim qignaĝii** E 1791-1941, **kiiĝuusim angiĝii** Epn 1941-8, **qiiĝuusim angaĝii** Au 1909 volcano, *lit.* mountain with fire/breath; **Kiiĝuusim Hitzaaĝuu** A 1952 The Newly Emerged Mountain (Koniuji I. 662, emerged in 1760); **Kudugna(m) qusan kiiĝuucha** A 1952 the mountain above Cape Kudugnak (Atka 343); **Kiiĝun** [*archaic absol.sg., now uninflected*] A 1840- Cape Kigun (Atka 640); **Kiiĝun Asunax̂** A 1791 (keigonasunax) Crossed Over Kiiĝun, *name of tributary man* (at Atka 634) [[**kiiĝu-usi-**, *perhaps cf.* GRI **qerrut** *pl.* pile of stones (under a rock), talus]]

Kiiĝuuchaada-x̂ A 1952 *n.* The Minor Mountain (Atka 355, opposite to 352) + -**aada-**

kiika-x̂ E 1805- (Ep 1941 *obsol.*), En 1950 (*unknown* 1984), †**kíjigix̂** [Au?] 1909 *n.* lowbush cranberry, *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* (*Russian* brusnika, *cf.* **mlusniika-x̂**); **Kiik(a)m-udaa** Eb 1984 *name of a bay northeast of Belkofski with* Nikolayski, *from where the village was moved to Belkofski* (Belkofski 39; *according to another informant a bay farther south* Belkofski 40)

kiika-x̂ E 1978, A 1978- *n.* cake (birthday cake); *new name for* Uyak Island (**Uuyax**, Atka 324) [[*from English* **cake**]]

kikagna-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vi.* to be dirty; E 1909 to have menses; **kikagna-x̂** E 1805-, A 1950-, Ab 1963 *vn.* dirty, filthy; dirt, filth; E 1878-1950 menses, menstrual discharge (Au **aya-n**, J 73:15) ○ **taangam kikagnaa** E 1909 dirty water (Au **t. qaaguu**); **chakin kikagnakux chamĝuda** A 1950 your hands are dirty, wash them!
[+ -**na**$_2$-]

kikagnaliisi-x̂ En 1936- *n.* coveralls + -**li-usi-**

kikagnaasa-lix E 1832-, A 1840-, Ab 1892 *vt.* to soil, to make dirty + -**usa-**

kikagnat-, kikagnas A 1971- *vr.* to become dirty; Ab 1931 *vt.* to make dirty + -**t-**

kiikitiknu-x̂ A 1936-52, **kiikitikna-x̂** A 1952- *n.* fork-tailed storm-petrel, *Oceanodroma furcata*; 1936 *also* Leach's storm-petrel, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (*cf.* **qiiqi-x̂**, E **qutugnuu qaxchiklux̂**)

†**kikumgídax** E 1840 *n.* kind of land bird (Zap. 1:66)

kila-lix Ep 1941- (*unknown* Ean 1982-3) *vt.* to beat, surpass (a person, as in a race or to some goal)

kiila-m ixutii En 1983 *n.* end piece of baidarka keel, *lit.* extension of keel (Ea **atiqi-**, A **ataqi-**) [[**kiila-** *from Russian* **kil'** keel]]

kilĝi-x̂, *pl.* -**n** E 1909-, -**s** A 1840-1952, **qilĝi-s** A 1948-, -**n** Au 1952 *n.* ribs: the lower transversal ribs of a baidarka (E **ulux̂tam kilĝingin**), frames of dory; **yaagam kilĝingin** E 1909 (-laĝ-) layers of tree (J 31:18)

kilĝiisa-lix A 1909 *vt.* to use as ribs (J 77:44) + -**usa-**

kilma-x̂ E 1778-1909, **kimla-x̂** A 1780-, Ab 1931–63, **kivla-x̂** Au 1909-52, Am 1963 *n.* stomach (E 1909 *only* human, *cf.* **sanĝu-x̂**); belly (*cf.* **ilida-x̂**); E 1805, A 1840 bladder (*Russian* pyzyr', *probably same as* stomach of sea lion *etc.*); *Bibl.* womb; **kimla-lix** Ep 1983 [*vt.*] to treat (person's) stomach (**kimla-x̂** *n. not used*); A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) [*vr.*] to be satisfied (*Russian* syt) [[AAY K **kilma(q)** stomach, gizzard, rumen, *from Aleut*]]

Kimlaliilux̂ A 1952 *name of bight* (Adak 819), **Kimlaliilu[ĝim]-tutucha** Blind Cove (Adak 820) + -**li-aluĝ-**

kimlalux-s A 1952- *vi.* to have diarrhea + -**lug-**

kimlaasa-lix A 1838 *vrt.* to satisfy (**imchi** yourself) with (**wan qaqax̂** this food, Pref. XII) + -**usa-**

kilmata-x̂ E 1878 *n.* third finger + *-**ta-** 3.

kivlataaya-, atx̂u(m) kivlataayang Au 1952 *n.pl.* finger tips (*probably* the fleshy part) + *-**ta-aada-**

Kilmatxaĝiisi-x̂ Eu 1791 (kil'ma txagysik) *n.* Means For Getting Stomachs (Bladders), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 54) + -**txaĝi-usi-**

kimlatu-l A 1952- *vi.* to be big-bellied; Ab 1963 to be pregnant + -**tu-**

kim-six E 1826-, A 1840-, Abm 1963, **kiv-s, kim-** Au 1909 *vi.* to descend, go down (as from a hill; A

1952 also of sun, *cf.* **chidu-lix**); E to sink (A **kidux-six**) ▫ **maa maaĝim sixtagaa hangal angalikux, ingaa ingaaĝim kugaa kivs angalikux** Au 1909 they went up from this side and then down from the next (J 82:12); **kims haqada** A 1950 come down! **qawax̂ kimikux̂** Eu 1984 the sea lion sank
[[CAY **kive-** to let down one's pants; NUN to sink partway due to overloading (of a boat); CSY **kiive-** to settle (food in stomach, *etc.*); AI, GRI **kivi-** to sink]]

kiimaadi-l A 1909-, **kimaayi-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to descend fast, hurry down (*e.g.* J 77:174); to dive (in the air, of bird, airplane) + **-aadi-**

Kimaluĝa E 1791 (Kimalog), Ea 1983 *name of camp, former village* (Krenitzin Islands 10) + **aluĝ-a**

kimchx̂i-lix E 1909-, A 1860- *vt.* to make go down, to send down (person, J 47:8, 84:18); A 1860 to let down (Mark 2:4, E **kimt-**) + **-chx̂i-**

kimdax-six A 1840 *vt.* to rip off (**haluu** its seam) + **-dag-**

kimdux A 1791-1860, Ab 1881–1931 *vn.* rain (E, A 1950- **chix̂-ta-x̂**); **kimdux-six** A 1780, Ab 1892-1963 *vi.* to rain; A 1950- to pour down (of the rain, **chix̂ta-x̂**); **kimiyux-s** Au 1950-52 rain is pouring down + **-dug-**

kimduglux-s A 1952 *vi.* rain is pouring down (big drops); **kimduglugim angaliĝanaa** A 1840 a rainy day + **-dug-lug-**

kimidgu-l A 1973- *vt.* to take down several (*e.g.* things from a shelf in the store) + **-dgu-**

kimna-x̂ En 1982 *n.* strip; **chaduĝnam kimnaa** strip of blubber (cut long) + **-na**$_1$**-**

kimnaada-s A 1973 *n.pl.* vertical stripes (as on a dress) + **-na**$_1$**-aada-**

kimni-lix E 1832-, *vt.* to make sink; 1909 to drown, *vr.* to drown oneself (Eu 1984: not 'drown'); **Kimninax̂** A 1791 Made (*or* Making) Descend, *name of boy* (at Kanaga 905) + **-ni-**

kimt-, kimsix E 1909-, A 1840- *vt.* to take down (A 1952: *same as* **saka-aĝat-**) + **-t-**

kimta-lix E 1909, A 1952- *vi.* to go down for a while (A); A to go down, have an inclined position (as of a cape, N.M. 3:57); E to be sinking ▫ **kitagan qalikix quhmalix kimtakux̂ ukux̂takan** E seeing him sinking with his white foot soles up (J 51:12) + **-(x̂)ta-**

kimula-l A 1952 *vp.* (*passive of the following*): **sugasxal qayax̂ ngaan kimulanaax̂sxaax̂tax̂** let us try (**-naaĝ-**) to chase it (**ngaan**) down the hill + **-ula-**

kimusa-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, Am 1982 *vt.* to go down with, to take down, bring down; A 1979 to make (branches) shorter ▫ **asxuun ugunux̂takux̂, ayagagan adan kimusakan**, E 1909 he forgot his spear thrower, so his wife took it down to him (J 50:3); **qayax̂ ngaan kimusaaqaan** A 1952 chase it (bring it) down the hill

kimusi-x̂ A 1909 *n.* descent (J 79:33) + **-usi-**

kiimadax E 1791-, **kiimadgi-x̂** E 1909-, **kiimidax** A 1840, **kiimidgi-x̂** A 1973, Ab 1931–63 *n.* fall (En 1948 the season October and November, *cf.* **saaqudikinga**); **Kiimadgim tugidaa** E 1834-40 October (month of fur seal hunting), 1871 October, November, E 1791 1909 November (A **Kyum tugidaa**); **Kiimadgim kingan** (kangin) **tugidaa** E 1840 November ("post-hunting month") (1834 **Agalĝalux̂**); **kiimadgi(m)-qaa** En 1982 fall salmon (silver salmon, red salmon), **kiimadgi-x̂** En 1952 winter salmon (fat), has got small roe (in September); **kiimadgikux̂** E 1909, **kiimidgi-** Ab 1931 *vi.* spends the fall; hunts fur seals

kimaĝu-x̂ Au 1909-52 *n.* tail (1952: any kind) (E, A **hitxi-x̂**)

kimitu- E 1805 (kivituk), **mitu-** - Au 1952 to pinch

mituchi-x Au 1952 *n.du.* pinching fingers (thumb and forefinger)

kihmitukda-l A 1952 (-qd-), **kiihmitukda-l** 1984 *vt.* to pinch; **mitukiiya-x̂** Au 1952 *vn.* pinching + **-kda-**

kimliiya-x̂ E 1909, **kipriiya-x̂** En 1950, A 1948- (*pl.* **-s**) *n.* fireweed, *Epilobium angustifolium* (old leaves used for tea; according to Merck 1791 stalks were put together, crushed and eaten raw) (*cf.* A **chikayaasi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kipréy** willow herb]]

Kimsi-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of shore below a steep mountain ridge* (Little Tanaga Island 793)
[[*possibly derived from* **kim-six**]]

kiin E 1778-, A 1791-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, *du.* **kiinkux** E 1909-, A 1950-, *pl.* **kiinkun** E 1909-, **kiinkus** A 1950- *interrog.pron.* who?; A 1840 somebody (V B 1:10) ▫ **kiin hinga?** A 1950- who is that? **kiinkus hinga** who are those?; **kiin txin** E, **kiin tin** Au 1909, **kiin ax̂t** A 1952 who are you?; **kiin ulaa** E, Au 1909 whose house; **kiinaan** E 1805 to whom; **kiin [h]iilax̂tadax̂txin?** E 1804 what (*lit.* who) are you called?; **kiin asax̂tax̂t?** A 1971 what (*lit.* who) is your name?
[[E **kina**, *pl.* Y **kinkut**, AI **kitkut**, GRI **kikkut**]]

kina-, xliimam kinaa A 1840, **xliibam kinaa** 1973 *n.* slice of bread (= **xliibam isii**), **ulum kinaa** 1973 piece of meat (*cf.* **iila-**, **ukdu-**)

kin'gax̂ta-lix A 1840 *vi.* to grin, show one's teeth

kini-lix E 1870-, A 1837-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vr.* to bend over, to bend down, to bow down, to stoop down (*cf.* **kanax̂-six**, **samga-lix**); *vt.* to bend down (**kamgiin** one's head, J 60:30, 78:30) ▫ **ngaan txin kinikuu** En 1978 he bowed down to him; **taangax̂ nuugiim, ilan txin kinikum** En 1909 when she reached a stream of water and bent over it (J 55:35)

kinita-lix E 1909-, A 1950-, Ab 1931–63 *vr.* to be in a bowed position ▫ **txin kinital aangsutikux̂** A 1978 he is picking berries in a bowed position + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

kinka-x̂ E 1791-, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *n.* spider (E 1909 big spider, Au **chachqutu-x̂**; Ep 1941 any kind; En 1948 little spider, A small kind, *cf.* **iqanam qiihliqdaa**); **kinka(m) chiduucha** E 1805, **kinkam ulaa** Ep 1941 spider web

Kinkaĝu-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 599) + **-ĝu-**

kinuga-s A 1952- *n.pl.*, **-x̂** Au 1909 *n.sg.* cache; food put away for somebody (*e.g.* for children, or for somebody who is out) or for another time; A *name of bight* (Atka 398) ◘ **kinugas hamang ngus ax̂takuq** A 1978 I am keeping the food for myself there

||AAY **kinu^{g}aq** left-over food; boiled fish put away, half-dried fish put away, *from Aleut*||

kinugaada-x̂ E 1909- *n.* cache, food put away + **-aada-**

kinugax̂ta-l A 1952-, Au 1909, **kinugaadax̂ta-lix** E 1909 *vt.* to put away, put in a cache (*e.g.* part of seal, J 80:7); to keep as leftovers from cooking (*cf.* **aasu-lix**) + **-x̂ta-**

kinugaasa-l A 1952- *vt.* to put away (food) for another time (**ngus** for myself) + **-usa-**

kinula-s A 1952 *n.pl.* grassless spots in between the grass

||**kinu-la-s**, *cf.* **kinumaax** *and perhaps* Y **kiner-** to dry; Al **kiñiq-** to filter through, *etc.*||

kinumaax Ean 1948- *n.* volcano ashes

||*cf.* **kinu-la-s**||

king- *n.* 1. time after: **angalikinga** evening (*see* **angali-x̂**); **qanikinga** spring (*see* **qanax**, **qan'g-**); **saaqudikinga** fall (*see* **saaqudax**); **ugikinga** time before daybreak (*see* **ugi$_2$-**)

2. **kingi-, kingii** E 1791-, A 1860-, Au 1952 his (or her) younger brother, her (or his) younger sister; E 1832-70 subordinate (Matthew 8:9 **alitxun/alitxum ting kingingin** the soldiers subordinate to me) ◘ **sistraa siching guudas braataam kingii aasakux̂** A 1952 she (*lit.* his sister) is four years younger than her brother; **ulax slux kingiim kay uusal** Au 1952 he is two years older than his brother, *lit.* ahead of his younger brother

3. **Qakaan-kinga** Ep 1941- Northeast Point (the northeast end of St. Paul Island); Garden Cove (St. George Island), *lit.* the rear of the east

||Y **kingu-**, I **kiŋu-** rear, back, stern, time after||

kingita-lakan A 1977- *vt.neg.* to have the same size as (*lit.* to be not inferior to) ◘ **agitaadaan as txin kingitalakax̂** it has the same size as the other one + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

kinglax̂ti-x̂ E 1826- *n.* offspring, descendants, lineage; tribe; generation (A **kingulix̂, tagiix̂**); **kinglax̂cha** his descendants, his lineage + *-**lax̂t(i)**

kinguuĝi-x̂ E 1805-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 *rel.n.* younger, youngest; smaller, smallest; E 1832 the last (Matthew 20:8); **kinguuĝi-lix** Eb 1984, A 1860 *vi.* to be younger; to be smaller (**huzum ilugaan** than everyone, A Luke 9:48) ◘ **uyung kinguuĝii** E 1909 my younger brother; **kinging kinguuĝii** Au 1952 my youngest brother; **tunum kinguuĝingis** A 1860 small letters (*opposite of* **ludaaĝingis** capital letters); **chiiyaam kinguuĝiqagan hat^{r}an chiiyaa** Au 1909 the next to the youngest of her young ones (J 81:17); **kinguuĝiigusax̂** E 1870, **kinguuĝiiguzax̂** A 1838-60 the very (**-iigusa-**, **-iiguza-**) youngest, the very smallest (*e.g.* Matthew 5:19, Mark 4:31) + **-uuĝi-**

kinguuĝiisa-lix Ep 1941 *vt.* to have (so much) less (than you have); A 1950- to be (so much) younger ◘ **Piitram ilaan atuung slus kinguuĝiisakux̂** A he is six years younger than Peter + **-uuĝi-usa-**

kinguuĝit-, kinguuĝis A 1984 *vi.* to lose (in game, *opposite of* **haĝut-**); Ab 1963 [*vr.*] to abase oneself + **-uuĝi-t-**

kinguuĝita-lix E 1839 *vt.* to belittle (Cat. 50); E 1952-, A 1973- *vr.* to make oneself less, to humble oneself; A to submit (**Kasakaziin** to the Russians) + **-uuĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

kingulix̂ A 1840-60 *n.* descendants, lineage; tribe; generation (E **kinglax̂ti-x̂**); **kinguliĝa** his descendants, his lineage + *-**liĝ-**

||GRI **kinguleq** next, **kingulia** the next after him, his successor, his descendant||

kingulix̂ti-x̂ A 1838-1952 *n.* descent, generation; **kingulix̂tingis** 1952 his descendants + *-**liĝ-t(i)-**

kinguunu-lix E 1833-, A 1840- *vi.* to become smaller; to become weaker (*e.g.* of voice, N.M. 3:43); to decrease (as of fish in a certain place) + **-uunu-**

kinguunsa-lix Ea 1871- *vt.* to diminish; to turn down (lamp) + **-uun(u-u)sa-**

kinguunut-, kinguunusix E 1838, A 1840-60 *vt.* to shorten; *vr.* to become shorter (Matthew 24:22 of days, E 1870 **iluli-**, *see* **ila-**); A 1860 to grow scarce (of faith, Luke 22:32); A 1840 *vt.* to humiliate + **-uunu-t-**

kinguunuta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to have made smaller (honor, Mark 6:4 *vp.*) + **-uunu-t-(x̂)ta-**

kingda-x̂ *see* **kidnga-x̂**

kihngitx̂i-x̂ A 1840 *n.* low wall; 1973 overhanging rock

kingsiiti-x̂ E 1909-50, A 1952 *n.* grass mat covering the wall in a barabara

kingti-x̂ E 1836-, A 1836- *n.* river bank; bank by seashore, grass mound near beach (*cf.* **kniix̂**); E 1909 sideboard of bed (J 13:33); En 1950 shelf covered with grass; *Bibl.* wall (*e.g.* Acts 9:25), fence (A Mark 12:1)

kingtitu-l A 1952- *vi.* to have a high bank (of river); **yaaĝim qaatuuĝii kingtitugan qayaa** a point with steep and high sides (N.M. 3:57) + **-tu-**

kihngu-lix A 1791- *vi.* to grieve, to be sad; **kihngu-x̂** A 1860- *vn.* grief, sorrow (John 16:6) (E **quliila-lix**, **-x̂**); **kingu-na-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* sad (V A 5:2)

kihngudgu-lix A 1860- *vr.* to become sorrowful (of several, John 16:20, E **ituĝ-ni-x̂ta-** *vr.*); **kihngudgu-s taliyazada** 1860 console the sorrowful + **-dgu-**

kingudgux̂ta-, **kanuuĝiin kingudgux̂taagu-**

sanaa E 1833:63 being meek and humble in his heart + **-dgu-x̂ta-**

kihngudguusa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to grieve for (**huyudix** their brother, John 11:19, E **qidaasa-**) + **-dgu-usa-**

ki[h]nguuga[a]sa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to be sorry for (or the like) + ***-Vga-usa-**

ki[h]nguĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* grace, mercy (*Russian* milost') + **-ĝi-**

ki[h]nguĝitu-x̂ A 1838-60 *vn.* mercy (Matthew 9:13, E **ituĝ-niisi-x̂**; Luke 1:72); 1840 (-x̂i-) merciful; **ki[h]nguĝitunas** 1838 those who are (**-na**$_1$**-s**) merciful (Matthew 5:7, E **ituĝ-isanan**) + **-ĝi-tu-**

kihnguĝituusi-x̂ A 1838-1952 *n.* mercy (Luke 1:50, 54, 58, E **ituĝ-niisi-x̂**) + **-ĝi-tu-usi-**

kingux̂ta-lix 1. E 1791 *vt.* to love, to be friendly to (*transl.* "friend"); *neg.* to be hostile to ("enemy")

2. A 1837 *vr.* to regret (Preface XVI); 1909 *vt.* to feel regret for (J 76:189) + **-x̂ta-**

kinguna-lix 1. E 1805-1909 *vi.* to live in poverty, to be pitiful (A **taatuna-lix**); **kinguna-x̂** E 1834-1909 *vn.* pity; **kihnguna-x̂** En 1950 bad, evil

2. A 1838- *vi.* to be a reason for grief (Matthew 11:21, E **quliila-na-**); **kihnguna-x̂** A 1838- *vn.* grief, sorrow (*e.g.* Mark 13:19, E **quliila-na-**), affliction (Mark 4:17, E **ituĝ-nana-x̂**)

3. **kinguna-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* orphan + **-na**$_2$**-**

kingunaasa-lix 1. A 1838- 1860 *vt.* to be poor in (**angidix** their spirit, Matthew 5:3, Luke 6:20, E **ituĝ-nanata-**)

2. E 1909, A 1860 *vt.* to pity

3. E 1870 *vt.* to exhort (**ngiin** them) with (many words, Acts 2:40); A 1860 to persuade, (ask) persuasively (Luke 7:4) + **-na**$_2$**-usa-**

kingunaasi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1838 humility (Luke 1:48, A **ituĝnaasi-**)

2. A 1837 persuasion (Preface XVII) + **-na**$_2$**-usi-**

kingunata-x̂ E 1839 *vn.* humbleness (Hist. 82, A **ituĝ-naasa-**) + **-na**$_2$**-t-(x̂)ta-**

kihnguni-lix A 1860- *vr.* to become sorry, sad (Mark 10:22, E **txin ituĝnix̂talix**; 14:19, E **txidin quliilaninan**); **kinguni-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to offend + **-ni-**

kinguniĝa-lix E 1833-34 *vp.* to be irritated, offended (1833:60 *neg.* of parents); Ep 1941 to be unfortunate (*e.g.* in playing cards) + **-ni-ĝa-**

kingunix̂ta-lix E 1909 *vr.* to miss somebody; **kihngunix̂ta-lix** A 1836- *vr.* (1952- *also vi.*) to be worried, to grieve; **kingunix̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to offend constantly + **-ni-x̂ta-**

kingunix̂taasa-lix E 1909 *vrt.* to miss (**adaan** his father) + **-ni-x̂ta-usa-**

ki[h]nguniila-lix A 1860 *vp.* to be shown charity, to be given alms (John 9:8, E **sismi-lga-**) + **-ni-ula-**

kinguniisa-lix E 1870 *vr.* to become merciful (**ngiin** to us); (1834 *vt.* to subdue, to make smaller); **kihnguniisa-l** A 1952- *vrt.* to become sorry for (*e.g.* **duuraan** his dory, that had drifted away and that he could not find anymore) + **-ni-usa-**

ki[h]nguusa-lix A 1838 *vt.* to exhort (Acts 2:40, E 1870 **kingunaasa-**); Ab 1892 to miss (*Russian* skuchat') + **-usa-**

kinguta-lix, **kingutaatu-lix** E 1805 [*vr.*] to love (*Russian* lyubit'); **ki[h]ngutaachxuza-lix** A 1860 *vr.* to be very (**-iichxuza-**) sorry (Luke 2:48, E **tuman ituĝnix̂taalaasaadalix**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-(aatu-)**

kiŋgyuxti-n En 1950 *n.pl.* a period of five months during which a girl was prohibited from going to sea after menarche

kipriiya-x̂ *see* **kimliiya-x̂**

Kiriilam Udaa A 1952 Kirilof Bay (Amchitka 1016)

Kisala-x̂ E 1840 (Zap. 1:162 Kissalaq), **Kiislaada-n** Eu 1984 (+ **-aada-**) *n.pl.* Kisselen Bay (Unalaska 33); **Kiislaad(an)-tanĝingin** 1984 the islets in Kisselen Bay

Kisalux̂ Eu 1984 Erskine Bay (Unalaska 34, *but cf.* **Kisala-x̂**)

Kisxan akayuu E 1909 Unimak Pass (J 28:2; 40:59)

kisuqa-l A (1973-) 1984 *vi.* to float under the surface of the water (of shot seal: "after you shot it, it goes down, sometimes it doesn't come up of the water, you can see it under the water, it starts to drift ashore")

kit-, **kisix** E 1878-, A 1860- *vi.* to drain, subside (of liquid, A *also* of swelling); E to drain, become dry (of beach at low tide) ◻ **chiĝanam taangaa kitikux̂** E 1909 the water in the creek is subsiding, the level of the creek is sinking; **hanĝii kitikux̂** A 1977 the waves have subsided, calmed down (after a storm); **agux̂ kitikux̂** E 1909- the tide is going out, *lit.* the beach is draining (A **agux̂ aĝakux̂**); **aguĝim kinaa** Ea 1909, **aguĝim kihnaa** En 1982 dry beach (at low tide)
[[AY **kit'e-** to fall into water, to sink, to drown; NSY to sink; to submerge; I-Diom. **kitat-** to sink; GRI **kit-** to subside]]

kita-lix En 1983 *vi.* to have subsided (**alaĝux̂** the sea); to have drained (**agux̂** the beach) + **-(x̂)ta-**

kitachx̂i-l A 1949- *vt.* to let (water) drain off + **-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

kitaasi-: **alaĝum achidan kitaachan ukux̂taasii** Ep 1941 *n.* tube worm, *Eudistylia polymorpha*, *lit.* means for seeing the drainage of the beach + **-(x̂)ta-usi-**

Kitaatu-x̂ A 1952 Hidden Bay (Adak 838) + **-(x̂)ta-aatu-**

kitxi-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to staunch (**aamax** bleeding, J 5:27) + **-xi-**

kitmi-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to staunch (bleeding, J 5:13-14) + **-mi-**

Kitmiilux̂ En 1984 *name of creek from* **Kitmiiluĝ(i)m anii** the lake of K. (Umnak 129) ("formerly they dried up the creek, dammed it and picked fish") + **-mi-aluĝ-**

kita-x̂ 1. E 1778-, A 1780-, Ab 1892-1963, Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.* foot (of person, bird, reindeer); E, Au leg (from knee down, *cf.* **kudu-x̂**); hind flipper (of seal, sea lion); E Morzhovoi 1791 *name of tributary man* (at I 64b); A, Au root (of tooth) (E **chuqig-**, **kudu-**); En 1935 *du.* the lowest (slanting) crosspiece of the Orthodox cross; Au *pl.* modern bed on four legs □ **kitam acha, kitam qala** sole of the foot (*cf.* **at-**, **qal-**); **kitam amidgii** E 1909, **kitam aaĝii** Au 1952 calf of the leg; **agalu(m) kitangis** A 1952 roots of teeth

2. **kita-lix** E 1791, 1909-, A 1952- *vt.* to hit with the foot, to kick □ **kitaa quganax̂ kitakux̂** A 1952 its foot hit a rock; **Kanaax̂ Kitanax̂** Eu 1791 Kicked The Koniag *or* Koniag Kicker, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 89)

3. **kita-lix** Ea 1983 *vt.* to dig up roots (of plants)
[[*perhaps the cognate of* AY, NSY **kitngik**, CSY **ketngik**, I **kikmik**, **kimmik** heel; to kick with one's heel]]

kitadaxsina-x̂ En 1979 *vn.* crippled in legs or feet + **-dax-**(**x̂**)**si-na**$_1$-

kitax̂ta-l A 1952- *vt.* to put the feet against (**angaada-x̂** the thwart, while rowing); **kitàx̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* violent (*Russian* yaryy) + **-x̂ta-**

kitalax̂taasa-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to trample (J 20:13) + **-la-x̂ta-usa-**

kitalux-s A 1952- *vi.* to have pain in one's feet + **-lug-**

kitaluxta-lix E 1832-, A 1952- *vi.* to limp, to be crippled (*cf.* **iĝdaluki-lix**, **iix̂i-lix**) + **lug-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

kitalux̂ E 1909-, A 1950-, **kitaluĝi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* the second beam in front of the hatch of the baidarka against which the paddler stems his feet + -(**a**)**luĝ-**

kitamix-six E 1909 *vi.* to kick several times + **-mig-**

kitamixta-lix E 1834- *vt.* to kick (several things or several times); 1834 to trample □ **udan usungin kitamixtalix itxidgudnaqing** En 1983 (as a naughty boy) I used to kick down all the dried fish + **-mig-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

kitaaqu-n En 1984 *n.pl.* kind of kelp with broad leaves that stick to the bottom (*probably same as* A **lamsa-x̂**) + *-**aaqu-**

Kitaza-x̂ A 1791 (kittazhak) *vn.* Kicker, *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 906) + **-za-** (**-da-**)

Kitaĝuta-x̂ Eb 1840- Ukolnoi Island (I 28)
[[*perhaps from* **kit-**, *reference to the shoals on the southeast side*]]

Kitanamax E 1778 (Kitamanagan), 1834-1909 (J 40:25), Bird Island (south of Ikatan Peninsula I 82)
[[*possibily* **kit-**(**x̂**)**ta-na**$_1$**-max**]]

kitaqi-l A 1952 (*uncertain* 1984) *vt.* to stretch (sealskin with pegs, **kuuli-s**)
[[*perhaps* **kit-**(**x̂**)**ta-qi-**]]

Kitaayicha-x̂ E 1935- *n.* Chinese, Chinaman; *pl.* **Kitaaychi-n** En 1948, **-s** A 1948; **kitaayich(am)-slaapaa** *or* **-saliguu** Eb 1984 "Chinese hat", limpet (**chikna-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kitáyets**, pl. **kitáytsy** Chinese, Chinaman]]

kitaayki-x̂ A 1840 *n.* simple cotton cloth
[[*from Russian* **kitáyka** nankeen]]

kitxi-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vt.* to take out (*e.g.* food to camp); to put (somebody or something) out (on an island or the like, away from village)
[[*cf.* Y **kete-**, I **kit(i)-** area down toward the river or sea, area in front; *etc.*]]

Kitxalux̂ E 1764- Brundage Point, the eastern extremity of Unalaska Island (Unalaska 49) + **-aluĝ-**

kitxisxa-lix A 1840- *vp.* to be taken out (**sadim hadan** to the ocean side, N.M. 3:39) □ **skiifaan angax̂taa tanasxan kitxisxal angalix̂** 1952 he was taken out with his skiff to the camp today + **-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

kiitiku-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* golden-crowned sparrow, *Zonotrichia atricapilla*; **kiitigi-ku-x̂** (the sparrow) sings

kitu-x̂ E 1804-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* louse; E 1834 *also* nit (*cf.* **ingala-x̂**); Eb 1984 *also* flea (*cf.* **katxi-x̂**); **qam kituu** En 1950, A 1948 fish lice; **kitu-lix** E 1909-52, A 1977 *vt.* to cleanse (head) from lice

kituĝi-lix En 1978, A 1981 *vi.* to have lice, be lousy □ **ayagaadam kamgii kituĝikux̂** the girl has lice on her head + **-ĝi-**

kituĝu-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* lousy + **-ĝu-**

kituĝuliisa-l Au 1952 *vt.* to become lousy from (animal) + **-ĝu-li-usa-**

kituusi-s A 1992, Ab 1931 *n.pl.* comb, *lit.* means for delousing + **-usi-**

kivtaasi-m changayusii Au 1909 (-cíi) = E **katmusim changadusii**

kiiyux A 1936-52, **kiiyugi-x̂** A 1952-71 (*unknown* 1984), Ab 1963 *n.* jaeger, *Stercorarius* (two species, probably Parasitic jaeger, *St. parasiticus*, and long-tailed jaeger, *St. longicaudus*) (Ab 1963 *Russian* yastreb)

kiyugnaada-x̂ En 1950- (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* jaeger, *Stercorarius* (both species) (*cf.* **aligdusi-x̂, alig-nisa-x̂**) + **-na**$_1$**-aada-**

klax 1. En 1948-50 *n.* bladder plug, bone button for baidarka skirt (= **chihmiti-x̂**); **sukam klaga** the plug of the baidarka skirt

2. **klax-six** En 1909 *vr.*, **klaxsxa-lix** En 1982 *vp.* (**-sxa-**) to be choked (halibut by yarus, J 56:20) (A **qula-l**)

klaana-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* pocketknife
[[*cf. Russian* **skladnóy nozh** folding knife, pocketknife]]

klaatva-x̂ A 1840 *n.* oath
[[*from Russian* **klyátva** oath]]

kláyu[-]x̂ E 1909 *n.* neck hair of male caribou (*cf.* **qyalu-n**)

kli-lix 1. E 1909-, A 1973- *vt.* to put hand into, to dip hand in (water); A to pierce through

2. **kli-x̂**, **chiĝanam klii** Au 1952 *n.* hollow caused by stream running against bank of river (where fish hide)
[[*cf.* Y, I **kilir-** to wound, to cut one's flesh]]
klila-l, **klilax̂ta-l** A 1973 *vt.* to pierce through + **-la-** (**x̂ta-**)
kliila-lix, **klizaala-lix** A 1840 *vp.* to be pushed in, to be stuck in + (**-za**)**-ula-**
klimqu-lix En 1948- *vt.* to reach hand into water and fish out (**qaadan** small trouts) + *-**mqu-**

Kliix̂ta-x̂ En 1976- *name of islet* (Umnak 98)
[[*perhaps derived from* **kli-lix**]]

klimchi-x̂ A 1952 *n.* torsion trap with spiked peg for foxes (E **klisa-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **klyaptsý** *pl.* trap]]

kliina-x̂ E 1948-, A 1840 *n.* wedge; **kliina-lix** E *vt.* to split (wood) with wedge (*cf.* **quxsu-x̂**, **-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **klin** wedge]]
kliinaada-x̂ En 1982 *n.* small wedge (*see* **chimchiida-x̂**) + **-aada-**

kliipa-x̂ *see* **xliima-x̂**

klisa-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840 *n.* torsion trap with spiked peg for foxes (A **klimchi-x̂**); En 1982 mousetrap; **klisa-lix** E 1909- *vi.* to go trapping (*e.g.* J 5:1)
[[*from Russian* **klyaptsý** *pl.* trap]]

kliiya-x̂ A 1952-, Ab 1931 *n.* glue (E **chig-u-x̂**); **kliiya-l** Ab 1931 *vt.* to glue, paste
[[*from Russian* **kley** glue]]

kliyaanka-x̂ E 1950-, A 1973, **kliyaanki-x̂** A 1974- *n.* linoleum, oilcloth; **stuuluĝim kliyaankaa/kliyaankii** tablecloth
[[*from Russian* **kleyónka** oilcloth]]

klu-l A 1952- (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *vi.* to go in, get in (**akayum hadan** into the pass, N.M. 3:92; **udam hadan** into the bay; **ulam agalan** behind the house; **qakuu-hadan** in there)
[[Y **kelu-** area behind, back from the house and away from the river; I **kilu-** part of house or tent opposite door, *etc.*]]
kluula-l A 1979 *vp.* to be brought in: **liidas udaadan kluulaakazazulax ax̂tal?** why can't they bring in (transplant) some (frogs) over here (to the Aleutians)? + **-ula-**
kluusa-l A 1979 *vt.* to approach (**hawaadaa** the other side) + **-usa-**
klut-, **klus** A 1909 *vt.* to take to the sea: **iqyaan alaĝum gisxan hadan klus** took her baidarka down to the beach (J 78:95) + **-t-**

kluuchi-x̂ E 1909-, A 1948- *n.* key
[[*from Russian* **klyuch** key]]

kluuchina-s *see* **ukluuchina-s**

Klugaangi-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of beach* (Krenitzin Islands 20)

klupa-n Ep 1941, **-s** A 1950- *n.pl.* bedbugs
[[*from Russian* **klop**, *gen.* **klopá**, *pl.* **klopý** bedbug]]

kluupusi-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* albatross (E, A **aĝliga-x̂**)
[[*cf. Russian* **glupýsh** fulmar]]

kluusxi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* mug
[[*from Russian* **krúzhka** mug]]

kluti-x̂ En 1948 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* band of decoration (of basket)

Kmangida(m)-tugimaĝa A 1952 *name of beach* (Seguam 9)

kmatikda-l A 1952, **hmatikda-l** 1952-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be brittle (breaks easily when bent) (E **katmux-six**); **hyaaga(m) kmatikdaa** a brittle piece of wood (*opposite of* **daayuu**); **kyam kavtigyaa** Au 1952 brittle ice (in spring)
[[**kma-**, Y **kepe-**, I **kipi-** to cut, cut off, sever]]

kmaatux-s A 1973 *vi.* to be crusty, hard to chew (of fried liver)
kmaatu[x-]si[x] E 1805 [*vi.* to be] hoarfrost

kmilkax̂-six En 1948 (*unknown* 1982) [*vi.*] to graze a little bit, to scratch a little

Kmisxa-tugimaĝa A 1952- *name of beach* (Atka 644)

kmitukda-lix En 1948- *vi.* to glance off (of bullet) (1982: *same as* **[h]atax̂-six**)

kna- -
[[Y **kiner-** to dry; AI **kiñiq-** to filter through fabric or paper (of a liquid); GRI **kiner-poq** the water has run off it, etc.]]
knadgu-x̂ E 1909 (*unknown* Ean 1982-) *vn.* dry, not dressed (of hide); **lax̂takam knadguu** dry hide + **-dgu-**
knali-lix E 1909 (*unknown* En 1984) *vi.* to leak because of dried up seams (of baidarka, **ulux̂tax̂**) + **-li-**

knachi-lix Ea 1909, **knaxchi-** En 1909 *vt.* to soak the seams of the skin covering of baidarka or baidar, to put the cover on (baidarka, J 17:3, 148); **knaxchi-l** A 1909-52 *vt.* to dry (in the sun for a couple of days), oil and put on the skin of (**ayx̂aasiin** his skin-boat, *cf.* J 77:50); A 1909 *vi.* to become dry (of skin cover, J 79:12)
[[*from* **kna- -** *or cf.* Y **kenite-**, AI **kinIt-**, GRI **kinit-** to soak in order to soften (a skin for putting on a boat)]]
knaxchichx̂i-lix A 1909 *vt.* to let dry (skin cover, J 79:6) + **-chx̂i-**
Knaxchiing A 1952 *name of small point* (Great Sitkin I. 744) + *-**Vng**

knangchi-x̂ *see* **kangchi-x̂**

kniix Ea 1952-83, Au 1909 (J 81:14) *n.* whiskered auklet, *Aethia pygmaea* (*cf.* **kdiix**, A **tuhmu-x̂**);

Eu 1791 †**knik** "die kleinere Meer-Elster", †**kneit** "Krabbentaucher" (Dovekie, *Alle alle*), *described like* least auklet, *Aethia pusilla* (*cf.* **chuuchiix̂**)

kniix̂ En 1948- *n.* bank along beach (*cf.* **amti-x̂**, **kingti-x̂**)

kraxaali-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* (red-breasted) merganser (Ea, A **aĝlaaya-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **krakhál'** merganser]]

kraana-x̂ E 1978, A 1952 *n.* faucet
[[*from Russian* **kran** faucet]]

kraasi-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vt.* to paint
[[*from Russian* **krási-t'** to paint]]

kraasiisi-, **umnaadam kraasiisii** En 1950 *n.* chalk, *lit.* means for painting line (chalk line) + **-usi-**

kraaska-x̂ E 1909-, A 1950-, **kraaski-x̂** A 1973- *n.* paint; **kraaski-l, kraasxi-l** A 1973- *vt.* to paint
[[*from Russian* **kráska** paint, pl. **kráski** colors]]

krayuuska-x̂ Ea 1978 *n.* crust of bread (A **kuurka-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **krayúshka** end crust of bread]]

Kriguula-x̂ A 1840, **Krivuula-x̂** A 1973 *n.* Creole (Russian-Aleut)
[[*from Russian* **kreól** Creole]]

krimina-x̂ Ea 1952-83, **krimiina-x̂** A 1950 *n.* rock (or file, A) for striking fire (cf. **igda-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kremén'** flint]]

kriisa-x̂ E 1950-, A 1948- *n.* rat
[[*from Russian* **krýsa** rat]]

krisxi-x̂ E 1978, A 1952-, **kriski-x̂** A 1979 *n.* lid, cap (*cf.* **chachi-x̂**); **putiilkam** (E) /**butiilkam** (A) **krisxii** bottle cap
[[*from Russian* **krýshka** *gen.* **krýshki**, lid]]

kriista-x̂ E 1832-, A 1840- *n.* cross; **qalngaaĝ(im)-kriistaa** Ep 1941, Eu 1984 starfish, *lit.* raven's cross (*cf.* **sda-x̂**, A **iĝadaga-x̂**); **Kriista(m)-sitxa** A 1952- *name of bay* (*under a hill with a cross*, Atka 314)
[[*from Russian* **krest** cross]]

kriistala-x̂ E 1909 *n.* cross (ornamental figure) (Jochelson 1933:66) + **-la-**

Kristiitila-x̂ A 1840 *n.* Baptist (John)
[[*from Russian* **krestítel'** (John) Baptist]]

kruchuuka-x̂ Eu 1984, **kurchuuka-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* door-hook; **qiglum krichuukaa** En 1950 crochet hook, **chux̂taqam krichuukingin** dress hooks and eyes; **kuchuuka-x̂** En 1984 fastening hook
[[*from Russian* **kryuchók** hook]]

kruulika-x̂ En 1984 *n.* rabbit (*cf.* **uskaana-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **królik** rabbit]]

krupa-x̂ E 1935-, A 1973-, **klu[h]ma-x̂** A 1840 *n.* rice
[[*from Russian* **krupá** groats]]

krusi-l A 1952- *vt.* to crush, to mash; Au 1952 to smash (A **six̂i-l**)
[[*from Russian* **krushí-t'** to destroy, shatter]]

kruusna-x̂ E 1978-, A 1971- *n.* godparent
[[*from Russian* **kryóstn-yy (otets)** godfather, **kryóstna-ya (mat')** godmother]]

ku- *pos.n.* top surface (*cf.* **qudg-**) 1. **kum-hadan** E 1805-, A 1840- *loc.* out, on the outside, in the open (where one can see it); **kumada[a]** E 1909 the top, the outside (*Russian* sverkhu, snaruzhi)

2. **kuu** E 1791, 1834-, A 1860- (1952 *also* **kuga**) its top surface ▫ **aman chagix̂ aaliisiim ilan kuu chugulix** E 1909 putting sand on top of, covering with sand that halibut in his harbor (J 51:26); **kuun qahngun ngaan chachiisakux̂** En 1909 he covered himself with seaweed (J 41:9); **kuu chiqilix** E 1838 (kuchiqi-) to bury, *lit.* to put mud on (Matthew 25:8, 25); **Kuun Algaĝix̂** Eu 1791 You Have Mammal(s) On You (?), *name of old man* (at Unalaska 86); **cham kuu** E 1878 back of hand (En, A **cham qudga**); **kuu (kuga) axsxaakalakax̂** A 1952 one can't pass over it; **kung agikuq** A 1971 I defecated over myself (having diarrhea), *lit.* passed over myself; **kux̂-axtaasix̂ (ag-(x̂)ta-usi-)** A 1840 assault (*Russian* napadeniye), *lit.* passage over

3. *loc.* on, on top of, onto; over; at, in (village) (*3.sg.* **kugan** E 1791-, A 1780-, **kuga(n), ku(g)** Au 1909-52, **kuga** Am 1982; *3.du.* **kukin** A 1780-; *3.pl.* **kungin** 1838-, A 1838-, Au 1952; *1.sg.* **kuming** E 1834-, A 1950-, Ab 1963; *1.pl.* **kumís** (*for* ***kumas**) Ab 1963; *2.sg.* **kumin** E 1834-, **kumis** A 1950-; *2.pl.* **kumchi** E 1870-1909; *3R sg.* **kuum** E 1834-, A 1860- (1952 *also* **kugiim**); *3R du.pl.* **kumax, kumdix** A 1952-; *3R pl.* **kumchin** E 1909) ▫ **tanam kugan yaagam kugan qiigan chachix̂taa** En 1952 a log on the ground, covered by grass; **iklan kumchin akun** E 1909 the pieces of firewood are lying the one upon the other; **kuuskax̂ kuming unguchikux̂** En 1978 the cat is sitting on me (in my lap); **kugan hakaaĝal** A 1952 getting up on it (pinnacle, N.M. 3:58); **qaniigiidahlix̂ kungin chatil** A 1952 even a snow avalanche slid upon them (N.M. 3:111); **sunam kugan awakux̂** A 1952, **suna-ku aval** Au 1952 he is working on a ship; **hlax̂ kuum tugaadil** A 1952 the boy is urinating on himself, is wetting himself; **tanadgusim kugan amasukux̂** A 1950 perhaps he is in the village; **kuum-italix** *see separate entry*

4. *abl.* from, down from; (*3.sg.* **kugaan** E 1834-, A 1840- (1952 *also* **kugagaan**), Ab 1963, **kugaa** Au 1909-52; *3.du.* **kukiin** E 1791, 1909, **kukii** Au 1909; *3.pl.* **kungiin** E 1909-, A 1838-; *1.sg.* **kukiming** E 1834; *2.sg.* **kukimin** E 1834; *2.pl.* **kukimchi** E 1870 (A 1838), **kumchiix** A 1860-; *3R sg.* **kukiigiim** E 1826-34, **kumiim** A 1860-) ▫ **akaan yaaĝim kugaan sakaaĝal** A 1952 coming down from that point (N.M. 3:22);

kumiim haang sadmudaĝan sahmiisal akuun A 1952 when he threw him down from himself (from his back) toward the outside (of the cave, N.M. 3:76); **alaĝum kugaan isux̂ mayaax̂takux̂** En 1978 he is hunting seal on the sea (from a boat); **Unmagim kugaan ayukam qilaa** Eu 1909 the morning after the departure from Umnak (J 33:7)

5. *loc.* to (affecting); about (concerning, A *also abl.*, *cf.* **ahma-t-**); for (in return for); E through (thanks to) □ **asla kugan malgakux̂ anaĝulux** En 1978 (**-ulax** A 1952) there was nothing one could do to it (or him/her); **kumchi kadimadan tunux̂tanax̂ ax̂takux̂** E 1870 had talked (prophesied) about you in advance (Mark 7:6, A *abl.*); **kuum hiĝanas huzungis tutakum** A 1952 heard everything that was said about him (N.M. 3:74); **alanamchix huzuugizaa mayaaĝnamchix kugan ukux̂tal** A 1952 getting all they needed (for living) for what they hunted (N.M. 2:37); **adang kugan matakung** E 1909 I have it through my father (thanks to his efforts)

6. *abl.* on, in, by (part of whole); of, to, by (oneself) □ **ingaya laaqudax̂ kamgan kugaan tugakux̂** E 1871 he struck the fur seal on its head; **chagan kukii sux̂tak** Au 1909 holding her by her hands (J 81:25); **Hlax̂ inaqaam kumiim anaĝihliĝulax maakaĝulax** A 1860 The Son can not do anything of himself (John 5:19, E **Ilkiigiim**); **iikun aslingiin inaqating kukiiming aalax iisalix ulux̂taĝinaqing** E 1909 at that time I had for the second time a baidarka all to myself (J 40:7); **ulam angunagan, inaqamchix kumchiix nagan angaĝilgaayulax agux̂tal** A 1952 building a big house not lived in by them themselves (N.M. 1:52)

7. *loc.* in (month) □ **Iyuunim tugidagan kugan waaĝanax̂** En 1978 he came back in the month of June; **waan agalan tugidagan kugan aniqduĝiingan aĝikuq** A 1952 next month (*lit.* in the month after this one) I am going to have a child

8. *abl.* A 1838-60 according to (your word, 1860 Luke 1:38, 1838 **hadaan**, E **hadangiin**); in (your name, Mark 9:38, E **qusagaan**); because of (that, *e.g.* 1838 Luke 1:35, E **hadangiin**); **kungiiniin** 1860 therefore (Luke 1:35, John 10:17, E **wakun hadangiin**); in order to (*with optative*, *e.g.* John 10:10, E **qulangiin**)

kuuĝa-lix E 1909-, A 1838- *vi.* to appear, come forth (*e.g.* A **tanam ilagaan** from the ground, **alaĝum ilagaan** from the sea; A **yas** reefs, at low tide; **agalungis** (baby's) teeth; E of sun, moon, flowers) (*cf.* **aĝa-lix, li-lix**); E to be born (*cf.* **aĝa-lix**) □ **angaĝim ilaan kuuĝaqaa** a person appeared from within it (sealskin, J 43:25); **qanaax kuuĝat?** A 1977 where do you come from? (question of point of departure or place of birth); **yam angalii lax̂ ngaan kuuĝalaaĝanaa** Eu 1909 yesterday a boy was born to him (J 37:37) + **-uuĝa-**

kuuĝaasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to bring forth; to appear to; A 1950- *vr.* to bring oneself forth, to come forth (as from hiding) □ **aaykaaĝux̂ tayaĝux̂ kuuĝaasakux̂** E 1909 a fox appeared to the man (suddenly) + **-uuĝa-usa-**

kuuĝat-, kuuĝasix A 1838- *vt.* to expose, take out (*e.g.* something out of a box); 1860 to reveal (bad intention); to convince (**adalum il Ting** Me of lie, John 8:46, E **qikuyaada-**); E 1909 to give birth to □ **lam aniqduĝanaa ngaan kuuĝatikuu** Ea 1910 she gave birth to a boy child for him, bore him a boy child (J 16:22); **saxtanalakan kuuĝatxaĝikux̂** Eu 1910 (under such and such conditions) she has her delivery (+ **-qaĝi-**) without delay (J 36:7); **kuuĝasxaqas** A 1838 wonders (Acts 2:22, E **alaqaadanan**), *lit.* things revealed (**-sxa-qa-**) + **-uuĝa-t-**

kuuĝata-lix E 1861 *vt.* to expose, display (behavior); A 1840 to confess + **-uuĝa-t-(x̂)ta-**

kuuĝataqaĝi-x̂ A 1840 (kuga- -) *vn.* revelation + **-uuĝa-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**

kuuĝi-x̂ E 1832- *rel.n.* outer; outside; **kuuĝi-lix** A 1909 *vi.* to come up, outside □ **chux̂taqaam kuuĝingin** 1860, **kuuĝix̂ chux̂taqatxin** 1870 his (own) outer clothes (Mark 10:50, A **amuum hangaduuĝii**); **chaaskam kuuĝii** Ea 1983 the outside of the cup (*opposite of* **iluuĝii**); **chiqii kuuĝinax̂ liidachx̂isxal** A 1909 (the village) was as if put upside down (J 76:43) + **-uuĝi-**

kuuĝidgu-lix A 1840 *vt.* to declare, announce (several things) + **-uuĝi-dgu-**

kuuĝit-, kuuĝisix Ea 1952- *vt.* to turn upside down (sod); A 1840 *vt.* to declare, announce; *vr.* to justify oneself + **-uuĝi-t-**

kux̂ta-lix A 1839- *vt.* to have on, to have on top □ **talĝingis siĝlis kux̂tazas** 1973 its branches have leaves on them + **-x̂ta-**

kulix *see separate entry*

kuligan E 1909, **kuhligan** A 1952- *loc.* just on, even on □ **chimalum kugan anqax̂taax̂ta[x̂] iĝakum, stuuluĝim kuligan anqax̂takux̂** E 1909 he was told to stand on the floor but stood up even on the table + **-hli-**

kuliligan Ea 1909 *loc.* the one upon the other, one [time] after the other (J 3:20) + **-la-hli-**

kuuta-lix A 1860- *vt.* to have on it, outside it □ **ayx̂aasix̂ qiigas kuutakux̂** 1973 the boat has grass on it (for protection) + **-uuta-**

kuuchax-s A 1952 *vi.* to be full of "milk" (of sea urchins, **aguĝnas**, in January) (E **chx̂a-lix**)

Kuuchaxsi-s *pl. name of islets* (Amlia 44) + **-si-**

kuuchaxt-, kuuchaxs A 1952 *vr.* to become full (of sea urchins) + **-t-**

kuchi-x̂ 1. A 1952- *n.* boulder, big rock (E **nuĝilgu-x̂**); Ea 1983 *pl.* dam (*see* **chungi-x̂**); **Kuchi-s** A 1950- *pl. name of point* (Amlia 111)

2. **kuchi-lix** En 1909-, A 1984 *vt.* to fish among boulders (standing on a rock) with rod and line for (**sx̂iigi-n/-s** pogies)

kuchiĝiilux̂ A 1982 *n.* place for fishing for pogies (**sx̂iigis**) + **-ĝi-aluĝ-**

kuchu-n 1. E 1791 *n.pl.* lips (*cf.* **hati-x̂**); **kuchu-x̂** E 1819- *sg.* upper lip; **-s** Ab 1931 gills (*cf.* **aalhngaax̂**); **Kuchux̂** E Tigalda 1791 (koch'-

chox) *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I.4)
2. **kuchu-l** A 1952- *vt.* to lap up, sop up (as from a table); **Kuchu-x̂** 1950- Swift Point (Amlia 207, with strong tide)

kuchuchuda-x̂ En 1950- *n.* common goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula* (A **hanim kamgituu**) + *-**chuda-**

kuchuka-x Eau 1878- *n.du.*, -**x̂** Eb 1984 *sg.* beak, bill (En **uchu-ka-**, A, Au **hiiyuka-x**); **kuchukakix** Eau 1878-, **kuchukaa** Eb 1984 its (bird's) beak, bill; **Kuchukangin** *or* **Kuchukaning** A 1791 (kuchakanin) His *or* My Beak (Beard ?), *name of boy* (at Amlia 75) + *-**ka-**

kuchuula-x̂ E (*or* A) 1878, Au 1952 *n.* upper lip (*lit.* with what to lap) + -**ula-**

kuchuulu-, **iĝim kuchúuluu** A 1840 *n.* bow of baidar (*Russian* nos baydarkoy *for* nos baydary) (*cf.* **changi-x̂**, **iiguyaax**) + *-**Vlu-**

kuchutu-x̂ A 1840- *n.* greater scaup, *Aythya marila*; Au 1936 northern shoveler, *Anas clypeata* (*uncertain identification*) (E **uchukatu-x̂**) + -**tu-**

kuchu-n, **aguĝaad(am) kuchungin** En 1984 *n.pl.* empty sea urchins
[[*perhaps the same word as* **kuchu**$_1$-]]

kuuchu-lix En 1978-, A 1952- *vt.* to pile, to stack (*e.g.* wood, boxes on top of each other); **kuuchu-x̂** A 1840, 1909 (J 79:275) Am 1963 *n.* heap, pile
[[*from Russian* **v kúchu** in a heap, **kúcha** pile, heap]]

kuchugayu-x̂ A 1936-73 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* cold sore on mouth

Kuchugiilux̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 242); **Kuchugiilu(m) yaaĝa** the point of K. (243)
[[*perhaps for* ***Kuchuĝiilux̂**: **kuchu-ĝi-aluĝ-** place where there is lapping, i.e. strong current]]

kuchuka-n E 1834 *n.pl.* leaves of grass and trees; **kuchuka-s** A 1780 (*unknown* 1971) beard (*Russian* boroda)

kuchukaada-ngin E 1832-38 *n.pl.* its (tree's) leaves (Matthew 24:32, 1870 **hulingin**, A **siĝlingis**); Ea 1983 "anything on the ground when it starts to grow" + -**aada-**

kuchuuka-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* roof over door (outside), "to stop the rain"
[[**kuchu-iika-** "can lap"]]

kuchuuka-x̂ *see* **kruchuuka-x̂**

kuchuukyuux-six Ea 1983 (*unknown* Eun 1984) *vi.* to look cranky (= **kusu-tu-lix**)

kudaxchi-, **Taxchisa(m) kudaxchii** A 1952 *name of rock* (Fenimor Rock 688)

kudgayu[-]x̂ *or* **kudgaayu-x̂** A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* cat (*cf.* **kuusxi-x̂**)

kudmachi-x̂ Ebaun 1804-, A 1840 (*probably* E) *n.* seine (A **niivudi-x̂**, Au **hugi-x̂**); 1834 fish net (*cf.* **satxa-x̂**); En 1978 web (of spider); **kudmachi-lix** E 1804- *vi.* to seine ○ **kudmachilix qam amnaĝuu agukun** En 1978 we caught lots of fish seining
[[< ***kumdachi-** *from older form of* AAY **kugyasiq** large variety of net, *derived from* **kugyaq** gill net, CAY **kuvyaq**, AI **kuvřaq** fishnet, CSY **kuuvřaq** seal net]]

kuudnguutu-n En 1909- *n.pl.* [illegible] seaweed (with leaves "just like flowe[illegible] 50 "roots of the kelp")

kudu-x̂ Eun 1878-, A 1840-, **kuyu-x̂** Au 1949-52 *n.* leg, *especially* shank, lower leg (from knee to foot, *cf.* **iĝidĝi-x̂**, **kita-x̂**, **qachima-x̂**); **kigusim kuduu** En 1952 root of molar; **[iglagim] kudukix** En 1950 the two "legs" of the yoke (of harpoon shaft); **salamaali(m) kuduu** A 1952 leg of skin pants; **alugam kuduu** A 1973 stem of black lily
[[*cf.* CAY **kuucnaq** hips, CSY **kuusneq** pelvis bones, SPI **kui** thigh]]

Kududaga A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 132) + -**dag-a**

Kudugna-x̂ A 1840- *name of cape* (Atka 342) + -**gna-**

kuduliiti-x̂ En 1950 *n.* pad put between newborn baby's legs + -**li-Vti-**

kuyusaaya-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* lower leg, shank + *-**saaya-**

Kudutu-x̂ A 1952- *name of point* (Atka 317) + -**tu-**

kufiinika-x̂ E 1950-, A 1973 *n.* coffeepot
[[*from Russian* **koféynik** coffee pot]]

kuufna-x̂ *see* **kuuxna-x̂**

kuufya-x̂ E 1950-, A 1950- *n.* coffee; **kuufya-lix** *vi.* to drink coffee
[[*from Russian* **kófe** coffee]]

kugachi-lix E 1834 *vt.* to bury, hide

kuuxna-x̂ Ea 1983, **kuufna-x̂** Ea 1978, **kuukna-x̂** Ep 1983, **kuuxni-x̂** En 1978, A 1952- *n.* kitchen
[[*from Russian* **kúkhnya** kitchen, **v kúkhni** in the kitchen]]

kuuguu E 1791-, **kuugulux** Ebaup 1832- *particle* no (*opposite of* **aang**) (A **nangaa**)

kugulagni-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) [*vr.*] to shiver, shake (*Russian* sdrognut') (*cf.* **ayĝax̂-six**) + -**lag-ni-**

kugúli[-]x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.* great calm (*Russian* velikaya tishina) (*cf.* **aanĝaaza-x̂** *under* **anĝ-**)

kugúyux-six En 1950- *vi.* to overflow (of river, **chiĝana-x̂**)

kuguyuxta-lix En 1983 *vi.* to overflow (have overflowed) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

kuuĝa-lix, kux̂ta-l *see* **ku-**

Kuuĝuusi-x̂ A 1952 *name of dwelling place* (Skagul Island 980) + **-usi-**

kuka-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963 *n.* grandmother (father's or mother's mother); Ea 1983 *also* grandmother's mother (*cf.* **sagu-x̂**); Ea 1909 (J 12:17), En 1978 midwife (*cf.* **baabkax̂**)

kukax̂tana-x̂ En 1950 *n.* great-aunt, grandmother's sister + **-x̂ta-na$_1$-**

kuukaada-lix E 1952- *vi.* to play hide and seek in long grass (one of those hiding calls **kuuk**) +**-aada-**

Kuukadgining En 1909-50 *name of chief* (J 46:21 ff.); **Kuukadgining aduu** En 1950 K's cave (name of cave where the man was kept)

kuukmayaaya-x̂, *pl.* **-s** A 1950- (*also* **-mu-**, **-mku-**) *n.* pimples
[[*cf.* **kukmi-x̂**]]

kukmi-x̂ A 1971- *n.* chunk, lump (*cf.* **ukdu-x̂**); **uuglim kukmii** a chunk of coal
[[AAY **kumkiq**, CAY **kumkaq**, AI **kupki**, GRI **kukkaq** foreign object stuck between the teeth]]

kukmila-l A 1952- *vi.* to be lumpy (of soup, flour) □ **hingan mukax̂ kukmilal qugaqaadal** that flour is lumpy and moldy + **-la-**

kuukusa-x̂ Eu 1982 *n.* Manila rope
[[*from* AAY K **kuukusaaq** unraveled rope; Ch **kukuusaaq** hemp rope]]

kukutu-x̂ A 1936-, Au 1936 *n.* young eider duck (**kasami-x̂**, *see* **kasima-x̂**) (E **ququx̂**)
[[*perhaps imitative* **kuku** + **-tu-**]]

kulaxta-lix E 1860 (*unknown* Epun 1983-84) *vt.* to grab, seize (*Russian* skhvatyvat', of spirit, Mark 9:18, 1870 **su-x̂ta-**)

kulaaka-x̂ Eban 1949- *n.* fist, *pl.* knuckles (A **tuga-x̂**, **-s**)
[[*from Russian* **kulák** fist]]

kulamax E 1811-, A 1840-, Ab 1892 *n.* Pacific right whale, *Balaena glacialis*, *and/or* bowhead whale, *Balaena mysticetus* + **-mag-**
[[AAY **kulamak** whale *from Aleut*]]

Kulamàkaĝina-x̂ Eu 1791 (kulyama kagynak) *vn.* Whale Killer, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 130) + **-kaĝi-** (**-qaĝi-**) **-na$_1$-**

kuuli-s A 1952- *n.pl.* pegs for stretching skin (**igluqam kuulingis**) and tent (**pulaatxim kuulingis**); **kúula-x̂** Ab 1963, **kúulitíisaĝa-x̂** Am 1963 stake (*Russian* kol)
[[*from Russian* **kol**, *pl.* **kól'ya**, stake]]

kuliicha-x̂ Eau 1983-84, **kulicha-x̂** A 1977- *n.* Easter bread
[[*from Russian* **kulích** Easter cake]]

kuulicha-x̂ E 1805, Ep 1981, A 1840, **kuuricha-x̂** En 1936-, A 1952-, **kuurichi-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* chicken, hen
[[*from Russian* **kúritsa** hen, chicken]]

kulix E 1909-49, A 1840-1952, Au 1952 (*also* **kuligi-x̂**) *n.* upper central rib in baidarka; Eu 1909 (J 34:108), Au baidarka deck; E 1909 deck load; En 1949 sternum (A **midĝi-x̂**); **ulux̂tam kuliga** E 1909 upper central rib of baidarka; **qagaahadan kuliga** A 1950 the rib going from the hatch to the bow, **ukaa-hadan** (*or* **ukangam**) **kuliga** the rib going from the hatch to the stern; **iyĝa(m) kulix** Au 1952 the deck of the baidarka, **qagangam/ukangam hangayan kuligan chuniiĝii** the upper rib of the front/back deck
[[**ku-lig-**]]

kuligaluĝ- Au 1952 *n.* baidarka deck: **kuligaluĝim umnang** the thongs across the deck for holding harpoons, spears, etc. (E, A **taamx̂aax̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

kulixx̂iilux̂ Ea 1952 (-kx̂-) *n.* two sticks running lengthwise between the hatches (of a two-hatch baidarka) attached to cross-strings + **-aĝi-aluĝ-**

kulixti-x̂ Ea 1983, A 1952 *n.* deck load on baidarka (*e.g.* seal meat, cup, kettle); **kulixsix** Eu 1984 *vt.* to put deck load on (baidarka) + **-t-**

kulixchaĝi-l A 1952 *vi.* to have a deck load + **-t-aĝi-**

kulixta-lix Eu 1984 *vt.* to have loaded (**iqyaan** his baidarka) with deck load (*cf.* **usi-x̂ta-lix** to have loaded with an inside load) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

kuliina-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* elbow of stove pipe
[[*from Russian* **koléno** knee, bend]]

kulisa-x̂ E 1978, A 1971- *n.* wheel (*cf.* **qichi-quli-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kolesó**, *gen.* **kolesá**, *pl.* **kolyósa**, wheel]]

kuliita-x̂ Ea 1952, **kulita-x̂** En 1909-, Au 1909 *n.* trough, tub (En 1948-50: formerly hollowed out of cottonwood, almost two feet long and 14-18 inches thick, for boiling several fish in with rocks heated outdoors) (En 1909 *also* labret, *cf.* Jochelson 1925:97-100, *probably by some misunderstanding*, *cf.* **kachiti-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **korýto** washtub, trough]]

kulku-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* bent finger; **-n** *pl.* knuckles (*cf.* **kulaaka-x̂, tuga-x̂**)

kuulta-x A 1840 *n.du.* short jacket
[[*from Russian* **kúrta** short jacket]]

kulu-x̂ Eu 1909 (*unknown* Eapn 1983-84), A 1952-, Ab 1963 *n.* deep place in the sea, deep and calm pool in a river (**chiĝanam kuluu**); A *name of fishing place* (Atka 265, 100 fathoms deep, where one catches halibut); Ab 1931 (q-) *vi.* to be deep

Kuluĝa[-]x̂ Eu 1909 (*ms.* **-ĝax**) *name of bay at the west end of Sanak, probably* Sanak Harbor (J 40:10)

kulut- Ab 1931 (q-) *vt.* to deepen + **-t-**

kuluut-, **kuluuch-a** Ab 1931 (q-) *n.* its depth + **-aat-**

kuluucha-x̂ A 1840 *n.* well, draw-well
[[*from Russian* **kolódtsa**, *gen.* of **kolódets** well]]

kuluuchika-x̂ E 1804- *n.* finger ring (A **udĝiti-x̂**); **kuluuchikam adquu** En 1948 ring finger; †**Koologecach** E 1778 a brass ring [[*from Russian* **koléchko** *or* ***kolyóchko** little ring]]

kuluuda-x̂ E 1909-, A 1909 *n.* doorjamb, doorpost (in modern barabara or house, *cf.* J 82:12); **satmalim kuluudakix** E the doorjambs, the door frame [[*from Russian* **kolóda** log]]

kulukula-x̂ Eapu 1941-, **kulukala-x̂** En 1978, **kúulukula-x̂** A 1840, **kulukuulu[-]x̂** A 1952-, **kulukuli-x̂** A 1973 *n.* bell; Ep 1941 bluebell flower [[*from Russian* **kólokol, kolokoló, kolokólok** bell]]

kulukuunchika-s A 1948- *n.pl.* (1973 **-x̂** *sg.*) monkey flower, *Mimulus guttatus* [[*from Russian* **kolokól'chik** small bell, Campanula]]

kuluuma-x̂ E 1839-1909, A 1840, **kuruuva-x̂** A 1973-, Ab 1963 *n.* cow; **tayaĝu(m) kuluuvaa** E 1805 ox (*cf.* **biika-x̂**) [[*from Russian* **koróva** cow]]

†**Kulumidak** E 1871 Ivanof Bay (east of Kupreanof Peninsula)

kulumki-x̂ Eun 1909-, A 1840- *n.* fox trap with deadfall (within a semi-circle of stakes the bait is placed in connection with a trigger which releases a log onto the fox's back when the bait is nibbled, Shade 1949) [[*from Siberian Russian* **kulyómka** trap]]

kulupaaska-x̂ Em 1984 *n.* ptarmigan (= **aĝdiika-x̂**) [[*from Russian* **kurupátka** ptarmigan]]

kulusa-x̂ En 1948- *n.* fishline with hook for halibut (*older name for* **yaarusa-x̂**) [[*perhaps derived from* **kulu-x̂**; *by informants compared with* **Kulu(u)sa$_2$-x̂**]]

kulusa-x̂ Ea (Ek) 1982 *n.* "buggy man", Eu 1984 (*perhaps also* **kuluusa-x̂**) "outside man" (A **tayaĝu-naaĝi-x̂**) [[*perhaps same as* **Kuluusa$_2$-x̂**]]

kuluusa-x Eu 1984, En 1950, **kulusa-x** En 1982 *n.du.* rubbers, overshoes [[*from Russian* **kalósha** galosh, boot]]

Kuluusa-x̂, *pl.* **-n** Ebn 1975- (**-s** A 1840), **Kulusa-x̂** Ea 1983, **Kuluuza-s** A 1948- *n.* Tlingit(s), Indian(s) of Southeast Alaska; **Kuluuzas amilĝa** A 1952- "the Indians' fishing place" (Atka 263, *perhaps rather a derivative of* **kulu-x̂**) [[*from Russian* **Kolosh**, *pl.* **Koloshi, Kolyuzhi**]]

kum E 1826-, A 1838-, Ab 1963, **kum-aan** A 1860 (Mark 7:11), **kúma** A 1840-60, **kama** Ab 1963, **kam** A 1950- *particle expressing hypothesis or unreality, like Russian* by □ **anuxtakan ix̂tanaan mataguung kum imin aĝikuqing** En 1978 If I had the thing you said you wanted I would give it to you; **wa[h]ligan Agumin kum, huyung tanaadaqadanaĝulux** E 1870, **wangus anax̂ alix Aguun, kuma huyung asx̂anaĝulax** A 1860 if You had been here, my brother would not have died (*Russian* est'li by Ty byl zdes, brat moy ne umer by, John 11:21); **asix qidaaĝing aguu-kuma, qidahliidax̂ liidax̂ tutalix** A 1840 feeling like crying anyway, if I had had anybody to cry with (V B 1:11); **hamakus kadim hadaan mataliin angaĝiqangis matalgal aguu, wayaam kum tukum angunaa malgakux̂** A 1952 if we could live in the way they did in the old days, we would have great wealth now (N.M. 2:46); **kum aaliisix̂taakakan anuxtaasanaam ilan** En 1909 where he thought it would land (J 41:9); **malakan agumchix kum ugunuumchix aqachix** A 1950 if you don't do it you might forget it; **kum iming tunux̂tayugaaĝit ii?** A 1952 could you talk with me for a while?; **qanang kum hama?** A 1971 where might he be?; **kum ting agiital unguchikuqaan, awaangan ingaaĝikuq** Ab 1963 I would sit with you, but I have to work (*Russian* posidel by s toboy, da rabotat' dolzhen); **kama awaduukaĝulax** Ab 1963 he would not be going to work, he'll hardly work (*Russian* vryadli budet rabotat') [[**ku-m** *rel.*, **ku-** *conceivably from Russian* **by**]]

kum-six E 1804-, A 1838-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to pour (*cf.* **hyu-t-**) □ **kuufyax̂ kumsix yukux̂ inga** En 1978 he poured coffee; **hidusal kumada (hyuchada)** A 1952 take it out and pour it [[AAY **kug-**, CAY **kuve-**, SY **kuuve-**, I **kuvi-** to pour]]

kumalux̂ Ea 1952 *n.* teapot + **-aluĝ-**

kumla-lix E 1870 (Acts 2:33), A 1840 *vt.* to pour out (several things) + **-la-**

kuma-x̂ En 1950-, A 1840 *n.* godparent of one's child [[*from Russian* **kum** godfather of one's child, **kumá** godmother of one's child]]

kumaska-x̂ En 1982 *n.* godmother of one's child [[*from Russian* **kúmushka** dear godmother of one's child]]

kumatxa-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* sock (by some made of foxskin)

kumchi-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* little cube, brick (*Russian* kubik)

kuumchuuda-x̂ A 1840- *n.* handle (knob) on top of lid of grass basket (1952 *also* the whole lid, the knob: **kuumchuudam hutuu**); 1840 head of nail or peg [[**kumchu-aada-**]]

kuumchuudaĝi-, udĝitim kuumchuudaĝii A 1840 signet ring, *lit.* ring with a knob on it + **-ĝi-**

kumgitu-x̂ A 1952 *n.* kind of tufted seaweed, *Pterygophora sp.*; *name of islet* (west of Atka, 694) [[**kumgi-tu-**]]

kumxu-x̂ En 1791 (kumchuk) *n.* kind of coral (*German* Rindenkorall), *Gorgonia*, **alaĝum kumĝuu** E 1840 (Zap. 1:68 *Russian* Trosnik); **kumĝu-x̂** A 1950- skeleton, skull ("old people heads found in caves", "do not get alive by night", *cf.* **asx̂aana-x̂**; also skeleton of animal); **Akagis Kumguu** A 1952- *name of rock in the sea* (Atka 259)

kuumĝu-x̂ E 1791-, **kuumx̂u-x̂** A 1948-52 (*ms. also* **-mx-**, *unknown* 1984) *n.* kind of grass: "wild rye" (Jochelson ms.), wild pea, *Lathyrus maritimus* (Jochelson 1933:62); timothy, *Phleum sp.* (Th.P. Bank II); **kuumĝum [h]uluĝis** A 1840 ears (*Russian* kolos'ya)

Kuumx̂uli-x̂ A 1952 (*ms.* **-mx-**) *name of flat islet* (Skagul Island 981) + **-li-**

Kumĝuun Ea 1909 *name of village on the Unimak side of False Pass* (J 29:1)
[[*perhaps for* **kuumĝuung**, *if not* **kuumĝun**, *pl. of* **kuumĝu-x̂**]]

kuumita-lix = **kuum-italix** Eapn 1941- *vi.* to be rusty, to become rusty (of iron, copper) (A **iĝdux-six**); **kuum-ita-x̂** *vn.* rust (*cf.* **iti**$_3$**-x̂**, **siĝ-da-x̂**); En 1952 *also nickname* ("Rusty"); **qumliĝum kuum-itaa** Ep 1941 iron rust (*modern term for older* **sitxi-ngin**), *lit.* what the iron contains (**it-(x̂)ta-**) on its surface (**ku-**)

kumki-, asum kumkii E 1840 (kumgi-), En 1950 (*practically unknown* 1982) *n.* redpoll, *Carduelis flammea*

kumku-lix En 1950 (*unknown* Eapun 1983-84) *vt.* to examine all over by looking, feeling, and testing (as when searching for a hole in a boat)

kumlux-s A 1984 *vt.* to chew on, to nibble (**qagna-x̂** bone, "making noise"); **kuvlux-s** Au 1952 to peck (A **kuhmux-six**)

kumhlugi-x̂ Ab 1963 (-mkl-) *n.* heap, pile (Am **kuuchu-x̂**)

kumqida-, aniqdum kumqidakix E 1909 (kum qidakix?) *n.* child's parka of birdskins (= **qagdu-kix**)

kumsa-lix E 1870-, A 1838- *vi.* to rise (Ea, A of sun, *cf.* **hanga-lix**, **haka-aĝa-lix, li-lix**; A of fog; A of bird, airplane, *same as* **hanga-lix**); *Bibl.* to be taken up (Christ, Acts 1:2,9, A 1:11, E **hanga-**); A 1860 to rise up, get up (people, Luke 23:1, *cf.* **hax̂-t-**); A 1860 to arise, come up (storm, Luke 8:23; seed, Mark 4:8, E 1870 **ku-uĝa-lix**); to increase (population; E wind, content of sea urchin when rinsed, price)
[[*cf.* Y **keveg-**, I **kivik-** to lift]]

Kumsaasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* Ascension Day, **Xristuusam kumsaasingis** Christ's ascension + **-usi-**

kumsi-lix E 1791-, A 1838-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to lift (*e.g.* a rock; a person, as in wrestling, J 48:42; one's arm, one's head, *cf.* **haĝ-it-**); to raise, help to rise (lying person, Mark 1:31, 9:27, *cf.* **haĝ-it-**); E 1870 *vr.* to stand up (Luke 21:28, A **atimchi anqa-lix**); En 1983 *vr.* to defend oneself; **Sagimax̂ Kumsinax̂** Ea 1791 Lifted Face *or* Face Lifter, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 33) + **-(i)-**

kumsiĝa-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vp.* to be lifted, to be held lifted (J 17:50 of man in baidarka carried ashore); **cham kumsiĝaa** E 1834 *vn.* oath, *lit.* lifting of hand + **-(i)-ĝa-**

kumsix̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1950-, **kuvsix̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to lift up (for a while); to hold lifted ○ **anaĝis chakiim kadan kumsix̂tal** A 1950 to lift something with one's hands; **aman aniqduun qusaam kumsix̂taaĝlilix alaĝum ilan aqadaagiim** En 1909 having held her child up above her for a while and then put it into the sea (J49:31); [**iqyaan**] **chuyuum daĝan kumsix̂tal sigusal** A 1950 taking his baidarka up the beach holding it on his arm + **-(i)-x̂ta-**

kumsix̂taasi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* means for holding lifted: sling for arm (after blood letting) + **-(i)-x̂ta-usi-**

kumsiisa-lix A 1838 *vrt.* to raise oneself, be raised by (**Aguuĝum chaa** God's hand, Acts 2:33) + **-(i)-usa-**

kumsiisi-, iklam/yaagam kumsiisii Eu 1984 *n.* means for lifting firewood/log: wrecking bar (*coined term*) + **-(i)-usi-**

kumtxi-x̂ *see* **kutmi-x̂**

kumtitu-x̂ A 1948 *n.* kelp with rib (edible)

kumux-six E 1832- (A 1840), Au 1909, Ab 1963, **kuhmux-six** A 1860-, *vt.* to peck, peck at; to peck for, eat (of birds, *e.g.* Matthew 13:4, Mark 4:4)

kumuxchx̂i-lix E 1909, **kumuxchi-lix** Au 1909 *vt.* to have or let be pecked (J 82:10) + **-chx̂i-**

kumulina-x̂ Eun 1982-84 *n.* board or pole for scraping foxskins on (*cf.* **halaya-x̂**); **kumulinaasi-x̂** (+ **-usi-**) Au 1950 (Th. Bank II, *no translation*); **kumulina-lix** A 1909 *vt.* to scrape thinner (J 77:41)
[[*perhaps* **kumu-li-na**$_1$**-**]]

kuna-x̂ E 1909 *(v)n.* dry, skinny (of fish, *cf.* **saakuna-x̂**), **atxidam kinaa** dry (skinny) codfish; A 1952- n. skinny old codfish; **kina-l** A 1952 *vi.* to become old and skinny (jokingly of person)

Kunalisxu-x̂ A 1952- *name of cliffs* (Amlia 188; Atka 422, *may look like a skinny fish;* Kanaga 907) + *-**lisxu-**

kundira-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* shade, visor (of cap, wooden hat, J 81:28, E **kusuluuka-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kondýr'** shade, visor]]

kunku- -

kunkumixta-lix Ea 1952- (*barely known* En 1984) *vt.* to smash up (people) (En **tuga-mixta-lix**, **utxi-mixta-lix**) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

kuunkumiix̂-six Ekn 1982 *vt.* to pound (as when hitting something with a hammer, or digging out crumbs from the bottom of a cooking pot) + *-**miiĝ-**

kuunpula-x̂ En 1952 *n.* cupola
[[*from Russian* **kúpol** cupola]]

kuunu-x̂ E 1868-, A 1840-, **kuuna-x̂** Ea 1983, A 1948, Au 1909 *n.* horse; knight in chess; **Kuunux̂** Ea 1791 (Kunok) *name of man* (at Krenitzin I. 1)
[[*from Russian* **kon'** horse; knight in chess]]

kuunuĝi-n E 1870 *vn.pl.* horsemen (Acts 23:23, 32); **kuun(a)ĝi-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to ride + -**ĝi-**

kuhnux En 1952- *n.* thud, thumb, pounding sound (as of something soft, *e.g.* fist, against something hard, *e.g.* wall) ▫ **kuhnux sadaadaan malgakux̂** 1982 there is a thud from outside

kunugyu-x̂ Eu 1791, E 1840 (Zap. 1:67 qunulyuq), Ea 1952-, A 1840-, Ab 1892, Au 1936-52, **kuhnugyu-x̂** Eu 1984, **kunugya-x̂** En 1950-, **kuunugya-x̂**, **kuunugyu-x̂** (*from Russian* **kónyuga**) Ab 1982, *n.* crested auklet, *Aethia cristatella* (1791 whiskered auklet, *Aethia pygmaea, but cf.* E **kdiix**, **kniix**, A **tuhmu-x̂**)
[[AAYK **kunugyuk** "sea quail", auklet, *from Aleut*]]

kunupa-lix Eau 1983-84 *vt.* to caulk (boat); **kunupangis** A 1909 *n.pl.* the caulking material (on it, J 78:151)
[[*from Russian* **konopá-tit'** to caulk]]

kunupaasa-lix A 1909 *vt.* to caulk (around it, J 78:150) + -**usa-**

kunupaasi-ngis A 1909 *n.pl.* its caulking (J 78:251) + -**usi-**

kungúxta- Am 1963 *vi.* to be unhealthy, sickly (Ab **angaĝinaa[ĝ]lakax̂** "does not try to live")

kupicha-x̂ A 1973 *n.* high-class person
[[*from Russian* **kupéts** merchant]]

kupuruula-x̂ En 1950, **kupruula-x̂** 1982 *n.* pickax; **pukuruula-x̂** Eu 1984 pick
[[*from Russian* **koparúlya** kind of shovel]]

kupyu-x̂ E 1870 *n.* spear, lance (John 19:34, A **kadamagusi-x̂**); *cf.* **Georgi kupyu-ngin**
[[*from Russian* **kop'yó** spear]]

kuura-x̂ En 1983, A 1984 *n.* measles
[[*from Russian* **kor'** measles]]

kuraas(ax̂)ta-lix Ebau 1981-84 *vi.* to be drunk (= **taanga-lix̂ta-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **kurázh-it'sya** swagger *or* **kurázh** spirit, *cf.* Zap. 2:55 + -**x̂ta-**]]

kuri-lix E 1906-, A 1950- *vi.* to smoke (tobacco) (*cf.* **kaanisa-**); En 1935 *vt.* to incense; **kuri-x̂** E 1909-, A 1948- *vn.* smoke; *n.* cigarette; En 1935 tobacco (*cf.* **tamaaka-x̂**) ▫ **kuriitut ii?** A do you want to smoke, have a cigarette?; **kurim tamaakaa** E 1909 smoking tobacco
[[*from Russian* **kurí-t'** to smoke]]

kuuricha-x̂ *see* **kuulicha-x̂**

kuriitka-x̂ Eap 1941- (Eb 1984 **uriitki-x̂**, **uruutki-x̂**) *n.* kind of game: each player has a club about a foot-and-a-half long and they are about twenty feet apart, an even number on each side; they have ten round sticks about one foot in length standing up in a row about a foot apart, which they try to knock down by throwing the clubs (1941, 1983) (A **digaarka-s**); **kuriitka-lix** Ep 1941 *vi.* to play this game
[[*apparently from Russian, perhaps* ***korýtka** small trough]]

kuurka-x̂ A 1973- *n.* crust
[[*from Russian* **kórka** crust]]

kuruuka-x̂ E 1978-, A 1952- *n.* trigger (of gun; of fox trap, **klisa-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kurók** cock]]

kurula-x̂ E 1935-, A 1977 (**kuu-**) *n.* king (in cards and person); **kurulam ayagaa** Ea 1982 queen (in cards)
[[*from Russian* **koról'** king]]

kuruuva-x̂ *see* **kuluuma-x̂**

kuuzira-x̂ Eu 1984, **kuuziri-x̂** A 1973 *n.* trump (in cards)
[[*from Russian* **kózyr'** trump]]

kusiisi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* scythe
[[*from Russian* **kosí-t'** to mow + -**usi-**]]

kuuski-x̂ Eu 1984 (A 1950), **kuuska-x̂** En 1978, **kuusxi-x̂** A 1973- *n.* cat
[[*from Russian* **kóshka**, *pl.* **kóshki**, cat]]

kuuzla-x̂ Ep 1941 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* goat; **kúslam chiidalii** E 1870 even (-**li-**) a kid (Luke 15:29, A **kozliinkaadahlix̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kozyól**, *gen.* **kozlá**, goat]]

kuslu-x̂ E 1909, En 1948-52 (*unknown* 1952) *n.* young sea otter (1909 yearling; 1948-52 2-3 months old)
[[*from Russian* **koshlók** young beaver, young sea otter]]

kusma-x̂ Ep 1941, Ek 1982 (*unknown* Eapn 1982-83) *n.* kind of fish (red-colored, big scales, big head, white flesh, lots of fat), *perhaps* red snapper, *Sebastes ruberrimus* (1941); Ep 1941 *also* kind of chiton

kustluula-x̂ A 1840 *n.* pan, saucepan
[[*from Russian* **kostryúlya** = **kastryúlya** saucepan]]

kusu-lix E 1832- *vi.* to be angry, mad, offended (A **kag-na-l, aq-la-l**); **kusu-x̂** E 1909- *vn.* anger; angry, mad
[[*perhaps cf.* AAY **kusu-** to miss, be lonesome for]]

kusux̂ta-lix Eb 1984 *vi.* to be angry, mad (for the time being) + -**x̂ta-**

kusuni-lix En 1978- *vt.* to make angry; *vr.* to become angry (A **kag-ni-l**) + **-ni-**

kusuniisa-lix E 1832- *vrt.* to become angry at, get mad at ¤ **kamxam ulagan kugan tununax̂ iilakux̂ nung kusuniisakan ingamaasaqang** En 1983 when it was said (when I heard) that he had said things about the church I got mad at him + **-ni-usa-**

kusuusa-lix Eu 1909- *vt.* to be angry at, mad at (1984 = **qaxu-usa-lix**) + **-usa-**

kusutu-lix E 1804- *vi.* to be angry, cranky (= **amqitu-lix**, *see* **aq-** -); **kusutu-x̂** E 1805-34 *vn.* angry (*Russian* serditoy) ¤ **kusutuuĝnax̂txin** Ea 1983 don't be cranky! + **-tu-**

Kusuugina-x̂ A 1952 Tanaga Volcano (Tanaga Island 946)

kusuuka-x̂ En 1978 *n.* chunk (Ea, A **ukdu-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kusók** piece, lump]]

Kusuulux̂ Ep 1941 *name of hill* (between Southwest Point and Antone Lake, St. Paul Island)

kusuluuka-x̂ Eu 1909, **kusuruuka-x̂** Eu 1982 *n.* shade, visor (En **chaxuda-x̂,** Au **kundiira-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kozyryók** peak, visor]]

kusuunka-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* bread dough (En **kwasna-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kusyónok** small piece]]

kuti-x̂ Ean 1982-83 *n.* commemoration cake (eaten at the birthday or dying day of a dead) (= **pumiinka-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kut'yá** commemoration cake]]

kutmi-x̂ Ebapun 1948-, **kumtxi-x̂** A 1948-, Ab 1931 **kumti-x̂** A 1973- *n.* sand flea, beach flea (*specimens identified as* Fam. Gammaridae *and* Fam. Idotheidae, Gen. Idothea)
[[*cf.* AAY **qumitgaq**, K **kumitgaq** sand flea, *perhaps loanword*]]

kutmilga-lix En 1982 *vp.* to be eaten by sand fleas (of drowned person) + **-lga-**

kutungu-lix Ean 1983-84 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *vt.* to pick (berries) in branches, grasp several at the same time

kuvchiiga-x̂ En 1978 *n.* (Noah's) ark
[[*from Russian* **kovchég** ark]]

kuvruska-x̂ Ep 1903- *n.* round mound like a hemisphere, at least 150 ft. dia. at base (P. Merculief 1978); **Agisam Kuvruskaa** 1903 "Watch Place Hill", **Achuuĝ(ix̂) Kuvruska[x̂]** "Outer Hill", **Aluuĝ(ix̂) Kuvruska[x̂]** "Middle Hill" (St. George Island)
[[*from Russian* **kovrízhka** honey-cake]]

kuvsina-x̂ E 1978-, A 1973- *n.* pitcher
[[*from Russian* **kuvshín** pitcher]]

kuuvta-x̂ En 1950 (**-n** *pl.*), A 1977 *n.* sweater, blouse
[[*from Russian* **kófta** woman's jacket]]

kuvti-lix Eun 1979-, **kavti-l** A 1952 *vt.* to smoke (fish) (*cf.* **dimi-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **koptí-t'** to smoke]]

kuvtiilux̂ Eu 1979- (**kuvtuulux̂** A 1949) *n.* smokehouse (En, A **dimiilux̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

kuvtuusi-x̂ A 1948-49 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* fish basket (*probably* "means for smoking fish") + **-usi-**

kuvurvuuta-x̂ En 1950-, **kuvruvuuta-x̂** Eu 1982 *n.* brace (for drilling) (*cf.* **igdag-usi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **kolovorót** drill brace]]

Kuyagdax̂ E 1840 (Zap. 1:252) Poperechnoi Island (Belkofski 30)
[[perhaps **kuyag-da-x̂** *or* **-dax**, *cf.* **kuygi-x̂**]]

Kuyakuyasaa Ea 1909, **Kuuyukyuusaa** Eap 1941-74, **Kuykuyaa** En 1909 *name of man in story* (J 8:1; 51:8)

kuygi-x̂ Eun 1982-84, A 1950- *n.* vertebra of the loin; rump bone (of bird); A 1978 hip (*cf.* **aaqaya-x**); **kuygi-s** A 1948- *pl.* sacrum, hips; grass ribs (the warp, **tanahmas**, in basket); **Kuygis Sisxa** A 1971- *name of pass, portage* (Atka 330b); †**kodgig** A 1780, †**kugchyk** A 1791 back (spina) (*but cf.* **qudg-**)
[[CAY **kuyak** hip; keel of kayak; CSY spine; keel; AI **kuyaich** *pl.* loin vertebrae; GRI **kuyak** loin]]

kuuyka-x̂ Eun 1935- *n.* berth, bunk; **aniqdum kuuykaa** Eu 1984 child's crib
[[*from Russian* **kóyka** berth, bunk]]

kuhyu-x̂ A 1840- *n.* great sculpin, *Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus* (E **alaamusa-x̂** *etc.*); **Kuhyuu** A 1791 (kuiyu) His Sculpin, *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 75)

kuhyuliiika-x̂ (*also* **-lika-x̂, -likda-x̂**) A 1973- *n.* warty sculpin, *Myoxocephalus verrucosus*

kuhyuusa-l A 1971 *vt.* to bump (E **ikachu-usa-lix**): **tayagux̂ chlaĝikum quganax̂ kamgiin ngaan kuhyuusanax̂** when the man dived he bumped his head into a rock
[[**kuhyu-usa-**]]

kuyuuda-x̂ E 1805-34 (*then obsolete, cf.* Zap. 2:270), A 1838- (1952 *Bibl.*) *n.* sky (E **ini-x̂**), A Heaven (*also pl.*); En 1909 *name of village on Unalaska* (J 44:1); **kuyuudam aguuĝuu** A 1840 (Zap. 3:2) the creator of the sky; **hakaadan Kuyuudax̂** E 1840 the upper world (without night or evening, where most people live), **sitxuuĝix̂ Kuyuudax̂** the lower world (where many people dwell, dead or immortal) (Zap. 2:121)
[[*possibly* **ku-yu-aada-**]]

kuyuxsit-, kuyuxsisix En 1950- *vt.* to get too close to (hunter) for shooting (*same as* **achi-la-t-**) ¤ **isux̂ ting kuyuxsitikux̂** 1982 the seal got too close to me
[[*apparently* **kuyug-(x̂)si-t-**]]

kwasna-x̂ E 1982-84, A 1977- *n.* dough, bread dough; **kwasna-l** A 1977- *vi.* to make a dough [[*from Russian* **kvashnyá** trough for making bread]]

kwasnax̂si-lix E 1935- (Ea 1983 **kv-**) *vi.* to make bread dough + **-x̂si-**

kyax̂-six E 1791, 1832-, A 1840- *vt.* to send out on an errand (*e.g.* A Luke 14:32, E **huya-chx̂i-**); to tell off, order □ **Idmaaxtun tayaĝuum luuqaayax̂ ugdux̂tangin amaan qugam-aan kyaĝnax̂** En 1909 I. sent his men with maggots as a magic guise to that devil (J 48:44); **Algan** (*or* **Algaan**) **Kyaĝnax̂** Ea 1791 (algan kiyaknax) Sent Out Mammals (*or* His Mammal) (*possibly shamanistic idea*), *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 17)

kyaĝa-l A 1952- *vp.* to be sent out for errand; to be ordered, forced (N.M. 3:42) + **-(ĝ)a-**

kyax̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vt.* to send out on an errand, to order □ **kyax̂takan amaanuchx̂ilaaĝnang taching kuuĝalakax̂** En 1978 I sent her out on an errand but she hasn't shown up yet + **-(x̂)ta-**

kyax̂taala-lix En 1983, A 1952- *vp.* to be asked or ordered to be done □ **maaqat imis kyax̂taalaqazulax** A 1952 you were not forced to do it + **-(x̂)ta-ula-**

kyax̂taasa-l A 1952- *vt.* to force (to do something) □ **maaq ngus kyax̂taasaqaa** A 1952 he forced me to do it + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

kyaĝula-lix E 1834, A 1840- *vp.* to be ordered, to be sent on an errand + **-ula-**

kyaĝusa-lix E 1832-, A 1791, 1838- *vt.* to order □ **aniqduĝix̂taguun, baabkagan gukun maax̂ta[x̂] ngaan kyaĝusadaa** Eu 1909 if she has a child (is pregnant), her midwife orders her to do the following things (J 36:2); **Ukinaan Kyaĝusanax̂** A 1791 (ukkinan k'yagosanox) Ordered (*or* Ordering) With His Knife (?), *name of tributary man* (at Adak 865) + **-usa-**

kyaĝusi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* order, command + **-usi-**

kyu-x̂ *see* **qyu-x̂**

kyug- - (*or* **kyuga-** -)

Kyugaada-x̂ A 1952 *name of cape* (Great Sitkin Island 751) + **-aada-**

Kyugalux̂ A 1952 Cape Kiugilak (Great Sitkin Island 748) + **-aluĝ-** (*or* **-lu-**)

L, HL

la-lix E 1832-, A 1950-, Ab 1892, Am 1982 *vt.* 1. to gather: to pick, pluck, dig out (berries, eggs, limpets, grass, roots) (*cf.* **lagu-lix, taxsa-lix, tumsa-lix**); to catch (fish, game, in large number) (*cf.* **asx̂a-t-**) □ **qaayun laax̂tan** En 1978 let's gather berries; **qagmangis kalul lakuq** A 1978 I shot and gathered lots of geese

2. E to kill (people); A to beat, defeat (N.M. 3:30) (*cf.* **asx̂a-t-**) □ **amakun ulam angaĝingin laqalikux̂ awa** Ea 1909 he began to kill off the people of the house (J 3:95)

3. Ek 1982 to string (pearls) (A **da-la-l**) [[*cf.* **lagu-lix**; AAY **laag-**, CAY **laag-**, **elag-**, CSY **laag-** to dig; AI **ilak-** to move aside; **ilaun**, GRI **ilaut** ice scoop]]

laĝi-l A 1973 *vp.* to be gathered: **qiigas laĝil qakangis** dry gathered grass (for fuel) + **-ĝi-**

lax̂ta-l *vt.* 1. A 1973 to have gathered: **qiigas lax̂tal, isxax̂tal** having gathered grass for bed

2. **lax̂ta-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* killer; **tayaĝum tayaĝuqasitxin lax̂taa** E 1833:39 a man killing his fellow men, a bandit (Barabas) + **-x̂ta-**

laala-lix En 1975 *vp.* to be used for gathering: **iixulax̂ iiltax̂, kadimdaan anim-ngiin laalalix** the so-called iixulax̂ (bone root digger), being formerly used for gathering (digging) roots of lupine + **-ula-**

laladana-, **Alaxsxix̂ Laladanax̂** Ea 1909 Mainland Slayer (*man in story*, J 17:1) + **-la-da-na**$_1$-

la-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to escape (**sanĝum hugin'ga** the air of an inflated stomach) [[AY, CSY **leq, ler-**, HBC, NUN **neleq, neler-**, I **niliq, niliq-** flatus (AI *also* air escaping from poke or float), to expel flatus; CAY, CSY **elte-**, HBC, NUN **nelte-**, I **nilit-** to deflate, let air out of (bladder), to escape (of air)]]

lachx̂i-lix E 1909- *vt.* to let air escape from (bladder; J 20:3 of air from body) □ **baluunax̂ umikum lachx̂ikux̂** En 1978 he blew up the balloon but let the air escape from it + **-chx̂i-**

lat-, lasix En 1948- *vt.* to collapse (tent, sod house) + **-t-**

li-l A 1952 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to let out (**hugin'ga** the air in it, of something inflated) + **-(i)-**

hla-x̂ E 1791- (1909- **la-x̂**), A 1780-, Ab 1892-1963, Au 1909-52, Am 1982 *n.* 1. son; boy; A 1838-60 adolescent (*e.g.* Matthew 17:18, Luke 9:42); **hlang qalax̂tax̂** Au 1952 my son-in-law (A **ngaĝu-ng**, E **naĝu-ng**); **Tayaĝum Hlaa** E Umnak 1791 (tayaum xlya) Man's Son, *name of man* (at Umnak 4, moved from 39); **Hlachi** Eu 1791 (lyachi) Your (*pl.*) Son, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 89)

2. A 1950-, Ab 1963 young of animal: **qawa(m) hlangis** A young sea lions

3. A 1973- innermost part of plant: **tiĝyum hlaa** the innermost part of wild rye; **taaĝan'gim hlaa** the innermost part of the stalk of cow parsnip (*cf.* **ana-x̂** 4.)

4. A 1984 *pl.* pawns in chess (E **lakaaya-n**)

laada-x̂ E 1878-, **hlaada-x̂** A 1948-, Ab 1931–63 *n.* doll; E 1909 dear son; A *pl.* pieces in chess (E **saxu-n**); **hlaada-l** Ab 1931–63 *vi.* to play chess + **-aada-**

hlaadax̂ta-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* chess player + **-aada-x̂ta**$_3$-

hlaadaalux̂ Ab 1931 *n.* chessboard + **-aada-aluĝ-**

hladuda-lix A 1909 *vt.* to deprive (the bear couple) of their cub (J 79:245) + **-duda-**

Hlaagamax A 1791 (lagamok) Main (Real) Boy, *name of tributary man* (at Adak 854) + **-iigamag-**

laĝi-lix E 1909, **hlaĝi-l** A 1952-, Au 1909 *vi.* to have a son, to get a son (*e.g.* N.M. 3:5; J 82:38); Ab 1931 to adopt as a son + **-ĝi-**

laĝiisi-ng Ea 1983, En 1950 *n.* my stepson, **laĝiicha** En 1950 his/her stepson + **-ĝiisi-**

lax̂ta-lix E 1909-, **hlax̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to have as a son (J 82:42); to have (*e.g.* **aalax** two) sons; **lax̂tana-x̂** 1909 (a man's) brother's son, (a woman's) sister's son; En 1950 parallel cousin's (?) son; Ekn 1982 stepson (*cf.* **laĝiisi-** *above*); Ep 1981 son-in-law (*cf.* **naĝu-x̂**) + **-x̂ta-**

lakaaya-x̂ E 1870- *n.* boy (En 1950: before fifteen years old); En 1978 son; 1948- (E at Atka) *pl.* pawns in chess; **lakaayaada-x̂** Eau 1982-83, **lakaayakucha-x̂** E 1909 (layakúcax̂), En 1982 little (**-aada-**, **-kucha-**) boy, *pl.* pawns in chess + *-**kaaya-**

lakaayax̂tana-ng Ea 1981 (-yux̂-) *vn.* my son-in-law, *lit.* one I have as a son + *-**kaaya-x̂ta-na**₁-

Hlakucha-x̂ Ea 1791 (lyakuchak) Little Boy, *name of man* (at Krenitzin I. 26); **Hlakuchaa** A 1791 (lakkucha) His Little Son, *name of boy* (at Amlia 75) + **-kucha-**

Hlakuchaada-x̂ Ea 1791 (lyakuchadax) Small Little Boy, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 44) + **-kucha-aada-**

Hlanamqu-m A 1791 (lyanamxum) *rel.* Darned Boy, *name of boy* (at Chugul 712) + **-namqu-**

hlat-, hlas A 1973- *vt.* to take apart (grass for weaving, to get at the innermost part) + **-t-**

laabasa-x̂ Ep 1941 (*unknown* Eup 1983-) *n.* drying place for meat; **laavasi-n** Au 1909 (J 82:26), **labáazi-s/-n** Ab/m 1931–63 *n.pl.* storing platform (E **ni-n**, A **ni-s**)
[[*from Siberian Russian* **lábaz, labáz** storing platform, etc.]]

laadana-x̂ E 1832-, A 1840 *n.* incense
[[*from Russian* **ládan** incense]]

lax E 1791-1952, A (1791 *pl.* **lagis**) 1840-1936, **lagi-x̂** E 1909-, A 1860-, Ab 1881–1931, Au 1952 *n.* Canada goose, *Branta canadensis*, subspecies Aleutian C.g., *B.c. leucopareia, and / or* cackling C.g., *B.c. minima* (*so probably* En, A); **chugumadan laga** En 1950 white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons*, *lit.* goose of the north (= **uuxali-x̂**); **aguĝi(m) lagii** Au 1936 (Agru-gé la-ghé) Brant, *Branta bernicla*; **Lagim tugidaa** A 1840-1952 April, *lit.* goose month; **lagim ichx̂uusii** En 1978, A 1950- cotton grass, *lit.* goose's toilet paper; **lagim qalgadaa** A 1948- mare's-tail, *Equisetum arvense*
[[AY **lagiq** goose spec. *from Aleut*]]

Lagaada-x̂ Ea 1791 (lyagadax) Young Goose, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 1) + **-aada-**

laxilqa-x̂ En 1950- *n.* Aleutian Canada goose, *Branta canadensis leucopareia* (1982: bigger than **lagix̂**) + *-**lqa-**

lagla-x̂ A 1952- *n.* Aleutian Canada goose *or perhaps* brant, *Branta bernicla* (bigger than **lagix̂**) + *-**la-**

laaglagaada-x̂ En 1949-52 *vn.* game: many people get beneath a blanket so that their heads make humps in its surface, one says **laglax** and one sent outside has to guess who said it by putting his finger on the person's head
[[**laglag+aada-**]]

lagu-lix A 1840-, A 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to gather, put together (something scattered, *e.g.* **aangsus** berries; also people) (*cf.* **tumsa-lix**; E **taxsa-lix**); A 1860 *vr.* to gather, come together (people, *e.g.* Mark 9:25, E **taxsa-**)
[[*cf.* **la-lix**]]

lagux̂ta-lix A 1860 *vr.* to be gathered (Luke 15:1, 23:48, E **taxsax̂ta-**); **lagux̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* gatherer, collector + **-x̂ta-**

lax̂taka-x̂ E(a)uk 1868-, **lax̂tag-**, **lax̂tagi-x̂** En 1948- *n.* skin, hide (of seal, sea lion, fur seal; *especially* dressed skin, *but also* undressed, *e.g.* J 43:23) (*cf.* **igluqa-x̂**); **ulux̂tam lax̂takaa/lax̂taga (lax̂tagii)** skin cover of baidarka (**igluqaa**); **kamgim lax̂taga** En 1952 scalp (**qachx̂ii, amkuu**)
[[*from Siberian Russian* **lafták** dressed hide of sea mammal, *especially* sea lion, used for covering baidarka and baidar]]

laĝu-lix E 1834 *vt.* to ask as a favor (*Russian* proshu iz milosti); E 1868 to pray to (God); Ep 1941 to advise; **lax̂u-lix** En 1948- to hint; **laĝu-x̂** Ep 1941 *vn.* advice □ **aguuqaa ngaan lax̂ukung** En 1984 I hinted that he should make it ("hinted him to do it", *vs.* **ayaasakung** asked him overtly, *cf.* **haya-lix**)

laĝuuda-lix E 1805-70 (*unknown* Epun 1982-84), **hlaĝuuda-lix** A 1838- *vt.* to beseech, implore, beg (*cf.* **haya-lix**); A 1860 to pray to, ask (Luke 10:2, E **kamga-**; John 14:16, E **haya-**); A 1952- to soothe (**aniqduun** her child; angry person) □ **hawan aguuĝux̂ [h]laĝuudalix udan ugiin ukuniix̂ta mangilix** A 1840 imploring that god she asked him to turn her husband [back] to her (V B 3:3; *likewise* E, A Mark 5:23); **haqagalis [h]laĝuudáx̂tázada** A 1860 ask (make) people come (from the streets, Luke 14:23, E **waaĝagalin hayada**) + **-aada-**

laĝux̂ta-lix E 1826 *vt.* to respect (her husband) + **-x̂ta-**

lax̂uusa-lix Ep 1941 *vt.* [to advise], En 1984 to hint (**ngaan** him, to do something) □ **masxin-ngiin asx̂atiix̂chi imchi lax̂uusaqangin** Ep they discussed (advised each other) how to kill them; **ukuuqaa ngaan lax̂uusakung** En I hinted at her (without directly asking) to look after it + **-usa-**

lalaangi-x̂ Ea 1983 (*uncertain, unknown* Eun 1984) *n.* dangerous cliff, "as if it drops on you"

lalu-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840- *n.* yellow cedar wood; **Lalum Aygikix** A 1952 *name of two bluffs* (Adak 892); **Laluu** Eu 1791 (lyalyu) His Cedar, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 89)

laluga-x̂, laluga-lix Ea 1909 (J 7:39) = **kakaanga-x̂, kakaanga-lix**

lamída-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.* vice, defect (*Russian* porok)

lamidaĝi--, huzus (ùsus)-**lamidaĝiisaĝulax** (-ulux) A 1840 *vn. neg.* immaculate (*Russian* vsene-porochnaya), *lit.* having in respect to everything no vice + **-ĝi-usa-**

lamidaala-lix A 1840 vp. to be defamed, discredited + **-ula-**

hlamiida-l A 1973 (*doubtful word*) = **hlaĝuuda-l**

hlaamiida- A 1952 *n.*: **chaatim hlaamiidaa** ulna, bone of the forearm; **kudum hlaamiidaa** fibula, calf bone

laampa-x̂ E 1950-, A 1948-, **laamfa-x̂** En 1950 *n.* lamp

[[*from Russian* **lámpa** lamp]]

lampaada-x̂ E 1978-, A 1973- *n.* icon lamp

[[*from Russian* **lampáda** icon lamp]]

lamsa-x̂ A 1948- *n.* kind of big-leaved kelp, *Hedophyllum subsessile* (?) (*Aresch.*) *Setchell*

laani- A 1987 *n.* fast-running: **alaĝu(m)-laanii** something that goes fast on the sea, sea traveler; **inka(m)-laanii** something that goes fast in the sky, airplane; **tana(m)-laanii** something that goes fast on the ground, three-wheeler

laaquda-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840, Ab 1892, **hlaaquda-x̂** A 1949- *n.* fur seal, *Callorhinus ursinus cynocephalus*

laaq(u)daada-x̂ Ep 1941, En 1950 *n.* fur seal puppy (A **hlaaqudam chiidaa**) + **-aada-**

Laazara(m) Baanaa A 1952 "Lazarus's steambath", *name of bight* (Kanaga Island 938)

laaska-x̂ E 1909, En 1949- *n.* wooden water container, canteen (for use in baidarka, *cf.* **taangadgusi-x̂**; for use in house, *cf.* **tumqi-x̂**)

[[*from Russian* **flyázhka** flask, canteen]]

laskuuta-x̂ E 1982-, A 1973- *n.* barge

[[*from Russian* **plashkót** lighter]]

lasta-x̂ E 1936-, A 1973- *n.* flipper (of sea mammal, *especially* fermented *or* salted fur seal flipper); propeller, screw (of boat)

[[*from Russian* **last** flipper]]

lasuli- Ea 1982 *vn.*: **qam lasulii** brined fish

[[from *Russian* **rassól** brine]]

latux̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1892, **latuĝi-x̂** E 1834-, A 1973-, Au 1952 *n.* grandfather; E 1834 [grand]father's brother; **latuĝing** E 1804-, A 1950-, Au 1909 my grandfather; **Latux̂** A 1791 (lyatok) *name of boy* (at Amlia 75)

latux̂tana-x̂ En 1950 *n.* great uncle, grandfather's brother + **-(x̂)ta-na$_1$-**

hlaavituqiya-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* flake of wet snow; **hlaavituqiya-l 1950** *vi.* to sleet

[[*perhaps* **hla-** *from* **sla-** + ***-mgi-tu-qda-**]]

laavka-x̂ E 1950-, **laavki-x̂** A 1840- *n.* store

[[*from Russian* **lávka**, *prepos.* **lávke**, store]]

laavlu-x̂, laaglu-x̂ En 1984 (*doubtful word*) *n.* cap (= **saligu-x̂**)

laayka-x̂ A 1840 *n.* bailer (*cf.* **aĝlu-usi-x̂, kuvsina-x̂**)

[[*from Russian* **léyka** bail]]

li-lix E 1909-, A 1860-, Au 1909 *vi.* to appear, come in sight (*e.g.* people approaching, J 82:26-27); A to rise (of the sun, *e.g.* Mark 16:2, E **haka-aĝa-**); E 1909 *vt.* to come in sight of □ **aaliisim adaan liiqilaax̂txin** Eu 1910 (tomorrow) get within sight of the harbor (so that you can see the harbor) (J 35:48); **tanadgusix̂taqam adaa likun-ngiin** Eu 1909 when we came in sight of a former village site (J 40:62)

[[PEA ***ə-li-**, I **ili-** (*also* **iḷi-**) to become like something, CI, GRI to do, develop, behave in a certain way; *cf.* AY **ellir-**, CSY **lliigh-** to become or make a certain way]]

liida-lix *see separate entry*

lix̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, Au 1909-52 *vi.* to appear, be visible (for some time); to stick out; Au to be bare □ **sunax̂ sakaagan lix̂taqadaagiim tataam amaanukux̂** En 1978 the ship appeared from out there and went away again; **quganax̂ lix̂tal sakang akux̂** A 1973 there is a rock sticking out there in the sea; **hingaax lix̂tal ukukung** A 1952 sticking out from there (peeping out from the window) I got sight of it; **qax̂chii lix̂tal** Au 1952 his skin appears, is naked; **tanam lix̂tangi** Au 1952 bare spots + **-x̂ta-**

lix̂taasa-lix E 1909, **litaasa-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to appear, come forth with (J 81:34) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

liila-lix Ea 1909 *vp.* to be brought in sight (**adaan** of it, J 17:130) + **-ula-**

lilax̂ta-, qatam ilmaang lilax̂tangis A 1840 *vn.pl.* chain (*cf.* **chiipa-x̂**), *lit.* split pieces sticking out in a row from each other + **-la-x̂ta-**

lit-, lisix E 1909-, A 1973-, Au 1909 *vt.* to show, stick out (E **chaan** his hand); to disclose (J 81:9); to come in sight of, to be visible from; A to come from (direction, of wind); E 1935 *vi.* to stick out □ **tanadgusix̂ qusaan lisix** Ea 1909 coming in sight of a village below her, *lit.* from above it (J 20:2); **qagaadaa litil hulal ax̂taaĝutakux̂** A 1973 in the morning it (the wind) came from the east again + **-t-**

lita-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vt.* to stick out (E 1950 his eyes only); to bare; to get as far as to see; to be visible from □ **qit^{r}qit^{r}iyix akiitax̂ lital** baring [themselves] up to their navels (to walk fast, J 82:10, 22); **nam-hadaa litanax̣̂t ii?** A 1973 did you get as far as to see the south side? **adim-hadaa litamulax ilan** A 1952 where it is not seen from the land side (N.M. 3:63) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

liituuda-lix Eu 1984 *vt.* to peek at (*for* **iituda-**

lix) □ **ting liituudaqdada!** quit peeking at me! + **-aatu-aada-**

liya-l A 1988 *vt.* to try to make appear + **-ya-**

li-l *see* **la-lix**

liida-lix E 1791-, A 1838-, Ab 1963, **liiya-l** Au 1909-52 1. *vt.* to resemble, be like □ **aniqduudax̂ anaadaan liidakux̂** En 1978 the baby resembles her mother; **ukuĝanangis Amilaayam tayaĝungis liidakus** A 1973 they look like American men; *lit.* being looked at they resemble American men; **hiiluĝingin agiitingis timas liidakux̂** A 1950 some of his words are like ours; **slax̂ hamaax liidanaan liidal ax̂tagalikum** A 1952 no matter how the weather is, *lit.* although the weather is like whatever it is like (he goes out); **amaagan kalikam liidanaan liidaa** Eu 1903 whatever book, any book; **sunax̂ as txin liidakux̂** A 1952 (the baidar) is like a ship (N.M. 1:26); **huzuu txin liidal** A 1982 it is level, even, *lit.* all of it is like itself; **Tayaĝux̂ Ngaan Liidaqax̂** Ea 1791 (tayagok gan lidakax) Likened To A Man, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 31)

2. *vt.* (*participial object*) to look like, to seem to, to be or do as if □ **Kasakam tunuu aqataakan(a)ĝulux liidanan** En 1983 they seemed not to have learned (*lit.* to be able to know) the Russian language; **kuum an'gitanatxin aqatanax̂ liidalix igiim alalax̂talix** Ea 1909 (he$_1$ saw that) he$_2$ was turning his head toward him$_1$ as if knowing what he$_1$ was thinking of him$_2$ (J 3:63); **aniqdudix yaxtanax̂ liidakudix tataam sihmizakus** A 1950 they seem to love their children but still spank them; **ukuĝaa kitux̂ kugan anax̂ liidazax̂** A 1973 (the flower of the Cornus suecica) looks as if there is a louse on it; **chix̂taakanax̂ liidaqalikux̂** A 1952 it begins to look like it could be raining, it looks like it is going to start raining; **angalix̂ adigaasaadanax̂ liidachx̂iqalinaqing** Ea 1909 I thought (**-chx̂i-**) that, it seemed to me like the light was extremely bright (J 4:16); **nuusnikam nagan i[h]nax̂ liidang aqalix ting uqlaĝikuqing** En 1936 becoming (from the dirty work) as if I had dropped into a privy, I took a bath; **tunux̂taalaqax̂ liidaqax̂** Eb 1984 they seem to have talked about it (**-ula-** *vp.*); **ayuxtaakaan liidax̂ malgakux̂** A 1973 it looks like it is time for you to go out (in boat); **anaĝis ... uĝachxizaakadix liidangis ngaan agux̂tal** A 1952 making things for him that would be nice for him to have (*lit.* to be had) (N.M. 3:6)

3. **liida-x̂** *vtn.* something like (it), one *or* some such (as it), another one (J 52:6) □ **Piitrax̂ masinaĝikux̂; liidax̂ mataaĝing alamakung** A 1973 Peter has an outboard motor; I want to have one too; **liidaan aamaliiĝlikan qakatachx̂ikuu** En 1935 he cleaned the one of his (namely fox) until he let it dry

[[**li**$_1$**-aada-**]]

liidaagusa-x̂ E 1834-, **liidaaguza-x̂** A 1950- *vn.* quite like, the same □ **liidaaguzax̂ tunux̂tal** A 1950 he speaks quite like [us] + **-iigusa-**, **-iiguza-**

liidaqaĝichx̂isxa-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be likened + **-qaĝi-chx̂it-sxa- (-lga-)**

liidaqluuda-x̂ En 1978 (P. Merculieff) *vn.* the same, similar (said of the smaller or smallest of kind, also if it is small, in a cute or endearing way) + ***-qlu-aada-**

liidaquliх̂tá-x A 1840 *n.du.* mold, form + **-quli-x̂ta-**

liidaasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to treat (**Ting** Me) like (**tayaĝunaax̂** a brigand) (Mark 14:48); E 1861:12 to do as if: **hiikun liidan matalix waan amgim ilan Aguuĝum kadan anqaamin aĝnaan liidaasalix, malix ngaan txin ax̂sxan** committing yourself to God in the same way as if you were going to stand before Him in this night + **-usa-**

liidat-, **liidasix** E 1834-, A 1860- 1. *vt.* to make like; *vr.* to become like □ **Aalikax̂ kamgii qiklulix baraaskam qikludigaayulux liidatikux̂** En 1936 cutting Alex's hair (*lit.* head) he made him like a badly sheared sheep; **asx̂ax̂tax̂ txin liidatnax̂** A 1860 he became like a dead, as if dead (Mark 9:26, *likewise* E); **wan ting liidasix angalikuqing** Ea 1910 I got to be like this (J 13:20)

2. **liidach-a** E 1834, A 1860 *vn.* his, its appearance, look (A Luke 9:29 **sagimaĝan** of his face, E **uku-ĝaach-a**; A Mark 9:2 **liidatiin** his own appearance) + **-t-**

liidachaĝi-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* matchless, incomparable (*Russian* bezpodobnyy) + **-t-aĝi-**

liidata-lix E 1832 *vt.* to make like (Matthew 21:13), E 1909 *vr.* to make himself temporarily like, to pretend to be (*cf.* **a-ada-lix**) □ **aman umniin txin liidatanaax̂six** trying (**-naaĝ-**) to make himself (to resemble) his nephew (J 53:4); **ukux̂tanaĝulux txin liidatalix** pretending not to see, as if he did not see (them, J 45:4); **Tanax̂-Amix̂ uda inqiiluĝim alaĝum kugan anikatalgaqaa liidatalix ukux̂taqalikun awa** Ea 1909 they saw that Tanax̂-Amix̂ was lying there like a seat pad floating on the sea (J 9:41) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

liifi-x̂ En 1952 *n.* lion

[[*from Russian* **lev** lion]]

liĝi-l Au 1909 *vt.* to break to pieces, smash (E, A **six̂i-lix**)

liĝuli-l Au 1909 *vt.* to break (several things) to pieces (E **six̂ila-lix**) + ***-uli-**

limgi-x̂ E 1840 (Zap. 1:66) (*heard* Eb 1984, *unknown* Eakn 1982-83) *n.* harlequin duck (*Russian* kamenushka) (*cf.* **kaminuuska-x̂**, **kaahngadgi-x̂**)

limisina-n E 1909 *n.pl.*, **-x̂** E 1941- *sg.* 1. chewing tobacco, plug of tobacco, "Black Bull" (Eu 1984) (Au **inu-n**, Ab **inulĝi-s**)

2. E 1941 winter wren, *Troglodytes troglodytes* (*cf.* **qatxaya-x̂**), *probably called so because of the brown color*

[[*from dialectal Russian* **lemeshina** chewing tobacco]]

lina-x̂ E 1791, 1909-, A 1840- *n.* mat, old sealskin used as mat in baidarka (*e.g.* J 17:72) and for building tent (J 50:8; cf. **kamu-x̂ta-**), or on floor (J 6:14, 46:31)

li[i]niya-x̂ En 1978 (P. Merculieff) *n.* Aleut sun-dial
[[*from Russian* **líniya** line]]

liinta-x̂ E 1978-, A 1840- *n.* ribbon
[[*from Russian* **lénta** ribbon]]

liisa-x En 1950, **liisi-x** Ean 1978- *n.du.*, **liiza-s, liizi-s** A 1973- *n.pl.* skis; **kdam liisikix** En 1978 skates, *lit.* ice skis; **liiza-l** A 1973- *vi.* to ski, run on skis
[[*from Russian* **lýzha**, *pl.* **lýzhi**, ski]]

liis(a)ĝi-lix En 1935 *vi.* to ski, run on skis + **-ĝi-**

Liisi-s A 1952 Cape Lises (Little Tanaga Island 790)
[[*possibly* **li**$_1$**-usi-**]]

lisicha-x̂ A 1840, 1952 (*unknown* 1971), **lisichi-x̂** Ab 1963 *n.* fox (*cf.* **uuquchiing**), A 1952 silver fox (**uuquchiingim siribraa**)
[[*from Russian* **lisítsa**, *pl.* **lisítsy**, fox]]

liisna-lakan E 1978-, A 1952- *vi.neg.* to be few, rare; to do rarely; **liisna-x̂** E 1981-, A 1952- *vn.* (not) too much □ **ayagaadax̂ kayux liisnan(a)ĝulux, Nikoolskim ilan** En 1983 there were also few girls, in Nikolski; **txidix alitxuusal liisnaqadanas ax̂takus** A 1952 they did not fight with each other so much any more (N.M. 3:102); **liisnax̂ ngiin qaasad(a)qang(i)nulux** En 1983 we did not eat too much of them (mussels); **praviizam qaatagaan anaĝim liisnaa ukux̂tazanazulax ax̂tazakus** A 1952 beside some groceries they did not get too much stuff (to eat, N.M. 1:8)
[[*from Russian* **(net) líshnya-go** (there is not) too much]]

lisngi-lix E 1833- (A 1978-) *vt.* to resemble, be like (A **liida-lix**, *e.g.* John 9:9) □ **saaglax̂ aaykaaĝux̂ lisngikux̂** E 1909 a dog resembles a fox (Au **sabaakax̂ misiisix̂ matakux̂**); **tuman maqam husungin Ngaan lisngiilalix** 1833:59 for us to be like (imitate) Him in (**-ula-**) all [our] works

lisngichx̂i-lix E 1860-70 *vt.* to liken: **Aguuĝum angalii alqutax̂ ngaan lisngichx̂isxaaĝan?** what shall we (*vp.*) liken the Kingdom of God to? (Mark 4:30, A **A.a. alqumaan liidataax̂tas**) + **-chx̂i-**

lisngiqaĝi-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* riddle, parable; mysterious; 1839:27 (*misprint* **lisngáĝim**) likeness (A **liidaqaĝi-**); **haman Muyisiiyam kadimadan lisngichx̂iqaĝiqaa** (*for* **-qaĝichx̂iqaa**) 1839:34 for whom Moses was a forerunner, *lit.* whom Moses let (**-chx̂i-**) be a likeness in advance (A **liidaqaĝichx̂iqaa**) + **-qaĝi-**

lista-x̂ E 1868- *n.* leaf, petal (**huli-x̂**, A **siĝli-x̂**); **chix̂uudngin listangin** En 1978 flower leaves, **tahmaakam listaa** tobacco leaf; **kalikam listangin** En 1978 book pages; **liista-x̂** A 1977 sheet, page
[[*from Russian* **list** leaf, sheet]]

lividriiqa-x̂ Au 1936-52 *n.* scaled petrel, *Pterodroma inexpectata, named after its cry* "lividriiq-kukudruuk" (1952)

liivira-x̂ Au 1909, **liivri-x̂** 1952 *n.* bailing pump (E **muunma-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **líver** siphon]]

lu-lix E 1870-, A 1838- *vi.* to believe, be trustful (*cf.* **mangiyu-lix**); Am 1963 *neg.* to doubt; **lu-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* false (*Russian* nevernyy); 1860 disbelief (John 20:27, E **mangiyuĝulux**) □ **haman ngaan hix̂takung lunax̂** A 1973 when I told him he believed
[[*perhaps cognate of* Esk. **ilu-mun** truly, *but cf.* **il-**]]

luĝitu-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* having little faith + **-ĝi-tu-**

lux̂ta-lix E 1826 *vt.* to trust (**txidix** each other, of spouses) + **-x̂ta-**

luula-lix E 1826-34, A 1840-, Ab 1892 *vp.* to be believed, trusted □ **anaĝis hix̂tal aguum luulaakazalakax̂** A 1952 when he says something he can (**-iika-**) never be trusted (he is not sincere); **luulax̂ aslitalakan** A 1952 he is not worth believing, one cannot trust him + **-ula-**

Luulaaza-x̂ Ea 1791 (lyulyazhak) *vn.* Fairly Reliable (?), *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 33) + **-ula-aaza-** (**-aada-**)

Luulux̂ A 1791 (lyuluk) *n.* Way (?) Of Believing, *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 905) + **-aluĝ-**

luna-lix E 1791-, A 1860- to be reliable, trustworthy, faithful; **luna-x̂** E 1834-, A 1840- *vn.* reliable, faithful; E Morzhovoi 1791 *name of elderly man* (at I 64b); **luna-z-ulax** A 1860 *vn.pl.neg.* untruth, falsehood (Luke 13:27, E **aĝanĝuda-n**) □ **hix̂tanangis lunalakax̂** A 1973 what he says is not reliable, one can't believe what he says; **tahlam lunaa** E 1838-70 the faithful servant (Matthew 24:45); **angaĝim lunaayulux** En 1949 an unreliable person + **-na**$_2$**-**

lunax̂six̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* faithfulness, fidelity + **-na**$_2$**-x̂si-x̂ta-**

lunaasa-lix E 1909, **lunaaza-l** A 1977 *vi.* 1. to pretend to be good, to pretend to be reliable; **lunaasa-x̂** E 1909- *vn.* who talks as though one should believe him; 1909 evil done secretly; **lunaaza-s** A 1860 *pl.* hypocrites (Mark 7:6, E **ugu-ya-x̂ta-n**) □ **lunaasax̂ txin itakux̂** E 1909, Eu 1984 he shows himself good being at the same time bad (1909), he is lying but acts as if honest, is an "honest crook" (1984)

2. **lunaasa-x̂** E 1832-70 *vn.* secret; 1826- sacrament **lunaasam ilan** in a secret place, hidden (Matthew 10:26; Luke 11:33, A **isxam chachiĝigan il**); **ulam lunaasangin nagin** in the secret chambers (Matthew 24:26); **hamaan lunaasangin** 1870 its (the Church's) sacraments; **Lunaasam Angaliĝadigaasaadaa** the Holy Sacrament, Eucharist (1861:14) + **-na**$_2$**-aasa-/-aaza-**

lunaasaasa-kin E 1839 *vt.* doing secretly for them (Hist. 81, A **aĝutaasa-kin**) + **-na**$_2$**-aasa-usa-**

lunaasata-lix E 1870 *vr.* to hide oneself (Luke 1:24, A **txin uuyu-usanax̂**); **lunaazata-l** A 1952 *vr.* to make oneself seem trustworthy, try to look serious + **-na**$_2$**-aasa-/-aaza-t-(x̂)ta-**

lunaazataasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* simulation (*Russian* pretvorstvo) + **-na**$_2$**-aaza-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

lunayaasa-, **Aguuĝux̂ iĝiim lunayaasa-x̂** A 1840 *vrt.n.* swearing, *lit.* trying to make oneself trustworthy with (using) God + **na$_2$-ya-usa-**

luni-lix E 1978, A 1838- *vt.* (A) to make (someone) believe, to convince (A Luke 1:4); *vr.* to begin to believe, to get faith (A John 1:7) ▫ **ngaan tunux̂tahlikung txin lunil angalix̂** A 1973 I talked to him until he believed, I talked him into believing me + **-ni-**

luniisa-lix E 1978, A 1860- *vrt.* to begin to believe (a person), to be convinced of (something) ▫ **Ting imis luniisada** A 1870 believe Me (John 4:21, E **Ting luusada**); **igiim luniisal angalii** A 1973 he was convinced of it + **-ni-usa-**

luqaĝi-, tagiiĝim luqaĝiiulax A 1860 *vn.neg.* faithless generation (Mark 9:19, E **kinglax̂tim lunaayulux**) +**-qaĝi-**

luusa-lix E 1804-, A 1860-, Au 1909, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1982 *vt.* to believe (person, thing), to trust; A 1973 to believe in (**Kasakam mangiyuu** the Russian creed); A 1860 *vr.* to trust oneself (**ngiin** to them, John 2:24) ▫ **anaĝix̂ ngaan ix̂takung ting luusakux̂** En 1978 I said something to him and he believed me; **waaĝaduukanaa luusakung** E 1909 I believe that he will be coming + **-usa-**

lut-, lusix E 1949-, A 1952- *vt.* to make believe (*cf.* **qlat-**), to convince; *vr.* to begin to believe, to become confident ▫ **lunazulax akus txidix lutxalinas ax̂takus** A 1952 [at first] not believing, they then began (**-xali-**) to have confidence (N.M. 2:34); **kamxalix awalix txin lu[h]dakux̂** En 1949 going to church [or] working he feels confident (excused) ("expresses the idea that it was all right to miss church in order to work", Shade) + **-t-**

luya-lix En 1984, A 1860- *vt.* to try to make believe, to assure (A Mark 14:31 *with* **-qaĝi-**); to indoctrinate + **-ya-**

luyaasa-lix E 1870 *vt.* to try to convince (**ngiin** them) about (Acts 28:23) + **-ya-usa-**

luda-x̂ E 1791-, A 1838-, Ab 1931–63, **luya-x̂** Au 1909-52 1. *n.* (man's, boy's) older brother, (woman's, girl's) older sister; *pl.* older siblings (J 81:21) (*opposite of* **kingi-**; *cf.* **huyu-**, **uhngi-**) ▫ **ludang** E, A, **luyang** Au my (m.) older brother, my (f.) older sister; **ayagang luyaa** Au 1952 my wife's older sister; **Ludatxin** Ea 1791 His Own (*or* Your) Elder Brothers, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 31)

2. E 1805, 1838, A 1838-60 *n.* greater (Matthew 11:11, E 1870 **ayxax̂**), **hamaan ludaa** A greater than him (Luke 7:28, E **ayxa-**); A 1860 more (**ilugaan** than, Luke 3:13), **ludangis** more than that (Luke 18:30) (E **ayxa-**)

3. E 1805 **saamlam ludaa** yolk of egg (*cf.* **chaasu-**)

4. *pos.n.abl.*: **ludakiiming axtax̂** En 1978, **ludamiing axtax̂** A 1952- who is older than me (*cf.* **ax-ta-**)

[[*conceivably by dissimilation from* ***nuda-**, *cf.* Sir. **nuca** older brother, **nuskix̂** older brother, older sister, CSY **nuyekliq** oldest one]]

ludaaĝi-x̂ E 1819-, A 1780-, Ab 1931, **luyaaĝi-** Au 1952, Am 1982 1. *rel.n.* older, oldest; greater, greatest; bigger, biggest (*cf.* **king-uuĝi-x̂**, **al-uuĝi-x̂**) ▫ **ludaaĝix̂ hlaa** E 1860-70, **hlagan ludaaĝii** A 1860 his elder son (Luke 15:25); **hlang luyaaĝit^{r}qut^{r}aa** Au 1952 my very oldest son; **ludaaĝin** E 1870, **ludaaĝis** A 1860 the older ones (John 8:9); **tunum ludaaĝingis** A 1860 capital letters

2. E 1860-70, A 1860 *vi.* to be the greatest: **hamaagan ludaaĝinax̂ haqatanaax̂six** E trying to find out who was the greatest, **hamaax ludaaĝiikanam kugaan** A about who could (**-iika-**) be the greatest (Mark 9:34; *likewise* A Luke 22:26, E **anguna-nax̂**); Am 1982 to be old

3. E 1978- *n.* leader, chairman (of village council, Ep 1983); **ulam ludaaĝii** A 1952 head of family + **-uuĝi-**

ludaĝiisix̂ (ludax̂-[h]iisi-x̂) Ea 1909 (En 1982) the oldest one (J 10:58)

ludaaĝit-, **ludaaĝisix** A 1838 (p. XII) *vt.* to do (it) more: **wan qaqax̂ agacha ludaaĝisix imchi kum kimlaasakux̂txichi ataqan qaqa[h]linam ilugaan** you could satisfy yourself with this food more than any single food; A 1952 *vr.* to get the upper hand, be stronger (in fight, *opposite of* **sitx-uuĝit-**) + **-uuĝi-t-**

ludaaĝita-lix A 1838- *vt.* to give priority to, prefer, to do (it) more ▫ **tunux̂tam ilugaan, chugidaĝulax agacha ludaaĝitada** 1860 prefer silence to talking; **huzum ilugaan Agacha ludaaĝitalka kanuuĝing ilan qumyux-taachxuzaangan ingaaĝikung** 1862 I ought to love Him above all in my heart (*similarly* Matthew 10:37, E **anguna-ta-lix**) + **-uuĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

ludaanu-lix Ea 1909, En 1903 *vi.* to increase (pain, J 12:7; boredom) + **-uunu-**

ludaanux̂si-lix E 1870 *vr.* to increase (agitation, Matthew 27:24) + **-uunu-x̂si-**

ludaanut-, **ludaanusix** E 1838 *vr.* to increase (Matthew 27:24); A 1860- *vt.* to increase (faith, Luke 27:5, E **amna-ĝut-**), to make great (his mercy, Luke 1:58, E **anguna-t-**) + **-uunu-t-**

ludi-lix A 1840 *vt.* to tin
[[*from Russian* **ludí-t'** to tin]]

luudicha-x̂ *see* **bluudicha-x̂**

ludka-x̂ (*or* **luudkax̂**) E 1909, **lutxi-x̂** A 1948- *n.* rook, castle in chess
[[*from Russian* **lódka** boat *in the sense of* **lad'ya**, **lod'ya** big boat; rook]]

luux E 1909-50 *n.* grass mat (to sit on, J 63:15; to make bed on, En 1950); **luugim sutuĝanaa** En 1909 grass rug (to lie on, J 50:39)

luugiigamax Eau 1910 *n.* decorated (embroidered) double grass mat, ceremonial mat (J 17:15; 35:54) + **-iigamag-**

luglux-six Eun 1978- *vt.* to shake (**kamgiin** his head; person, as when waking him up) (Ea, A **uglux-six**)

lux̂lu-lix A 1840- *vt.* to tickle (to make laugh, as when petting or making love) (*cf.* **luuqtuuda-lix, sngaaĝiduxsi-lix**)

luux̂sika-x̂ E 1871-, **luusxi-x̂** A 1952- *n.* spoon (*cf.* **taaĝu-usi-x̂**); A 1791 (loosxik) *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 75); **qalngaaĝim luux̂skangin** En 1948 springbeauty, *Claytonia sibirica* (A **chilum aahmaaĝii**), *lit.* raven's spoons
[[*from Russian* **lózhka**, *pl.* **lózhki**, spoon]]

luuka-x̂ E 1952-, A 1949- *n.* onion
[[*from Russian* **luk** onions]]

luuka-x̂ E 1950-, A 1840-, Ab 1931–63 *n.* hatchway (*cf.* **galĝ-**); smoke hole (En), air-hole (Ab), window (Ea of seal gut) in barabara
[[*from Russian* **lyuk** hatch]]

lukaĝi-x En 1952 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.du.* loins (*cf.* **duxsxa-x, ixsxi-x,** A **aadu-x**); **lukaĝim aadxaaĝngin** lumbar vertebrae (A **aadu-s**)
[[*cf.* AAY K **luqaq** pelvis bone of seal]]

lukamachi-x (**-s**) A 1948- *n.du.* (*pl.*) mittens (reaching high up on upper arm, for use in baidarka); **lukamachim atx̂uĝii** 1952 glove (made of sealskin or cloth), *lit.* mitten with fingers
[[*from Russian pl.* **rukavítsy** mittens]]

luukana-s A 1952- *n.pl.* curls
[[*from Russian* **lókon** lock, curl]]
luukanaĝi-l A 1952- *vi.* to be curled, have curls (of hair) + **-ĝi-**

luulka-x̂ E 1941-, A 1950-, cradle (not used at Atka, 1950) (*cf.* **chungu-x̂** 4., **huĝ-na-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **lyúl'ka** cradle]]

luhma-x̂ E 1870-, **luma-x̂** Ea 1909-, **uhma-x̂** A 1860-, Ab 1963, **huma-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* flank (of human or animal body, *e.g.* John 19:34); En 1936- side (of ship) (A **itx̂a-x̂**); **Uhmax̂** A 1948- Umak Island (717, has steep and rocky shores)
Uhmaaĝa A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 109, has a steep shore) + **-Vĝ-a**
luhmaliiti-x̂ En 1950 *n.* small soft pillow laid against side of abdomen above the pelvis + **-li-Vt(i)-**
lumatu-x̂ Eba 1983-84, **lu[uh]matuuda-x̂** E 1834, **luumtuuda-x̂** Epun 1909-, **uumtuuda-x̂** En 1952- *n.* lumpsucker (A **ayux̂a-x̂**) + **-tu-aada-**

luhma-lix A 1838-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 (+ **-x̂ta-**) *vt.* to try, taste (*e.g.* Matthew 27:34, John 2:9, E **taĝa-**) □ **luhmamada** A 1973 try (taste) it you too (**-ma-**)!
lumax̂ta- E 1870 *vr.*: **ting ungasaĝin txidin lumax̂tanan** they tried to tear me to pieces (Acts 26:21); **luhmax̂ta-lix** A 1909, Ab 1931, Am 1982 *vt.* to try (J 78:135); to taste + **-x̂ta-**

luuhma-x̂ En 1950- *n.* pry, lever; **luuhmam tngusii** fulcrum
[[*from Russian* **lom** crowbar]]

lumaax̂a-x̂ E 1832-70, A 1840-60, **rubaaxa-x̂** E 1878-, **lumaaĝa-** En 1950 *n.* shirt (A **rubasuunka-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **rubákha** shirt]]

luhmaatka-x̂ E 1805, En 1950, **luhmaataka-x̂** En 1948, **luhmaatika-x̂** En 1952, **lupaatka-x̂**, **lupaataka-x̂** E 1909-, **lu[h]maatxi-x̂** A 1838-40, **lupaatxi-x̂** A 1860-, **luvaatki-x̂** Au 1909, **lupaatki-x̂** Au 1949 *n.* shovel (*cf.* **saastupa-x̂**); E 1950-, Au 1949 scapula, shoulderblade (*cf.* **qamti-x̂**); **lupaatxi-l** A 1978 *vt.* to shovel
[[*from Russian* **lopátka** shovel, scapula]]

lumuuta-, kliibam lumuutaa Ea 1983 *n.* loaf of bread
[[*from Russian* **khléba lomót'** lump of bread]]

Luung En 1909- *name of man in story* (J 72:1)

lupaatka-x̂ *see* **luhmaatka-x̂**

luuqaaya-x̂ E 1791-, **luuqaayu-x̂** Eb 1984, **hnuuqaaya-x̂** A 1791- (1840 **-yu-**), **huuqaaya-x̂** Ab 1931 *n.* maggot, fly larva □ **ayangix̂ kayutuguun luuqaayax̂ ulasxadakux̂** Ep 1981 if heavy fog comes one (goes to find) maggots (and) turns them inside out (old saying)
[[*perhaps cf.* Y **melnguq**, AI **minŋuq**, ECI, GRI **minngoq** water beetle]]

luuqtuuda-lix En 1978, **luuqtuquuda-lix** En 1984 *vt.* to tickle (A **lux̂lu-lix**); E 1805 †**lugochidak** id.

luusxi-x̂ *see* **luux̂sika-x̂**

lusx̂ux̂i-x̂ En 1978 (P. Merculieff) *vn.* to see and learn from seeing others doing it

lut-, lusix E 1836-70 (*unknown* Eaupn 1982-84) *vt.* to break (bones, Bukvar' 12 = Psalm 51:8); to throw down (the mighty from their thrones, Luke 1:53)

M, HM (cf. B, F, P, V)

ma-lix E 1826-, A 1838-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1963 1. *vt.* to do (something) ◘ **alqutax̂ kum malting?** En 1978 what can I do?; **ngus hix̂tanat makuq** A 1950 I did what you told me; **maqachix maqadanas** A 1952 they stopped (**-qada-**) doing what they had done, their conditions changed (N.M. 2:19); **maagdin imang agunan** E 1870 they made a plan, *lit.* they made for themselves what to do (Acts 23:12; *likewise* A N.M. 3:82)

2. A 1860 *vp.pret.* **qan'gix̂ maqax̂** it was winter (John 10:22); **hamaaga angaĝinam alaqaĝiiulax maqax̂** there was [once] a rich man (Luke 16:19) (E **ma-lga-qa-x̂**)

3. **ma-lakan** E *vi.neg.* to be no good ◘ **manatxin malakaĝin** Ea 1983 what you do is no good; **anaĝix̂ angax̂talakan malakaĝin** En 1935 having nothing (no flavor) added they (cookies) are no good; **agligumin, ingay malakax̂** Eb 1984 if you miss (shooting at a bear), it is no good (you are in trouble); **maĝul(ux) tutakuqing** Ea 1983 I feel bad (sick); **anĝim maayulux** En 1952 a terrible voice; **ayx̂aasim maaulax** A 1936 (E *usage*) a worthless boat

4. *vi.* to do so (*anaphoric usage*) ◘ **sagiquudaan x̂ulaax̂tax̂ iistaaĝlikung manaĝulux** En 1983 I told him to wash his face but he didn't do it; **ichingul hingamax̂t? - aang, mal gumakuq** A 1952 do you feel chilly? - yes, I do (now); **max̂ hing** A 1971 that's it (as you say); **mà** (*perhaps* **maa**) A 1840, **max̂** A 1973 right!

5. **malix** doing so (*connective usage*): so, and so, and (*at the beginning of a sentence*); so, therefore, because (*after a non-final clause*) ◘ **Kayux slax̂ angunaa aqalix, angalikingan chix̂tax̂ aqanax̂. Malix ulux̂tam amnaĝugan ilaan chaang ulux̂tax̂ alix, iingun saĝaaĝin tuman quyunan** Eu 1909 And the wind became strong, and in the evening there came rain. And (so) being five out of a large number of baidarkas we lay down to sleep the night there. (J 40:47-48); **slachxizax̂ malgakuĝaan mal ayuxtal angalix̂** A 1977 it is nice weather, so he went out today; because it is nice weather, he went out today; **sinuyam mal maaĝa tin aygaxs angalix̂** Au 1909 he used to go beach combing, so one day he started out to do so (J 82:2)

6. **maguun** E 1860-, A 1950-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 if you do = now, well, all right ◘ **maguun txin agiitaangan** E 1909 well, I'll accompany you; **magu[u]n ukaaĝaakakux̂** Ab 1963 well, let him come in!

7. **malkiniin** E 1834, **makin(iin)** E 1909-, Au 1909, **maliin** A 1860 doing it (*pl.*) so = how (*in participial constructions*) ◘ **ladix makiniin asx̂anangin aqatalakan** E 1909, **layix makinii asx̂anang tʳaĝlaka** Au 1909 not knowing how their son had died (J 58/86:13); **makin amamax̂tanangin ax̂saalamsukun** En 1984 we could probably find out how they did (die); **angaĝinas maliin Txin tagaqutanangis, Inaqamis ukux̂takut** A 1860 You see how the people are crowding you (Mark 5:31); **maaĝiniin amaanukungin alakaĝin** E 1870 they need not depart (Matthew 14:16), *lit.* in order to do it their departing is not, they have no reason (or way) to depart

8. A 1860- *auxiliary with vn.* + **-hli-** just *or* **agacha** (it) only ◘ **saĝaĝulaq, quyuĝihlix̂ makuq** 1950 I was not sleeping, I was just lying down; **angaĝinas suglayax̂ agacha makux̂** 1860 he is only seducing (misleading) the people (John 7:12)

[[PEA *ə- - + **-ma-**, *cf.* **li-lix** *and* Y **ete-**, I **it-** to be (somewhere or somehow)]]

maachaada-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* ruse, trick; **maachaada-l** A 1983 [*vi.*] not knowing what to do + **-usi-aada-**

machaaĝu-lix *see after* **mat-**, **masix**

machxisa-lix E 1791 (-zh-) -1909 *vi.* to be good, nice, handsome (1909, of people), clean (1805); **machxisa-x̂** E 1791 (**-z-**), 1826-1909, Ep 1941 ("ancient word") *vn.* good, kind (1834), nice, handsome (1909, of people); **machxiza-s** Ab 1963 (-d-) *pl.* good thing; **machxisa-lakan** E 1791-1909 (A 1840), **machxida-lakan** E 1804- *vi.neg.* to be bad, evil, nasty; to be ugly (1909), unclean (1805); to be "funny", not as it should be (En 1948); **machxisa-ĝ-ulux** A 1840 (E), **machxida-ĝ-ulux** E 1826- *vn.* bad, evil (as of devil, En 1982), **sngagim machxidang(i)nulux** En 1982 bad dreams (*cf.* **iĝama-na-lix** *etc.*); **Ayagaa Machxizax̂** Eu 1791 (ayaga machkizhak) His Wife Is Nice, *name of chief* (at Unalaska 130) + **-chxisa-/-chxiza-**, **-chxida-** (*neg.*)

machxidaliisa-lakan E 1832-70 *vt.* to speak badly about (God): **Aguuĝux̂ machxidaliisalakax̂** speaks blasphemy (Matthew 9:3, Mark 2:7, Luke 5:21, A 1838 **Aguuĝux̂ uqlux̂takux̂**, 1860 **Aguuĝumaan uqlux̂taasa-**) + **-chxida-li-usa-**

machxidaasa-lakan Ep 1983 *vt.neg.* to dislike; **lakaayam ayagan machxidaasaayulux** Ea 1983 boy that is bad with the women + **-chxida-usa-**

machx̂i-lix E 1826-, A 1840- *vt.* to let (**ngaan** him) do, allow to do; *neg.* to not allow, refuse, deny (1840) ◘ **ngaan machx̂ikung** A, E I let him do it; **manaaĝnangis ngiin machx̂isxalakaĝis** A 1952 they were not let to do (**-(t)-sxa-** *vp.*) what they tried to do, their plans were counteracted (N.M. 3:71); **machx̂isxaqaayulux** En 1950 (man) despised for being a weakling, *lit.* not supposed to do anything + **-chx̂i-**

machx̂aaza-kux̂ A 1840 it is possible + **-chx̂(i)-aaza-** (**-aada-**)

maachiknaada-x̂ E 1834- *n.* all sorts of things (1838 Matthew 24:17 *pl.*, 1870 **[h]amaagan anaĝix̂**); **maachiknaada-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to show all sorts of things; Ep 1941 to make faces + ***-chikna-aada-**

maachiknaadaasa-lix Ek 1982 *vt.* to make faces to, to mock (**ting** me) + ***-chikna-aada-usa-**

mada-lix E, A 1950-, **maza-l** A 1950- *vt.* to do usually, each time ▫ **laavkim anaĝii chugalakan, qan'gim utma hnuguum inahlix̂ mazakux̂** A 1950 the things in the store are insufficient and toward the middle of the winter they just take an end; **madat hamaax hiisaguun** A 1952 repeating what was done each time (N.M. 3:75) + **-da-/-za-**

madaqaĝuluxsxa-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *vp.* to be abused **+da-qa-ĝ+ulux** (E *for* **-ulax**)-**sxa-** (**-lga-**) (*artificial formation* : to be taken as something never done)

mádaquláala-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be agreed (*Russian* ladit') + **-da-qula-ula-**

màdaquli-lix A 1840 *vt.* to establish + **-da-quli-**

madaqulix̂taasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* establishment + **-da-quli-x̂ta-usi-**

madgu-lix E 1909-, A 1840-, **maygu-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to do (several things) ▫ **mayguqadix tʳaĝlaka** Au, **madgunadix aqatalakan** Eu 1909 without knowing what they did (what had happened to them) (J 82:18); **madgux̂taaĝis ngaan hix̂taqaa** A 1840 told her what to do (V B 3:4) + **-dgu-**(**x̂ta-**)

maadi-l A 1952-, **maayi-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to act in a hurry, to rush (A of person, N.M. 3:90; Au of descending bird, J 81:26) + **-aadi-**

madiga-lix E 1950-, A 1840- *vi.* to be lucky, fortunate; to be successful; **madiga-x̂** A 1840- *vn.* luck, success ▫ **tayaĝum madigaa** En 1950 a skillful man (does everything right); **madigas matil haman kdax̂ takaaĝutakuĝaan, hamaax hitil slaaĝal** A 1973 fortunately the ice went away again so we (icebound ship) got out from there; **madigamizulax aslagaan, an'git itxilagada** A 1860 when you have bad luck, don't get out of spirits + **-diga-**

madigaala-lix Ea 1909 (J 23:2) *passive of following* + **-diga-ula-**

madigaasa-lix E 1978-, A 1952- *vt.* to be lucky with ▫ **manatxin madigaasalix makux̂** En 1978 he is lucky with what he does, everything he does is lucky; **igax̂tadax̂ madigaasanagulax̂t** A 1952 you had bad luck with the plane (missed it) + **-diga-usa-**

madusa-lix *see after* **mat-**, **masix** *below*

maagusa-lix E 1826-, **maaguza-lix** A 1840- *vt.* to do precisely so; *vi.* to be precisely so, to be real, to be true ▫ **maagus(a)naning maax̂taĝ-aan iistakung** En 1983 I told him to do as I had done; **maaguzanax̂ amasukux̂, yaa?** A 1973 is it really true? + **-iigusa-**

maĝa-lix [E], A 1952- *vp.* to be used ▫ **ngaan maĝakux̂ alakan** A it is of no use, *lit.* there is no using for it; **tayaĝum max̂aayulux** Eun 1950- a man of no use: a clumsy man (En); a man who doesn't feel good (Eu 1984) + **-ĝa-**

maĝaada-x̂ En 1948- *n.* something to carry small articles in + **-ĝa-aada-**

maĝaaka-lix A 1840 *vi.* (*vp.*) to be fit (*lit.* can be used); **maĝaaka-x̂** *vn.* fit; **maĝaaka-ĝ-ulax** A 1838-60 *vn.neg.* bad, evil (*e.g.* thoughts, Matthew 15:19, Mark 7:21, *in general* Mark 7:23, E **ma-chxida- -ulux**), nasty; 1840 unfitness, worthlessness ▫ **maĝaakazulax hix̂takux̂** 1840 (-sulux) he is talking scandal; **maĝaakamulax asx̂aaĝiĝanaa** 1840 (-ulux) ulcer *or* pest (*Russian* yazva), *lit.* bad disease + **-ĝa-iika-**

maĝaakaala-lakan A 1840 *vp.neg.* to be stung, wounded (*Russian* yazvit') + **-ĝa-iika-ula-**

max̂amduuk-lakax̂ En 1973-84 *vi.neg.* it is not going to be better + **-ĝa-ma-duuka-**

maĝaqada-lix A 1838- *vi.* to get lost (Matthew 10:6), to perish (Matthew 8:25, Mark 4:38, Luke 8:24), to be ruined (Mark 2:22, Luke 5:37) (E **hiki-lix**) + **-ĝa-qada-**

maĝaqadat-, **maĝaqadasix** A 1840- *vt.* to ruin, destroy (us, Mark 1:24, E 1870 **ma-asa-qadat-**); to get rid of + **-ĝa-qada-t-**

maĝaqadaya-lix A 1840 *vt.* to try to ruin + **-ĝa-qada-ya-**

maĝi-lix E 1832, A 1838-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to have, own (*cf.* **ma-ta-lix**, **ux̂-ta-lix**) ▫ **sabaakakuchax̂ maĝinang agiital anqax̂tal aguĝaĝizaq** A 1973 I usually go out with the little dog I have to look for food on the beach; **saygis maĝix̂** Ab who has a gun + **-ĝi-**

maĝilga-lix E 1826-70, A 1838-60 *vp.* to be had, to exist (*cf.* **ma-lga-lix**) ▫ **wan slux̂ maĝilgaaĝan kadaĝaan** E 1870 before this world existed (John 17:24); **aniqdux̂ ilikin maĝilgaqaĝulax** A 1860 they had no child (Luke 1:7, *Russian* u nikh ne bylo ditey, E **ma-asaqakigulux**) + **-ĝi-lga-**

maĝilgaqada-lix A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to disappear, vanish + **-ĝi-lga-qada-**

maĝilgaqadat-, **maĝilgaqadasix** A 1840-70 *vt.* to destroy, annihilate (*cf.* **ma-azaqadat-**) + **-ĝi-lga-qada-t-**

maĝiqadat-, **maĝiqadasix** A 1838-60 *vt.* to plunder (Matthew 12:29, Mark 3:27, E **angayux̂six**); to dissolve, annul (Acts 2:24) + **-ĝi-qada-t-**

max̂si-l A 1952- *vt.* to work on: to butcher (meat), to clean (fish), to inspect (motor), etc.; **Alitxux̂ Max̂sinax̂** E Unimak 1791 (alitxox maxsynax) Worked On (Killed ?) The Army *or* Army Killer (?), *name of tributary man* (at I 86) + **-x̂si-**

max̂siila-, chiqim max̂siilaa A 1840 *vpn.* agriculture, *lit.* soil being worked with + **-x̂si-ula-**

max̂siisa-, chiqix̂ max̂siisa-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* farmer, *lit.* who works with the soil + **-x̂si-usa-**

max̂ta-lix *vt.* 1. E 1826, 1833:73 to be able to do: **Haman Anĝim husun max̂takungin** (*for* **max̂taa**) that Almighty Spirit, *lit.* that spirit who can do everything; **anĝaĝin ilin malgaduukanulux Aguuĝum max̂talĝukungin** E 1870 things not to be done with men God can do (**-lĝu-** greatly; Luke 18:27); **husux̂-max̂talĝuusaadax̂** E 1870 almighty (**-lĝu-aasaada-** very greatly; Cat., A **maakakuuyulax aĝulax**)

2. A 1840- (*obsol.* 1973) to shout at, to call (1870 **hadaam** to himself, John 2:9, E **hi-**) + **-x̂ta-**

maaka-lix 1. E 1978, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to be able to do (something); A 1860 to be able (Mark 9:39 *with intentional*) □ **kum maakalix agumin mada** En 1978 if you can do it, do it; **tayaĝum anax̂ maakaganulax txidix aĝix̂taasanangis** the men who could not do it (go out hunting) and were left (N.M. 2:1); **maakangizulax aĝulax** A 1840 (-ulux), **maakakuuyulax aĝulax** 1860 almighty, *lit.* for whom there is nothing he cannot do

2. A 1838-60 *vi.* to be cheerful, brisk (*Russian* bodryy) □ **angix̂ maakax̂, taĝa ingiyux̂ kayuĝiĝulax** 1860 the spirit is cheerful (willing), but the flesh is weak (Mark 17:38, E **ukyuĝ-ulux**; *likewise* Matthew 26:41, E **kaangukux̂**) + **-iika-**

maakadaga-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vp.* to be expected, hoped for (*Russian* chayat') (*cf.* **ukuuĝu-lix**) + **-iika-dag-(ĝ)a-** (*or perhaps* **-da-ĝa-**)

maakanati-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* exploit, great deed (*Russian* podvig) + **-iika-na$_2$-t-**

maakanix̂ta-lix A 1837- *vt.* to make able, to encourage (**txin** you, 1837 Cat. 51, E **manix̂taya-**) + **-iika-ni-x̂ta-**

maakaasa-x̂ En 1909- (1984: story word) *vn.* healthy, strong, vigorous, smart (Eu **mayqu-x̂**) □ **iqyam tayaĝugan maakaasaa** 1909 a strong baidarka man (J 45:8) + **-iika-aasa-**

maakaasi-, **huzumaan-maakaasis** A 1840 (Usu-) *n.pl.* almightiness, *lit.* ability for everything + **-iika-usi-**

maakata-lix A 1837- *vr.* to be cheerful, brave (E **ukyu-ta-** *vr.neg.* John 16:33), to be happy; 1837-60 *vr.* & *vi.* to keep awake, to be vigilant, alert, to keep watch (*e.g.* Matthew 26:38, Mark 13:33 ff., E **saĝa-lakan**; Luke 21:36, E **amgiĝ-**); **maakata-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* cheerfulness; vigil □ **txin maakatal saxtalakan kiduqaa** 1973 he was happy and helped her diligently + **-iika-t-(x̂)ta-**

maakaya-lix A 1860- *vt.* to make feel able; to impel, prompt (**imis** you) to do (**alqutas** what, 1860 Cat.); **maakaya-laka[n]** Ab 1963 *vt.neg.* to confuse, embarrass (with words) + **-iika-ya-**

maala-lix E 1833-, A 1838-, **maalu-l** Au 1952 *vp.* 1. to be done so to, to be done □ **maalakux̂** A 1978 it was done = we did it; **anaĝin maal(a)duukax̂tal(a)kax̂txin** Ea 1983 nothing could be done to you (= you are very clever)

2. being done so to (*connective usage with following passive*): so, and so, and (*e.g.* A 1838, E 1870 Acts 1:26); so, therefore, because □ **taangaatukux̂ maalalix taangachx̂isxakux̂** En 1978 he was thirsty so he was given a drink; **sudiiyax̂ hamahligan maazalakan ax̂takuĝaan maalal, asla kugan malgakux̂ anaĝulax** A 1952 the judge was not present there so nothing could be done to it, because the judge was not present, nothing could be done to it (1959:80, 16(8-9)) + **-ula-**

maalasuduuka-kux̂ E 1834 *vp.* it is possible (to do), *lit.* it will be easy to do + **-ula-su-duuka-**

maalaatuqada-lix E 1833:3, 1834 *vp.* to not be wanted to be done anymore (one does not want to do or have it anymore) + **-ula-aatu-qada-**

malga-lix E 1805-, A 1838-, Ab 1892, **malu-l** Au 1909-52 *vp.* 1. to be done □ **asla malgakux̂ alakax̂** A 1971 there is nothing to be done, we have nothing to do; **malgaax̂tan-[h]iĝanan** E 1834 commandment (1870 **ma-qax̂si-x̂**), *lit.* what is told to be done; **kum-malgaĝulux, kum-malgadaĝulux** E 1834-38 miracle, *lit.* what would not be done (Matthew 21:15, 24:24 *pl.*, E 1870 **alaqaada-na-n**, A **qunĝumaalinas**); **hilaaĝim malgaa** E 1870 confession, *lit.* the doing of confession (Cat., A **hilaax̂**); **angaĝim malganan liidan agux̂taa** En 1950 an evil-minded person (someone who thinks about things), *lit.* a person who does things like what is done

2. to occur, to exist □ **slachxisaadax̂ malgakux̂** En 1978, **slachxizax̂ malgakux̂** A 1950-, **slachixt^{r}ax̂ malul** Au 1952 it is fine weather, it is a nice day; **ayuxtachix̂ malgakux̂** E 1909-, **ayuxtachix̂ malukux̂** Au 1909 it is time for going out (in boat); **taanasxaadaatunax̂ malgal?** A 1950 is there enjoyable camping, is the camping enjoyable?; **tayaĝux̂ malgaqax̂ ax̂takux̂** E 1909 there was a man (beginning of story, *e.g.* J 49:1); **adaadang kadaliiĝa ukalĝan agacha malgaqliqax̂ ax̂tadakux̂** En 1983 my dad's ancestry was [from] here; **Unangam adaan maqam malganangin agach(a) amay(a) ilaan taĝaqang** En 1982 all the Aleut type of works (*lit.* the works that are from the Aleut side) I learned from her; **malgas** A 1840 "eternally" (*Russian* vechno), *lit.* things that exist; **qaankun amingin malgaqan** En 1910 he had three maternal uncles (J 66:1)

3. **malgaliin** A 1952- being done so = how (*in participial constructions*) □ **kadim hadagaan malgaliin udang angaĝiqas ax̂tanas** 1952 the way one lived here formerly, how people lived here in the early days (N.M. 1:1) + **-lga-**

malgaaguza- A 1840- *vp.* to be done (occur, be) exactly so □ **malgaaguzanas liidas hingahligan malgaaguzanas liidas Amlagim kugan malgal** 1952 the same conditions as these prevailed at Amlia (N.M. 1:36); **malgaaguzas** A 1840 (-s-) really, indeed (*Russian* deystvitel'no) + **-lga-iiguza-**

malgaaka-(lakan) *vp.* can (not) be done, should (not) be done: **malgaakaqadal gumalgakux̂** A 1952 it cannot be done, is not possible anymore (**-qada-**) (N.M. 2:47); **angaĝim malgaakaa** Ea 1983 a kind person, a person one can get along with; **malgaakamulux-malĝigangin** E 1870 villainy (Acts 13:10), *lit.* things that should not be done being committed; **malgaakalakax̂** A 1840 it is harmful, injurious (*Russian* vredno), **malgaakaĝulax** (-ulux) harm, injury (*Russian* vred), **malgaakaalalagaax̂ta** (+ **-ula-**) may it be injured + **-lga-iika-**

malĝ-, **malĝi-x̂** A 1860-62 (*unknown* 1973-) *vn.* adultery (Mark 7:21, Cat., E **iiĝanaadan malgangin, iiĝanaadam malgaa**), *lit.* committal, perpetration, or the like + **-lĝ(i)-**

malĝaĝi-lix A 1838-60 *vi.* to commit adultery, to be adulterous (*e.g.* Mark 10:11, E **iiĝanaadan makux̂**); **malĝaĝi-x̂**, **-s** A 1838 *vn.* adultery (Matthew 5:32, 15:19, 19:9, E **iiĝanaadan**) + **-lĝ-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

malĝaĝiniisa-lix A 1838 *vrt.* to induce himself to adultery with, to lust after (woman, Matthew 5:28, E **igiim iiĝanaadaniisalix**) + **-lĝ-aĝi-ni-usa-**

malĝaĝiisa-lix A 1838 *vr.* to commit adultery (**haman asix** with her, Matthew 5:28) + **-lĝ-aĝi-usa-**

malĝaĝiitu-na-n (*for* **-s**) A 1837 *vn.pl.* fornicators, whoremongers (Revelation 21:8 in Cat., E **maaluĝaĝiitunan**), *lit.* those who tend to be adulterous + **-lĝ-aĝi-aatu-na$_1$-**

malĝiĝa- E *vp.* to be committed: **iiĝanaadam malĝiĝagan ilaan** 1833:83 from committing adultery, from unchastity; **malgaakamulux-malĝiĝangin** 1870 villainy (Acts 13:10, *cf.* **malgaaka-** *above*) + **-lĝi-ĝa-**

malĝita-lix E 1833-38, A 1838 *vt.* to commit (adultery, Matthew 5:32, A 19:9, E 1870 **makux̂**); 1833:13 to be exposed to (**akyax̂** torture); **ulum malĝitanangin** 1833:82 bodily impurity, *lit.* what the body commits + **-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

Maliguun Eb 1984 *nickname of man, lit.* if you still do (still all right) + **-li-** (**-hli-**)

maliga-ĝ-ulux E 1870- *vn.neg.* good for nothing, worthless (En 1984; 1870 Luke 10:13 *pl. translates* sackcloth); 1909 worn out (of magic guise, J 35:37); **maaligaĝulax** A 1840 (-ulux), 1973 (*also* **-hliga-**) dull (1840 *Russian* vyalyy), not too good + **-liga-** (A *unclear*)

maaligax̂taasa-lakan A 1860 *vt.neg.* to trample over, to scorn (Luke 21:24, *Russian* popirat') + **-liga-x̂ta-usa-**

maaligaala-lakan E 1839-70 *vp. neg.* to be slandered (1839); to be mocked (Luke 18:32) + **-liga-ula-**

maligaquli-x̂ E 1878 *n.* Thank God! (exclamation), *lit.* something for use, or the like + **-liga-quli-**

maaligaasa-lakan E 1832-70 *vt.neg.* to scold, blame (Luke 20:11, A **tunuusa-**); A 1860 to humiliate (Luke 23:11, E **qikuyada-**), 1862 to disgrace; **maaligaasaĝulax** A 1840 (-uluk) *vn.neg.* disgrace, defamation (*Russian* poruganiye) + **-liga-usa-**

maahligat-lakan A 1860 *vt.neg.* to disgrace, treat shamefully (Mark 12:4, E **ituĝ-ni-**) + **-liga-t-**

maligda-lix A 1840 *vt.* to rebuke, reprimand; 1973- to beat, punish; **maligda-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* rebuke, reproof + **-ligda-**

malig-, malixt- *see separate entry*

mahlix̂ta-lix A 1909 *vrt.* to be right about (J 76:101) + **-hli-x̂ta-**

malimax̂ta-lix E 1832-34, Ep 1941 [*vi.*] to fight, to have to deal with somebody; A 1909 *vt.* to fight (J 76:293); **malimax̂ta-x̂** E 1838-60, A 1860- *vn.* fight, violence (Matthew 24:7, Mark 13:8) + **-limaĝ-(x̂)ta-**

maliniisa-lix A 1983 *vrt.* to get tired of ▫ **isuĝix̂ ngus maliniisaqalikuq** I am on the verge of getting tired of seal + **-li-ni-usa-**

maliisa-lakan Ep 1941 *vt.neg.* to dislike + **-li-usa-**

malit-, malisix E 1791, 1834-38 *vt.* to take away (Matthew 15:26 *passive*, 1870 **su-lga-lix**); Ea 1983, A 1973 to take away, appropriate (as when fighting over possession); **Algax̂ Mali(h)nax̂** Eu 1791 Appropriated The Mammal *or* Mammal Appropriator, *name of chief* (at Unalaska 48); **Aataax Mali(h)nax̂** Eu 1791 Appropriated The Fur Seal Bull, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 122b); **Iqyax̂ Mali(h)nax̂** E Unimak 1791 Appropriated The Baidarka, *name of tributary man*; **Kanaax̂ Mali(h)nax̂** Eu 1791 Appropriated (made a slave ?) The Koniag, *name of senile man* (at Unalaska 48); **Iglaga Malitxax̂** Ea 1791 His Harpoon Was Taken Away, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 43) + **-lit-**

malichaĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* grumbler, who takes offense (*Russian* roptun) + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

malita-lix A 1840 [*vi.*] to grumble, take offense (*Russian* roptat') + **-li-t-(x̂)ta-**

Malitaasi-x̂ *n. in* **Algamaan M.** Ea 1791 (algaman malitazhik) Mammal Appropriation, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 44) + **-lit-(x̂)ta-usi-**

malu- *see separate entry*

malux-six A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vi.* to quarrel; **malux** *vn.* quarrel (*cf.* **qaslux-six**) + **-luĝ-**

maalux̂ *n.* 1. E 1826-70 (*obsol.* En 1949), A 1860 habit ▫ **maalux̂txin malix** doing as he usually did, according to his habit (A Luke 22:39, E **maaluĝiim hadangiin**; E Mark 10:1, A **maqax̂taalux̂tatxin malix**)

2. A 1837-60 law (E 1826-38 **maqax̂si-x̂**, 1870 **maquli-x̂**), **Aguuĝum maaluĝa** God's law (Cat.); A 1973 instruction + **-aluĝ-**

maaluĝada-lix A 1860 *vp.* to be done habitually (Luke 1:9); **tanam kugan maaluĝadas** *vn.pl.* things habitually done on the earth, earthly things (John 3:12, E **tanam hadaa**) + **-aluĝ-(ĝ)a-da-**

maaluĝaĝi-lix 1. E 1870 *vi.* to be lecherous, to commit fornication (Cat., A **huguĝnax̂**)

2. **maaluĝaĝi-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* lawyer; **maaluĝaĝi-ĝ-ulax** A 1836 (-ulux) unlawful (*pl.* Psalm 51:13 in Bukvar', E **tayaĝum utxitanginulux**); 1840 lawlessness + **-aluĝ-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

maaluĝaĝiisi-x̂ (ayagax̂) A 1840 *n.* legal, legitimate (wife) + **-aluĝ-aĝi-usi-**

maaluĝaĝiituna-n E 1839 *vn.pl.* whoremongers (Cat., A **malĝaĝiitunan**) + **-aluĝ-aĝi-aatu-na$_1$-**

maalux̂si- A 1860-62 *vt.* to establish by law: **Aguuĝum maalux̂siqaa** God's law (Cat., *likewise* Luke 2:23, E **ma-quli-**); **maalux̂siqam maqulii** the custom of the law (Luke 2:27, E **maqulim hadagaan maqax̂sin**); *vn.* law (of Moses, Luke 2:22, E **maquli-**) + **-aluĝ-(x̂)si-**

maalux̂ta-lix E 1832-39 *vt.* to keep, act according to (God's law, Cat., A **ma-qax̂ta-**); A 1860 to have as one's custom: **maalux̂tadaqat maaĝan** to do what he had had as his custom, as his custom was (Luke 4:16, E **maaluĝiim hadangiin**) + **-aluĝ-(x̂)ta-**

maaluĝuulax-six A 1838-60 *vi.* to take counsel together (Matthew 27:7, 18:12, E **maqax̂si-**, **maqax̂ agu-**), to meet in council (John 11:47); **maaluĝuulagnam** (*vn.*) **huzuu** the whole council (Mark 15:1); **maaluĝuulagnaqasi-x̂** 1840 fellow (**-qasi-**) councilor + **-aluĝ-uulag-**

maaluĝuulagaluĝ-(max il) A 1860 *n.* (into their) council (Luke 22:66, E **taxsa-aluĝ-**) + **-aluĝ-uulag-aluĝ-**

maaluĝuulagalux̂ta-s (**ilaa**) A 1860 *n.pl.* (one of) the councilors (Luke 23:50, E **taxsax̂tam tayaĝuu**) + **-aluĝ-uulag-alux̂ta-**

maaluĝuulagasa-lix A 1838-60 *vt.* to take counsel (Matthew 12:14, 26:4, 27:1 how to kill Him, E **maqax̂siisa-** *vrt.*; Luke 23:51) + **-aluĝ-uulag-asa-** (**-usa-**)

maaluĝúulagasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* counsel (*Russian* sovet) + **-aluĝ-uulag-asi-** (**-usi-**)

maaluĝuulagidgu-lix A 1860 *vi.* to reason, discuss (Luke 5:21), to take counsel (among themselves, Luke 4:36, 6:11); to consult (Luke 14:31 *vt. with* **-usa-**)(E 1870 **tunuĝyag-**); **maaluĝuula[gi]dgux̂tam** (+ **-x̂ta-**) **huzuu** the whole council (Mark 14:55) + **-aluĝ-uulag-idgu-** (**-dgu-**)

maaluĝuulaxsi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to take counsel (**Hamaan kugaan** against Him, Mark 3:6, E **atxaĝ-aya-** *vrt.*) + **-aluĝ-uulag-(x̂)si-**

maaluĝuulaxsiisa-lix A 1838 *vt.* to take counsel (how to catch Him, Matthew 22:15) + **-aluĝ-uulag-(x̂)si-usa-**

maaluĝuulaxta-s A 1860 *n.pl.* councilors (Mark 15:43, E **atxaĝayam tayaĝugan** *rel.sg.*) + **-aluĝ-uulag-(x̂)ta-**

mamixta-lix E 1834, Ep 1941 [*vi. or vt.*] to keep doing, to be engaged in something + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

manaaĝasax̂ta-lix E 1838-70 *vt.* to ridicule, trick (Matthew 2:16); En 1936 to disarray (traps, of "outside man") + **-naaĝ-asa-** (**-usa-**)

manaaĝnix̂ta-lix E 1870 *vr.* to act slyly, to do tricks (Acts 7:19) + **-naaĝ-ni-x̂ta-**

manaaĝnix̂taasa-lix E 1870- *vrt.* try to do (bad) things to, try to destroy (the church, Acts 8:3), to persecute (Acts 9:4, 26:14) + **-naaĝ-ni-x̂ta-usa-**

manaaĝnilax̂taasa-lix E 1870 *vrt.* to (try to) do violence to: **tumaniin chan iliin igiim manaaĝnilax̂taasaasaadakan hingaya sukan kayux hadamin huyachx̂ikuu** took him with great (**-aasaada-**) violence out of our hands and sent him to you (Acts 24:7) + **-naaĝ-ni-la-x̂ta-usa-**

manaax̂ta-lix E 1909, Au 1909 *vi.* to tease, be teasing + **-naaĝ-(x̂)ta-**

manaax̂taasa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to tease; to pester + **-naaĝ-(x̂)ta-usa-**

manaangi-lix E 1909- *vi.* to be more; **manaangi-x̂** *vn.* more □ **manaangix̂ ngaan aĝada** give him more; **isuĝim manaangii** a fairly big (medium-sized) seal; **ilaan manaang(i)kuu** En 1984 it is more than that + **-naang(i)-**

manaangta-lix E 1805- *vt.* to do more to; to attack (Luke 11:22), to fight (1805) + **-naang-(x̂)ta-**

mani-lix 1. A 1840 *vrt.* to cause for himself, get into; 1973 to get fed up with □ **qidam inaachaĝiiulax igim manilix** 1840 getting into crying with no end (V B 2:4)

2. **mani-lakan** E 1909-, A 1973- *vr.neg.* to become uneasy (J 17:69); to be sorry; Ea 1983 *vt.* to make (**ting** me) sorry; A 1909 *vrt.* to regret (J 76:183) + **-ni-**

manichx̂i-lakan En 1948- *vt.neg.* to make feel bad (disappointed) □ **ngaan ting manichx̂ilkaĝing** 1982 he made me feel bad, *lit.* I let him make me feel bad + **-ni-chx̂i-**

maniiĝisa-x̂ *see separate entry*

manix̂ta-l 1. A 1973 *vrt.* to care about, take notice of: **asla imchix manix̂takungis azaĝulas** they don't care (about anything) (don't mind doing much work)

2. **manix̂ta-lakan** En 1982, A 1936- *vr.neg.* to feel sorry, to be worried + **-ni-x̂ta-**

manix̂taasa-lakan A 1973 *vrt.* to feel sorry for, to be annoyed because of (person) + **-ni-x̂ta-usa-**

maniisa-l 1. A 1952 *vt.* to induce to do: **anaĝis ngus maniisanax̂** he tried to make me do something (without saying anything, just by working himself)

2. **maniisa-lakan** En 1982 *vrt.* to feel bad about (something) + **-ni-usa-**

manita-lix A 1840- *vr.* to be proud, to boast; **manita-x̂** 1840 *vn.* boaster □ **madigamis aslagaan, txin manitazalagada** 1860 when you are lucky, don't boast; **kukutukuchas matal txin manitanax̂** 1973 (the eider duck) was proud to have ducklings + **-ni-t-(x̂)ta-**

maniiyu-x̂ A 1840 (maníyuĝ) *vn.* fit, attack + **-ni-Vyu-**

manu-l A 1973-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to smell or taste good; A *vt.* to taste like; **manu-x̂** Eu 1984 *vn.* good smell □ **manux̂ agux̂takux̂** Eu it smells good; **anaĝim manuu** A 1983 something that tastes good; **kartuufilam manuu manuzax̂** A 1973 (the root of the white orchid) tastes like potato + **-nu-**

manuux̂sa-lix Eaun 1983-84, **manuuĝiza-lix** A 1840- *vi.* to taste good, to be delicious (of food) + **-nuuĝisa-**, **-nuuĝiza-**

manux̂ta-lix Ek 1982 *vt.* to smell (something good, of person) + **-nu-x̂ta-**

manuqaĝi-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* [tasty], not spoiled (of food); **manuqaĝi-ĝ-ulux** *vn.neg.* spoiled (when food has lost its taste and looks dried up); **manuqaĝ(i)-lakax̂** En 1948- it tastes no good + **-nu-qaĝi-**

manuqálĝitaqáĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* taste (*Russian* vkus), [something that gives flavor] + **-nu-qalĝi-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**

maanu-x̂ 1. Ab 1963 *vn.* [going] lengthways (*Russian* vdol'); **maanu-lakan** A 1973- *vi. neg.* (*only neg.*) to be not right; **akaluĝim maanungizulax** A 1840 (-ulux) crossroads (1973 roads that are not right)

2. E 1870 *vt.* to be related to: **maanunachi alaax̂txichi masix txichi iĝuduukalakaqing** I shall not leave you alone, *lit.* doing so that you are in need of people you are related to (John 14:8, A **maanuqaĝizulax aax̂txichi**) + **-uunu-**

maanux̂taqaĝi-z-ulax A 1860- *vn.pl.* the poor (Luke 4:18, E **ituĝ-nana-n**) + **-uunu-x̂ta-qaĝi-**

maanuqaĝi-ĝ-ulux E 1832-60, A 1840, **-ulax** A 1860 *vn.neg.* related to no one, orphan, indigent, poor (*e.g.* E 1860 Mark 10:21, A **alaqaĝidgux̂ta-**; A John 14:8, *cf. above*); E 1860-70 bare, naked (Mark 14:51 of skin, A **aalĝa-**); **maanuqaĝi-lakan** E 1825, 1840 *vi.neg.* to be indigent, poor (Zap. 2:138, *opposite of* **tuku-lix**) + **-uunu-qaĝi-**

maanuqalĝisxa-lakan A 1840 *vp.neg.* to be ruined, brought to poverty + **-uunu-qalĝi-t-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

maanuuti-x̂ A 1838-40, 1952 *n.* relative (Luke 1:58) (*cf.* **ila-**); 1838 member (of household, Matthew 10:25, E **ilaanu-**; of body, **maanuucha** his member, Matthew 5:29, E **alima-x̂**) + **-uunu-*uut-**

maqa-x̂ E 1826-, A 1840- *pp.* what is done, deed; thing, matter, business; E 1834 authority (*cf. examples below*) □ **tunum ama maqam ilan** A 1860 in word and deed; **tanax̂ kayux kugan maqachiknaadangin anagan iliin** E 1839 from the ground and all sorts of things (products) on it (Hist. 9); **maqax̂ malgazuukaĝulax** A 1979 there will be no business, it will be all right; **maqax̂ háx̂sanaaĝasadanan** E 1839 sorcerers, *lit.* who try to find out with [evil] business (Cat. 51); **maqax̂ agux̂tax̂** E 1834 head, chief, *lit.* who makes the business, **maqax̂ atxax̂tax̂** judge, *lit.* who keeps the business in order + **-qa-**

maqachxisa-x̂ E 1834 *n.* good deed, virtue + **-qa-chxisa-**

maqaada-n E 1834-1909 *n.pl.* small things, belongings + **-qa-aada-**

maqaadachxisa-x̂ E 1834 *n.* good thing + **-qa-aada-chxisa-**

maqaadax̂ta-lix E 1834 [*vt.*] to work, to be engaged in a difficult business + **-qa-aada-x̂ta-**

maqaadaĝu-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* having lots of property, rich + **-qa-aada-ĝu-**

maqada-lix E 1948-, A 1952- *vi.*, *vt.* to stop being or doing so; E to get bad, to not feel well □ **haman agitaadaan kadaam al angalii anax̂ maqadakuĝaan** A 1952 when his partner who had been ahead stopped being that, no longer was that (N.M. 3:92); **slax̂ maqadaqalix̂takux̂** En 1948-82 the wind is getting bad now + **-qada-**

maqadat-, **maqadasix** A 1840 *vt.* to deprive (*Russian* lishit') + **-qada-t-**

maqaagamax A 1840 *n.* important matter + **-qa-iigamag-**

maqaĝa-lix E 1870-, A 1952- *vp.* to be done usually □ **awax̂ maqaĝaa taĝax̂takux̂** En 1978 he is used to doing work, *lit.* he has learned work being done usually; **chux̂taqax̂silgax̂ maqaĝazaqax̂** A 1952 (bird skins) used to be made into clothes (N.M. 1:47) + **-qa-ĝa-**

maqaĝi-lix 1. E 1909 *vi.* to have business, work (*Russian* imet' delo); E 1870 to do by chance (Luke 10:31); **maqaĝi-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* having property, rich

2. **maqaĝi-lakan** E 1819-, A 1840-, Abm 1963 *vi.neg.* to have no trouble or damage, to be all right (not sick, not drunk, etc.) □ **nung maqaĝilakax̂** E 1909 it is all right (all the same) to me; **duurax̂ maqaĝiix̂taayulax taĝaa-ax̂takuq** A 1952 I tested whether the dory was all right; **maqaĝimulugaan** (*for* **-ulag-**) A 1840 right (*Russian* tak) + **-qa-ĝi-**

maqaĝi-lix A 1838-62 *vi.* to do something, to be active (1838 Acts 1:21), to work (1862 Cat.); **maqaĝi-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* action, activity (*Russian* deystviye), **maqaĝim qalaa** trade, profession (*Russian* remeslo); **maqaĝi-lakan** E 1805- *vi.neg.* to do nothing □ **atuung angalis ilin maqaĝida** A 1862 work six days (Cat., E 1839 **awa-da**) + **-qaĝi-**

maqaĝiila-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be done something (harmful) to (J 50:48) + **-qaĝi-ula-**

maqaĝiilux̂ A 1840 *n.* factory, mill (*Russian* zavod) + **-qaĝi-aluĝ-**

maqaĝiilux̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* artisan (*Russian* remeslennik) + **-qaĝi-alux̂ta-**

maqaĝina-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* who did it, guilty; *with neg.* innocent + **-qaĝi-na**$_1$**-**

maqaĝiqada-lix A 1838- *vi* to become well (healthy, Matthew 12:13, E **kaanguu haqa-**; Luke 6:10, E **txin kaangut-**); to become all right (*e.g.* sober) □ **al hama? - maqaĝiqadakux̂** A 1952 how is it? - it is all right now + **-qaĝi-qada-**

maqaĝiqulix̂ta-x̂ A 1838 *n.* service (Acts 1:17, E 1870 **awa-asi-**); **maqaĝiqulix̂ta-qa-x̂** A 1838-40 *vn.* put to service, servant (Luke 1:2, 1870 **awa-asa-**, E **awa-na-**) + **-qaĝi-quli-x̂ta-**

maqaĝiisa-lakan E 1909 *vt.* to have nothing to do with; A 1860 to not be hurt by (poison, Mark 16:18) □ **ayagax̂ sakaya aqaasakung, maqaĝiisalakaĝing** En 1909 the woman down there that I am bringing, I've nothing to do with her (J 50:33) + **-qaĝi-usa-**

maqaĝizux̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* artisan, skilled workman + **-qaĝi-zu-x̂ta-**

maqax̂si-lix 1. E 1834-, A 1860 *vt.* to order, command (A Luke 4:3, 8:25, 31, E **kyax̂-ta-**); E 1860-70 to admonish, warn (Mark 8:15, A **haĝ-ni-**); En 1984 *vr.* to make plans

2. **maqax̂si-x̂** E 1826-, A 1840-60 (1952) *vn.* order, decree (Luke 2:1), precept, law (E 1826-38), commandment (E 1870); A 1840 rule; En 1983 custom; Ea 1983 business □ **hatix̂ Maqax̂sin** E 1870 the ten commandments (Cat., A **maqulis**); **maqax̂sin'ngulux** Ea 1983 none of my business

3. E 1909 *vn.pl.*, Eun 1982-84 *sg.* menses □ **ayagax̂ maqax̂siin maguun, sadaadan aĝachx̂isxadaqx̂ulux** Eu 1984 when a woman had her menses, she was not allowed to go out + **-qa-x̂si-**

maqax̂six̂ta-lix E 1834 *vt.* to command, order (personally); **maqax̂six̂ta-x̂** E 1834, Ep 1941 *vn.* commander, sovereign; manager, the man who runs the business + **-qa-x̂si-x̂ta-**

maqax̂siisa-lix Ea 1983 *vrt.* to be worried about (person); En 1984 to make plans, to plan (to do something) (Eu **maguliisa-lix**) + **-qa-x̂si-usa-**

maqax̂ta-lix 1. E 1909, A 1837- *vt.* to do usually, all the time; to perform (the sacraments, A 1837-62 Cat.) □ **txidix lax̂ maqax̂taqalinas** A 1984 they began to kill each other (in wars); **ulungis taxsax̂ maqax̂tazaqangis ax̂takus** A 1952 they used to collect the bodies (of the dead enemies, N.M. 3:49); **maqax̂taqas** A 1840 *pp.pl.* history, *lit.* formerly performed (things)

2. E 1982 *vt.* to make passes at; A 1950-, Ab 1931 to try to do something to, to attack □ **amaya agacha maqax̂tadaqang** E that's the one I used to make passes at ("mess around with"); **sabaakas umang anangis angaĝinas maqax̂tanaaĝzal** the dogs over there try (**-naaĝ-**) to attack people + **-qa-x̂ta-**

maqax̂taalux̂ta-txin (**malix**) A 1860 *vn.pl.* (doing) what he had for habit to do, as he used to do (Mark 10:1, E **maalux̂txin malix**) + **-qa-x̂ta-aluĝ-(x̂)ta-**

maqaaĝux̂ta- E 1832 *vi.* to discuss (among themselves, Matthew 21:25); En 1950- *vn.*: **angaĝim maqaaĝux̂taa** a nosy person (wants to know about what everybody else is doing) + **-qa-aaĝu-x̂ta-**

maqalĝit- A 1860 *vt.* to accuse: **Haman maqalĝisxam** (**-sxa-** *pass.*) **qulagaan** in order that He might be accused (Mark 3:2, E **manangin Ngaan sitxuuĝidusaakigin quliin**) + **-qa-lĝi-t-**

maqalĝita-lix 1. E 1832-70, A 1838-62 *vt.* to find fault with, to accuse (*e.g.* A John 5:45, E **sitxuuĝita-**); to calumniate, slander (accuse falsely); **maqalĝita-x̂** A 1860 *vn.* accuser, who accuses (**txichi** you, John 5:45, E **sitxuuĝita-x̂**) ◘ **maqalĝitaqaĝilagaax̂txin** E 1870 do not accuse anyone (**-qaĝi-**) falsely (Mark 10:19, A **adalus qaadaagasalagada**)

2. A 1840 *vr.* to busy oneself, to practice; **maqalĝita-x̂** *vn.* exercise + **-qa-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

maqalĝitaala-lix A 1860 *vp.* (**ngaan** for him) to be accused of (Luke 23:14) + **-qa-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-ula-**

maqalĝitaasaga-x̂ A 1860 *n.* reason for accusation (Luke 23:4, John 18:38, 19:4,6 (*with* **ngaan**), E **aslingin sitxuuĝiisanangin**) + **-qa-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-usa-ga-**

maqali-lix [E,] A 1950- *vt.* to begin to do ◘ **anaĝis malgaakanangis ukux̂tal maqalizakus** 1950 seeing anything that can be done they begin to do it (1959:78, 7(25)); **himlagan kugan higitzahlix̂ maqalinax̂** 1952 (his baidarka) began to just hop along the waves (N.M. 3:93) + **-qali-**

maqaya-n-ulux E 1870- *n.pl.neg.* (1984 *only neg.*) things of no importance (En 1984), "just nothing" (Eu 1984); **maqayanulux mangiyuĝangin** 1870 superstition (Cat.), *lit.* things of no importance being believed in + **-qa-ya-**

maqaayax-six E 1909- *vi.* to defecate (*e.g.* J 10:100); **maqaayax** E 1805-1909 *vn.* defecation (*cf.* **sitxi-lix**) + ***-qaayag-**

maqi-lakan *see separate entry*

maqula-lix E 1870-, Ab 1982 *vi.* to be idle, to do nothing; **maqula-x̂** A 1860-62, **maqulata-x̂** (+ **-t-(x̂)ta-**) A 1840 *vn.* idleness ◘ **maqulkuqing** Eau 1983-84 I'm doing nothing (as when asked what one is doing) (= **anax̂ malakaqing**); **maqulax̂ hutxitaasizulax huzungin adaa** idleness is the root (*lit.* mother, *Russian* mat') of all evil + **-qula-**

Maqulaasi-ĝ-ulux E Umnak 1791 (maxkulya. sigulyuk) *n.neg.* No Reason For Being Idle, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 195) + **-qula-usi-**

maquli-lix E 1870, A 1838- *vt.* to order, command (E Acts 2:23 *after* A 1838; A *e.g.* Mark 1:44, Luke 8:32, E **kyaĝ-usa-**); E 1909, En 1984 to disturb, to make busy; Ab 1982 to prevent, interfere; A 1840 to regard with favor (*Russian* blagovolit'); E 1870 *vr.* to agree (Acts 23:20); **maquli-x̂** E 1870 *vn.* law (Mosaic, E 1838 **maqax̂si-x̂**, A 1838-60 **maalux̂**, *e.g.* Matthew 5:18, Luke 16:16); A 1838-60 (E 1870) commandment (E 1870 **maqax̂si-x̂**, *e.g.* Mark 7:7, John 13:34); A 1840 goodwill, favor (*Russian* blagovoleniye) ◘ **Guuspudam maqulingin kayux maqax̂singin** E 1870, **Goospodam maquliqangis (kayux) maqax̂siqangis** A 1860 (1838) the Lord's commandments and ordinances (Luke 1:6) + **-quli-**

maqulix̂ta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to command (Mark 1:27, E **ngiin maqax̂six̂ta-**); **maqulix̂taaĝutadakux̂** Ab 1963 he has the habit (*Russian* privychku imeyet on), he always (**-da-**) again (**-iiĝuta-**) has as (**-x̂ta-**) a rule + **-quli-x̂ta-**

maqulix̂taasa-lix E 1861:13 *vrt.* to decide (to do good deeds) + **-quli-x̂ta-usa-**

maqulilix̂ta-lix E 1861:13 *vrt.* to keep in mind, meditate (Christ's suffering and death) + **-quli-hli-x̂ta-**

maquliquli-lix A 1840 *vt.* to propose (*Russian* predlozhit'); **maquliqulix̂ta-x̂** *vn.* proposal + **-quli-quli-(x̂ta-)**

maquliisa-lix 1. E 1870, 1909 *vrt.* to be anxious, resolute about: **awang nung maquliisakuqing** 1909 I'm anxious about my work (want to finish it faster); 1909 to be disturbed by (J 84:4)

2. A 1860-62 *vt.* to order (Mark 5:13; 9:9, E **kyaĝ-usa-**; Cat.) ◘ **maaqangis ngiin maquliisaqangis** (Jesus) ordered them to do it (Mark 5:13, E **hiikun maax̂tan matxangin**) + **-quli-usa-**

maasa-lix E 1826-, A 1837-, Au 1909 *vt.* 1. to do (so), perform; to do (something) to; A 1950 to make out (understand) ◘ **maasada** E 1909 yes, do it (it's too bad); **ix̂tanangin maasakung** En 1978 I did what he wanted (said); **anaĝis maasalakanka** A 1840 not doing anything to him (V B 1:4); **anax̂ maasaa-aqang amasukux̂ haqatalakaĝing** A 1952 I don't know if I can do anything to it; **maat^{r}an maasaax̂ ingaaĝilakaka** Au, **anaĝin maasaduukalakakan** E 1909 being unable to do anything to him (J 81:34); **hix̂tanangin agiitingis tutakung, agiitingis maasalakaĝing** A 1950 some of what he says I understand but some of it I do not make out

2. A 1860 *vrt.* to become: **Hamaan achixaqangis ii imchi maasaatux̂txichi** do you want (**-aatu-**) to become His disciples (John 9:27, E **hit-**)

3. **maasa-lix** E 1826-, A 1860-; **maasa-ka(n)**, *pl.* **-kin** E 1833- (A 1838), **maasa-l-ka**, *pl.* **-kis** A 1838-1909, **maasa-k(a)** Au 1909, doing so to (*connective usage with a vt.*): and so, and (*at the beginning of a sentence or clause, e.g.* J 13:11); so, therefore, because (*after a clause*) ◘ **qaatukux̂ maasakan** (A **maasal**) **qachx̂ikung** En 1978 he was hungry so I fed him; **maasalix ngaan uuĝliisaqamas, agalmaas aygaglakax̂ maasalka** A 1860 we forbade him, because he does not go after us (belong to us, Mark 9:38); **Filiip kay qagax̂taagutamalakaga hama, aagan aaliisiim naga chahmitikux̂ maasal** A 1952 Philip too disliked it (the thing drifting ashore), because it blocked his harbor (1959:84, 19 (5-6)) + **-usa-**

maasa-lakan E 1778- (1778 King mah'zillak, 1791 Rohbeck mizeligan, Sauer maselikan), **maaza-lakan** A 1838-, Ab 1963 *vi. neg.* to have or get nothing, to be empty; there is not, no; **maasa-ĝ-ulux** E 1834-, **-ulax** A 1860 *vn.neg.* empty, lonely; nothing (*e.g.* no game) ◘ **wan tanax̂ maasalakax̂** E 1870, A 1838 this place is empty, this is a lonely place (Matthew 14:15), **isxam maazaaulax** A 1860 a lonely place (Mark 6:35); **qaankun alix maasalakaĝin** En 1938 three of us did not get anything (no game); **kay**

laavkix̂ ilan maazanaĝulax ax̂takux̂ A 1952 nor was there any store there (N.M. 1:30); **wan angalikinga kamgax̂ maazalakax̂** A 1950 this afternoon there was no service; **waan angalim ilan asx̂ax̂ aayux̂ maasaĝulux** En 1909 today there is no occasion for dying (J 61:12); **maas(a)mulux ilan (ting natikuqing)** En 1948- (I hurt myself) unexpectedly, *lit.* in nothing; **maasamulugaan** E 1909- for nothing, for no reason, anyway (J 17:23)

2. **maaza-l** A 1977, Ab 1931 *vi.* to get something (game), to have luck ▫ **imyaĝikux̂ maazanax̂** he fished and got something, he had a successful fishing; **agachii** (*for* **agachan**) **yaarusaa maazal qilax̂six̂** only his hook (for halibut) had luck this morning

3. **maat^{r}a-x̂** Au 1909-52, Am 1963 *n.* anything (A, E **ana-x̂, anaĝi-x̂**), anybody; Au 1952 thing, **maat^{r}ang** my thing (A **uĝing**, E **maayung**) ▫ **maat^{r}ax̂ kasulaka** Au 1909 did not find anything (on the beach, J 82:3); **maat^{r}ax̂ ukulak** Au 1952 not seeing anybody (1959:125, 33 (18)); **maat^{r}ax̂** (máčax̂) **ni-itayit** Am does not contain anything, is empty + **-aasa-/-aaza-/-aat^{r}a-**

maazaaka-l A 1973- *vi.* can or should be lucky (*e.g.* retrieving a shot seal or duck); **maazaaka-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* daring, bold (*Russian* ydalyy) + **-aaza-iika-**

maazaakaasi-s A 1840 *n.pl.* daring, boldness (*Russian* udal'stvo) + **-aaza-iika-usi-**

maasaqada-lix E 1834-, **maazaqada-lix** A 1840- *vi.* to be gone, get lost; to perish; to pass away, die ▫ **iikun aslingiin qaankun ulux̂tan maasaqadanan** Eu 1909 on that occasion three baidarkas got lost (J 40:83); **waya, sunam ilan maasaqadaqaa** En 1982 that's where the ship perished (was wrecked); **naga maazaqadaax̂ta** A 1840 may it become empty, *lit.* may its interior be gone (*cf.* Acts 1:20); **akiĝilakan maazaqadaaĝutakus** A 1952 (the foxes) have lost their price, so they too are lost to us (N.M. 2:53); **chiiluuĝiim kadaan maasaqadaduukamustanaan iistakux̂** En 1936 he said that he might be (**-duuka-masu-x̂ta-**) passing away before he returned + **-aasa-/-aaza-qada-**

maasaqadat-, **maasaqadasix** E 1826 *vt.* to remove (sins, disease); 1832 to destroy; 1834 to bare (lay bare); to rob; En 1950 to take possession of the whole work; 1870 to break, do away with (law, Matthew 5:17, 1838 **unga-t-**); **maazaqadas** A 1952- to annihilate (enemies, N.M. 3:31 *vp.*) + **-aasa-/aaza-qada-t-**

maazaasi-x̂ Ab 1931 *n.* trap (*cf.* **kamkaanax̂**) + **-aaza-usi-**

maasaatu-lix E 1791-, A 1936 *vt.* to love, to adore; **maasaatu-x̂** E 1834- *vn.* love; 1834 pet, favorite; self-willed, spoiled (child) ▫ **maasaatukung** Ea 1983 I love her ("my love lady"); **maasaatux̂ ngaan tutakung** E 1909, Ea 1983 I feel love for him (1983: **kanuuĝ(i)ng ilaan qaĝax̂takung** I love him of my heart) + **-usa-aatu-**

masiiĝu-lix E 1834 (masiĝuq-ĝúlik) *vt.* to gather; Eu 1984 to look for something to do ("spying like"); A 1840-, Ab 1931–63 to catch (**qax̂** fish, e.g. John 21:3, E **ma-yaax̂ta-**); **masaaĝu-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* hunting, trapping, fishing (E **ma-yaax̂**) + **-siiĝu-**

masiiĝuda- Ab, **masiiĝuya-x̂** Am 1963 *vn.* hunter, trapper (*Russian* promyslovik) + **-siiĝu-da-**

masiiĝux̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* fisher (*Russian* lovets); **masiiĝux̂taqaĝilix** to catch something (**-qaĝi-**) + **-siiĝu-x̂ta-**

masiiĝuqa-x̂ Ab 1931 *pp.* furs, pelts (*cf.* **mayaaqa-x̂**) + **-siiĝu-qa-**

masu-lix E 1909-, **mazu-lix** A 1840 *vt.*, *vi.* to do easily, skillfully; to be skillful; **mazu-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* expert (*Russian* master) ▫ **iqyaĝix̂ masukux̂ = iqyaĝisukux̂** E 1909 he rows easily + **-su-/-zu-**

masuna-lix E 1860- *vi.* to be easy to do; **-lakan** 1909 to be difficult to do ▫ **iqyaĝix̂ masunakux̂** 1909 rowing is easy; **masunax̂takux̂** 1909 it seems (**-x̂ta-**) easy to do; **angalim masunaa** a convenient day (Mark 6:21, A **awaagichxizax̂**) + **-su-na-**

masunix̂ta- -lakan En 1909 *vr.* to get into difficulty: **txin masunix̂tachx̂ilakan** thinking (**-chx̂i-**) that it would be difficult for him (J 46:7) + **-su-ni-x̂ta-**

masuqada-lix E 1870 *vi.* to become sick (and die, Acts 9:37) + **-su-qada-**

masuqaĝi-x̂ E 1870 *vn.* art, craft; artist (Acts 17:29; 19:24, 25) + **-su-qaĝi-**

mazuusa-lka A 1860 *vt.* [doing it easily, skillfully] + **-zu-usa-**

masuuĝyaax-six En 1982 *vi.* to try to get everything, the whole pot; **masuuĝyaax** En 1950 *vn.* trying to do one's best; fourth game in **kakaangax̂** + *__-suuĝyaag-__*

mat-, **masix** 1. E 1870-, A 1838- *vt.* to do, perform, accomplish ▫ **waya Guuspudam nung matikungin** E 1870 so has the Lord done for me (Luke 1:25, *likewise* A 1838); **Ioannax̂ anaĝihlimulax qunĝumaalinaa matnaĝulax** A 1860 John did not do any miracle (John 10:41, E **malinaĝulux**); **igax̂tadax̂ tagaa-ax̂s anuxtakuqaa anax̂ matnaĝulax** A 1952 I thought that the airplane would land but it did not do it; **inaqaam ayagaan nagan ax̂sxaaĝix̂ masix** En 1984 selecting a place where to put his (deceased) wife; **hix̂tananing hix̂taakaan masit ii?** A 1952 are you able to tell (repeat) what I am telling?; **asagaan as txin akil asx̂aakat masmikux̂taan mal** as he had made up for his death by revenging his cousin and himself, *lit.* as he still made it possible (**-iika-**) for them to die (N.M. 3:75)

2. E 1909-10 *vrt.* to get ready to do (J 10:93 what he had done before; 17:64 what he had been told)

3. E 1909- *vt.* to make like ▫ **anaagulumaan asx̂anam matadangin txin masangan aĝikuqing** Eu 1909 now I am about to make you like dead people are (= kill you, J 35:61); **imdix ayagax̂taasagalix txidix masix** Ea 1909 made themselves ready to be had as wives (J 17:129)

4. E 1909, A 1860- *vt.* to make, put, cause (*with optative*) ▫ **qaax̂ta[x̂] machaa** E 1909 make him eat; **amgiĝiix̂tax̂ matxadaamax** A 1952 having put him to watch (N.M. 3:38)

5. E 1870-, A 1837- to undertake, see to it; to agree, offer, promise (*with intentional*) ▫ **ingan ayagam kinguuĝii agliisaamir: machaadalilaĝaaqalaax̂txin** Ea 1909 you'll be sure not to (*lit.* you'll even see to it not to) miss that younger woman (J 17:142); **aman uyqiĝaadax̂ ukuuĝan masix slaaĝakum, ukuugiimulux** En 1909 when he went out in order to see the little old woman but did not see her (J 10:103); **qichitin ngaan aĝiikigin matxangin** E 1870 they promised (offered) to give him money (Luke 22:5, *likewise* A); **inaqaam maaĝan matiiax̂takuu** A 1952 he volunteered (offered) to do it

6. **masix, masxan** E 1909, **masix** A 1860-, Ab 1931 while doing (*with participle*) ▫ **naĝnaadaaĝan asuum ilan txin kiniisanangin masxan, amaan dux̂taasigan kumsikan** Ea 1910 while she was bowing down into her pot to eat soup, her guest lifted her up (and held her head in the soup, J 14:8); **aangsus lazanang mas qayax̂ hanganaq** A 1977 I went up the hill (while) picking berries; **qanaan mas** (*also* **qanaamas, qanaamis**) **tunux̂takux̂** A 1977 he is talking while eating; **hamaanunaan mas** Ab 1931 [being] on the way [there]; **haman angalix̂ hachiĝichigulax mas txichi tadutlagaax̂ta kungiin** A 1860 in order that that day come upon you while you do not expect it (Luke 21:34)

7. **masix** A 1837-62 *vt.* applying, using, with, through ▫ **hatidix masix Ting sa[h]ngax̂takus** 1860 they honor Me with their lips (Mark 7:6, E **agilĝichi Nung samtaasakun**); **wan kamgam ulaa chax mas agulgaqaa** 1860 this temple that is made with hands (Mark 14:58, E **cham ilaan aguĝii**); **inaq ting mas, ... maqax̂ mas, ama tunux̂ mas, ama an'giida[h]lining mas** 1862 (that I shall not do harm to anybody) myself, (or through others) through deed, words, or even my thoughts (Cat.)

8. **masxangaan** E 1826-, A 1838, *pl.* **masxiniin** E 1832-, **masxiziin** A 1860-, **masigaan** A 1860, **masigaa** Au 1909 doing (it/them) so = how; (not) in any way ▫ **masxangaan ayuxtakung alakax̂** E 1909, A 1952, **masigaa ayuxtakung ulak** Au 1909 there is no way for me to go out, it is impossible for me to go out (in boat); **angaĝinas hamakus masxiziin txidix ayx̂atxangis ukux̂tanas** A 1860 the people saw how they departed (Mark 6:33); **masxiniin tayaĝulimaqatxin txin masix** Ea 1909 doing as he did when he formerly fought people (J 17:5); **haman masigaan ulam il qanguusaaĝin ilganas** A 1860 they sought how to bring him into the house (Luke 5:18) + **-t-**

machaaĝu-lix Eb 1984 *vi.* to pack sack of goods for betting (part of **kaadakax̂** game); A 1984 to be curious ("if you are doing something secretly") + **-t-aaĝu-**

madusa-l A 1950- *vt.* to use for doing: **alqus madusakuun atxazakat** what means did you use to get it, how did you get it? + **-t-usa-**

masxa-lix 1. E 1909, A 1838-60 *vp.* to be arranged (*with vp. intentional*); A 1840 to be instituted (*Russian* zavesti) ▫ **amaan Usilam-aan ayagaadax̂ agulganaa iiltaaĝan masxaqax̂** Eu 1909 it was arranged to tell Usilax̂ that a girl was born (J 35:3); **ugim Iuusifax̂ asax̂taganngaan ayagaalaaĝan masxaqax̂** A 1838 engaged (*lit.* arranged to be given as wife) to a man (*lit.* husband) called Joseph (Luke 1:27, *similarly* A 1860, E 1870 **atxax̂sxaqax̂**)

2. E 1978, A 1950- to occur, set in, become (of weather, time) ▫ **slachxisax̂ masxaqlikux̂** En 1978 it has started to become, it is getting to be good weather; **atuung chasim angaa masxakuĝaan** A 1950 at five thirty o'clock, *lit.* when half six hour set in; **quyuzang masxakux̂** A 1950 it is time for me to go to bed; **aniqdus quyuchx̂iikang masxakux̂** A 1952 it is time for me to, I should (**-iika-**), put the children to bed, **quyuchx̂iikaning masxakus** it is time for me to put them to bed

3. **masxaligaan** E 1826-, **masxaligiin** (*pl.*) E 1833, **masxalaan** A 1952-, **masul** Au 1909 being done so = how, (not) in any way (*with vp. in participial constructions*) ▫ **masxalaan agulgaa ngus ukuchx̂iqaa** A 1952 he showed me how it is made (how to make it); **masxaligaan ukulgakux̂ alakan** En 1983 there was no way of finding it, it was impossible to find; **masul hiing ulukux̂ ulaka ukuĝaan** when it was (became) impossible to stay there (J 80:20) + **-t-sxa-**(**-lga-**)

mata-lix 1. E 1832-, A 1860-, Au 1909 *vt.* to be such as; to be such that (with *vn.*); A, Au to be like, to resemble (*cf.* **liida-lix, lisngi-lix**); *vi.* to be in such way, like that; **mata-x̂** A, Au such one, one like that (*cf.* **liida-x̂**) ▫ **amakun iĝalaaĝanan matax̂ iqyax̂ aqakux̂ ukux̂taqalinax̂** En 1909 he saw a baidarka coming in the way that had been said (J 46:12); **adum qalan matanangis idax̂tamulax mal** A 1952 for he knew what the bottom of the cave was like (N.M. 3:74); **Qaglaaĝim mataka angaĝiyax̂ uuyax̂takung ... iim avchuusal** Au 1909 telling him how Raven used to live (J 81:15); **iqyam tayaĝugan matanaa ngaan tuman adan aĝalgadaĝulux matalix** En 1909 (the nature of) that baidarka man was such that we could never get near to him (J 46:21); **qalgaakaan matakux̂** A 1978 it is such that it can be eaten, it is edible; **tayaĝum kugan aakaa matakux̂** A 1952 it is such that a man could stay upon it; **adang txin kiduukaa matakux̂** A 1979 my father is such that he could help you, my father could possibly help you; **skuunax̂ hiilax̂tadaaaqax̂ matam sunaĝanaa** A 1952 a ship like the one used to be called a schooner, the kind of ship called a schooner (N.M. 2:26); **sabaakax̂ misiisax̂ matakux̂** Au 1909 a dog resembles a fox; **matal hamamatal txidix ilax̂tal angaĝil** A 1952 living in such friendship with each other (N.M. 3:2); **atkiyam takangin qangas, matax̂ tuung ayagitayax̂taku** Au 1909 [her mother] who was cooking codfish bladders, was just frying one (J 82:34, E **liidax̂**)

2. **mata- mata-** E 1805-, A 1838-, Au 1909 to do or be in the same way as ▫ **Ting Adang matakiniin Ting hachigaqangin matalix,**

kayux tunux̂takuqing E 1870, **matas Adang Ngus achixaasaqangis, matas kayix tunux̂taasakuq** A 1860 I speak in the same way as My Father has taught Me (John 8:28); **Mataliin Adam Ting idax̂taasanangizulax, matalix Adax̂ kayix idax̂tamaĝulak** A 1860 as the Father knows me, I also know the Father (John 10:15); **ayagaam iim matakung tiyin matal anuxtal** Au 1909 thinking that they (the bones) had become like what his (dead) wife had become (J 84:5); **matakaniin machaa** E 1805 (mattakanen macha) repair it, *lit.* put it in the way it is; **matakuning matalix ulang ilan ukaaĝalgaaqing ting iistanax̂** En 1983 he told me not to go into the house as I was (without having washed); **angadalimaĝasim matanaan mataa tunux̂taasalakan** A 1860 without speaking with any kind of parable, *lit.* a parable being like what it is like (John 16:29)

3. (**mata-**) **mata-lix, -kan** E 1952-, A 1984 as, while (*with participle*) □ **agiitingin tanasxan taangaasanachix matalix asx̂alalix agiitingin iklaasanachix matalix asx̂alalix** En 1984 some of them dying while drinking out in the country, others dying while cutting it (a tabooed pole) to firewood; **matakiniin qanangin matakin asx̂adguqangin** Ea 1952 they killed them as (while) they were eating; **hamakus Kasakas saĝaasaqangis matal huzuugizangis asx̂atnas ax̂takus** A 1984 they killed all those Russians while they were asleep

4. E 1780-, A 1950- (*probably from* E) *vt.* to have, to own (A 1838- **maĝi-lix**) □ **kayux̂ matakuqing** E 1909 I have strength (**kayu-ĝi-lix**); **ulax̂ matakuq** A 1950 I have a house; **qanaang aniqdux̂ matat** A 1950 how many children do you have? (**qanaang aniqdux̂tat**)

5. E 1870-, A 1952- to have to, to be supposed to, should (*with intentional or vn.*) □ **alqutan nung hiimin matalitxin?** E 1870 what do you have to tell me (Acts 23:19); **aman amgulgakum, angaĝin tunusangin adiin anaĝix̂ ilaan ukulgaaĝan matakux̂** Eu 1909 If it were excavated, according to what the people report one should find something in it (J 37:14); **hingamaasaamis mataĝulaan hinga** A 1952 you are not supposed to do that; **taatang skuulam adan ting sismiikaa matakum ting sismin(a)ĝulux ax̂takux̂** En 1983 my father should have helped me to (go to) school but he didn't help me

6. A 1840 *vr.* to show off, to swagger; **mata-x̂** *vn.* swaggering, boasting + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

matachx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to let have, to give + **-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

matadigaada-, angaĝim txin matad(i)gaadaa En 1950 *vr.n.* a person who fancies himself (and dresses well) + **-t-(x̂)ta-diga-aada-**

mataaguza-x̂ A 1860 (Mark 4:24) *vn.*, 1838- *pl.* exactly the same (as); **mataaguzakungis** A 1840 (-s-) it is probable (*Russian* veroyatno), *lit.* they (the circumstances) are exactly like it; **mataaguzangis** really [like that] + **-t-(x̂)ta-iiguza-**

matalga-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, Ab 1963 *vp.* to be, be had or done, like (that) □ **matalgax̂takun iĝax̂takun ukuugiim** Eu 1910 having seen that things apparently (**-x̂ta-**) were told about as they were, that things were as they had been told (J 35:53); **amay kugan matalgaligiin iĝakun tutad(a)qaning matakan ingay tunusaasakung** En 1984 I am talking about it in the way that I have heard about it; **matalgaliin angaĝilgaqas matalgax̂talakaĝis imax ukux̂taqalinas ax̂takus** A 1952 they began to see that their living conditions had changed, *lit.* the way one had lived was not had so (N.M. 2:34); **matalgaqadakux̂** Ab 1963 it is no more (**-qada-**) like that, it is gone + **-t-(x̂)ta-lga-**

mataqachxiza-s A 1840 *pp.pl.* treasure, *lit.* nice things had + **-t-(x̂)ta-chxiza-**

mataqada-lix A 1840 [*vi.*] to refuse, renounce (*Russian* otkazat'sya) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qada-**

mataqaĝix̂ta-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to stick it out, endure (not to be beaten, of man in steambath) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-x̂ta-**

mataqax̂si-s A 1840 *vn.pl.* institution (*Russian* zavedeniye) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qa-x̂si-**

mataqalĝisxa-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be composed (*Russian* sostavit') + **-t-(x̂)ta-qa-lĝi-t-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

mataqalĝiisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* composition (*Russian* sostav) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qa-lĝi-usi-**

mataqasi-, mataqsiin En 1979 (P. Merculieff) *n.* someone like you, same as you (same sex) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qasi-**

mataasa-l A 1979 *vt.* doing to at the moment of (*with participle*): **qasanangis mataasal kalul lazangis** we shoot them at the moment they surface + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

matata-lakan A 1862- *vt.neg.* to make like it is not: **achixaasaqangis matatalakan unuqutal hix̂tal ama achixaasanas** those who preach (say) and teach making the teachings (of the Church *etc.*) like they are not and different, *that is*, interpreting them daringly (*Russian* derznovenno, Cat.) + **-t-(x̂)ta-t-(x̂)ta-**

matxada-lix E 1834 to be over, be past (probably *vt.* to have already done) + **-t-qada-**

matxax̂si-lix A 1840 *vt.* to inform, denounce (*Russian* donosit'); **matxax̂si-x̂** *vn.* report, denouncement (*Russian* donoseniye) **-t-qa-x̂si-**

matxulax̂six̂ta-ngis, -qa-ngis A 1860 *vn.pl.* its, His ordinances (of the church, of God, Bukv.) + **-t-qula-x̂si-x̂ta-**

matxuli-lix A 1840 *vt.* to appoint (person) (*Russian* opredelit', chelovek); 1860 to institute: **aliĝis matxuliqangis** what the elders have instituted, the tradition of the elders (Mark 7:3,8,9, E **aliĝin hix̂taqangin**) + **-t-quli-**

matxuliquli-lix A 1840 *vt.* to determine (*Russian* opredelit'); **matxuliquli-x̂** *vn.* determination (*Russian* opredeleniye) + **-t-quli-quli-**

matichx̂i-lix A 1860 *vt.* to let be done: **Aguuĝum matichx̂ilagaaqangis** may God not let it be done, God forbid! (Luke 26:16) + **-t-chx̂i-**

matnáĝu-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) (*unknown* 1984) *vn.* rare person (*Russian* redkiy chelovek), *lit.* who does not have much doings (*presumably* visits) + **-t-na**$_1$**-ĝu-**

maatu-lix E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to want to do, wish to do, to enjoy doing; E, Au 1909 *vn.* what, as (he) wanted □ **itaangix̂ tayaĝux̂ ... wakun manaam husungin maatulix madanax̂** E 1833:10 the first man used to enjoy doing all these things he did (work); **maatukutxin malix** E 1861:11 willingly, *lit.* doing what you want to do; **igiim iĝanan maat(u)lakax̂** Ep 1983 he does not want to do what he is told, he is mischievous; **maatuun maasaĝinaan hix̂tal** Au 1909 said that he had been done to as he wanted (J 81:26) + **-aatu-**

maatuuda-x̂ *see separate entry*

maatux̂siisa-lix En 1941 *vt.* to enjoy, care to: **waan haspitaalam ilan aasananing maatux̂siisaqadakuqing** I no longer (**-qada-**) care to be (enjoy my stay) in this hospital + **-aatu-x̂si-usa-**

maatuĝuuka-lakan A 1840 *vt.* to do unwillingly, reluctantly (*Russian* neokhotno) + **-aatu-ĝu-iika-**

maatuqaĝi-x̂ E 1870, A 1838-60 *vn.* lust (A Mark 4:19 *with* **-x̂ta-** have as), fornication (Matthew 15:19); **dam maatuqaĝikix** A 1840 lusts of the eyes + **-aatu-qaĝi-**

maatuqalĝita-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* passion (*Russian* strast') + **-aatu-qa-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

maya-lix Ep 1941 *vt.* to try to do; **maya-** En 1981 (P. Merculieff) *vn.*: **mayam qaxchaxcha** very low tides during the night at new moon, *lit.* blackening action; **maya-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 sluggish (1840 *Russian* neudalyy, not daring; 1952 "slow, never works"): **mayamulax madangis maangan waaga ting aĝusix, ayuxsix angaliqingaan** when, hiding from here, I went out (in baidarka) today to do what a sluggish man would do (V B 1:1); **Mayam Ilan** A 1791 (mayamilyan) In Action, *name of boy* (at Adak 75) + **-ya-**

mayax̂ta-lix Ea 1910, **mahyax̂ta-lix** En 1950- *vt.* to try to make (*with optative*): **kduxtxin tutalgaax̂tan mayax̂talix** trying to make his steps audible (J 17:69) + **-ya-x̂ta-**

mayana-lix A 1840 *vi.* to be successful, felicitous (*Russian* udachno); **mayana-lakan** *vi.neg.* to be unsuccessful, unfortunate (*Russian* ne udachno) + **-ya-na$_2$-**

mayaax̂-six E 1812-, A 1840- (Au 1949) *vi.* to hunt (mammals, birds), to trap (foxes), to fish (*cf.* **ma-siiĝu-lix, qa-si-lix**); **mayaax̂** E 1791-, A 1840- *vn.* hunting (1791 of sea lion, sea otter), fishing (Au **ma-saaĝu-x̂**); A 1936 game, pelts □ **udan Atx̂am imuunuu mayaaĝix̂ maqax̂tazanas** A 1971 we used to trap all around Atka here; **algam mayaaĝa** E 1839 hunting for animals (Hist. 21); **sam mayaaĝa** A 1840 hunting for birds, **qam mayaaĝa** fishing; **Tayaĝum Mayaaĝa** Eu 1791 Man's Hunting *or* Man Hunting, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 96) + **-yaaĝ-**

mayaaĝa-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be hunted, to be fished □ **ingamasix qan mayaaĝadakun** likewise fish are caught (we catch fish) (J 56:14); **chngatum mayaaĝaa** a hunted sea otter (J 56:34) + **-yaaĝ-(ĝ)a-**

mayaaĝaĝi-lix, mayaaĝiĝi-lix E 1909 *vi.* to be engaged in hunting *etc.* (*Russian* imet' promysel) + **-yaaĝ-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

mayaaĝanasika-x̂ E 1909 *n.* hunter (*Russian* promyshlennik) + **-yaaĝ-nasika-**

mayaaĝasa-lix E 1832-34 *vt.* to hunt [with]; to obtain as property [?] + **-yaaĝ-asa-** (**-usa-**)

mayaaĝasi-x̂ E 1791- *n.* implement for hunting *etc.* (*e.g.* J 56:2) (Au **ma-saaĝuusi-x̂**); **Mayaaĝasin** Eu 1791 *pl. name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 130); **Tukum Mayaaĝacha** Ea 1791 (tukum mayagach) Chief's Hunting Equipment, *name of sick man* (at Krenitzin I. 17) + **-yaaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

mayaaĝiilux̂ En 1936 *n.* hunting place: **Unmagim tuyuunagan mayaaĝiiluga** Umnak's chief's hunting place + **-yaaĝi-aluĝ-**

mayaaĝna-x̂ A 1840-, Au 1949, Ab 1963 *n.* hunter, trapper + **-yaaĝ-na$_1$-**

mayaax̂sxa- Ea 1909 *vp.*: **aman ilan mayaax̂sxanam adan** to the place where we were hunting, to the hunting camp there (J 4:34) + **-yaaĝ-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

mayaax̂su-x̂ E 1909 *n.* [expert] hunter + **-yaaĝ-su-** (**-zu-**)

mayaax̂ta-lix E 1871-, A 1950- *vt.* to hunt (game), to catch (fish); A to attack; **mayaax̂ta-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* hunter □ **chngatux̂ maayax̂tanax̂, maadux̂ malgaguun, ayuxtalix, chngatum saĝanangin mayaax̂tadax̂** En 1909 a sea otter hunter who goes out when there is a light breeze, usually (**-da-**) gets (hunts) sleeping sea otters (J 56:39); **qawax̂ kalukungin tingin mayaax̂tanax̂** A 1971 when we shot at the sea lion, it attacked us + **-yaaĝ-(x̂)ta-**

mayaax̂tala-lix E 1909 *vt.* to hunt one after the other + **-yaaĝ-(x̂)ta-la-**

mayaax̂taala-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be hunted with, to be used for hunting; to be hunted in (way) □ **agalĝix̂ ngaan mayaax̂taalaguum** when it (the sea otter) is hunted with the heavy harpoon (J 56:32); **ingayangin chngatum-aan mayaax̂taaladakun** that's the way the sea otter is hunted, that's how we hunt sea otter (J 56:13) + **-yaaĝ-(x̂)ta-ula-**

mayaax̂tamix-six E 1909 [*vi. or vt.*] to hunt many (animals) + **-yaaĝ-(x̂)ta-mig-**

mayaax̂taasi-x̂ E 1909 *n.* implement for catching □ **chagim-aan mayaax̂taasix̂ yaalusax̂** the implement for catching the halibut is called yarus (J 56:15) + **-yaaĝ-(x̂)ta-usi-**

mayaaqa-x̂ A 1840- *pp.* what is hunted, fur, pelts + **-yaaĝ-qa-**

mayqu-lix *see separate entry*

maayu-x̂ 1. E 1780-, A 1951- (*from* E) *n.* belonging, possession (A **uĝ-, suun'gi-s**) □ **waya maayung** E 1804 this is mine (A **uĝing**); **Nikoolskim maayuu** Eb 1984 that one of Nikolski (the church); **maayuĝulax** A 1973 not ours

2. **maayu-lix** E 1870-, A 1971- (*from* E) to prepare to, to be about to, to begin to (*with intentional*) (A **hax̂sa-l**, Au **amu-l**); E 1870 to decide to (*with intentional*) □ **txin agudanax̂ akum, anqaaĝan maayuqalinax̂ nawa** En 1909 having been growing up, he began to prepare to set out (J 41:5); **angalix̂ aqaaĝan maayuqalikuĝ-aan** Eu 1909 just as daylight

was about to come (J 85:36); **Pilaatax̂ hamakun hix̂tanangin masaĝan maayunax̂** E 1870 Pilate decided to do what they said (Luke 23:24, A **matnax̂**) + **-Vyu-**

maayuchxisa-n E 1838-70 *n.pl.* treasures (Matthew 19:21, A **uĝichxiza-**) + **-Vyu-chxisa-**

maayuuda-ng E 1949-, A 1948- (*from* E) *n.* my sweetheart (*cf.* **achaacha-ng**) + **-Vyu-aada-**

maayuĝa-lix E 1909, A 1952 (*from* E) *vp.* to be owned (A **uĝa-**) + **-Vyu-ĝa-**

maayuĝi-lix E 1909 *vi.* to own things + **-Vyu-ĝi-**

maayux̂ta-lix E 1826-, A 1952- (*from* E) *vt.* to have as one's own (N.M. 3:110), to own (A **ux̂-ta-**) ◻ **ulam angunaa maayux̂takux̂** En 1978 he owns a big house + **-Vyu-x̂ta-**

maayux̂tana-x̂ E 1978 *n.* owner ◻ **maayux̂tanam ngaan aĝada** give it to the owner + **-Vyu-x̂ta-na**$_1$**-**

maayuĝuna-x̂ E 1860 *n.* who has riches (Mark 10:23, A *pl.* **ala-qaĝi-z-ulax**) + **-Vyu-ĝu-**

maayukidaagi-x̂ E 1832-34 *n.* lots of things, riches + **-Vyu-kidaag-**

maayuula-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be made ready to (*with optative*) ◻ **qaax̂ta[x̂] maayuulakum** when he was made ready to eat, when it was made ready for him to eat (J 45:19) + **-Vyu-ula-**

maayulitaasa-l A 1973 *vt.* to claim as one's own + **-Vyu-li-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

maayuusa-lix E 1910 *vt.* to have, put to (*with optative*) ◻ **qawam chuqagan qakadguu uliixsilix aluux̂ta[x̂] maayuusaqaa** he had her sew boots of some very dry sea lion gullet (J 72:9) + **-Vyu-usa-**

maayusi-lix E 1909 *vi.* to gather things + **-Vyu-si-**

maayusiga-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* having good things + **-Vyu-siga-** (**-diga-**)

maayut-, maayusix E 1909 *vi.* to gather things + **Vyu-t-**

hma- -

[[Y **nepete-** (CSY **nepneqagh-**), I **nipit-** to stick, adhere; *cf.* **hachi-lix**]]

hmachi-l A 1952- *vi.* to stick (between something) (*cf.* **hachi-lix**) ◻ **quganam quchigan hmachix̂takux̂** it is (**-x̂ta-**) stuck between the rocks (of boat) + **-chi-**

Hmachila-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 453) + **-chi-la-**

hmata-l A 1952- *vt.* to put into the bosom (inside blouse *etc.*) (E **simi-lix**); **hmata-x̂** A 1860 *n.* bosom (Luke 6:38, E **ilida-**); 1952 *name of islet* (Ogliuga Island 991); Au 1909 *name of bay* (J 85:1) ◻ **hmatax̂takuning** A 1952 I have (**-x̂ta-**) put them (*e.g.* things bought) into the bosom + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

machaaka-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* stick game = **kaadaka-x̂** [[*loanword*, *cf.* Tanaina **majaq** stick game money pot, *from Eskimo*]]

machaalka-x̂ 1. E. 1978, **machaalki-x̂** A 1977 *n.* mop 2. **machaalka-x̂** Ep (St. George, *according to* Eu 1984) cormorant (*presumably reference to the* "handkerchief", **agayuuĝim kahnuliisx̂ii**) [[*from Russian* **mochálka** wisp]]

Maachanam aaliicha A 1952 the harbor of M. (*perhaps a person's name*) (Atka 428)

Machx̂uuchaĝu-x̂ A 1952 *name of bight with rocky shores* (Adak 864) [[*perhaps inaccurate notation for* **hmachx̂uuchaĝux̂** *or perhaps* **hmachx̂uchaĝux̂: hma-chx̂(u)-uch- (-usi-) + -aĝu- (-ĝu-)** "having lots of opportunities to get stuck"]]

Machu-x̂ A 1973 = **Araamachu-x̂** (Bullhead), "Loudmouth" (nickname)

machungsi-lix Eu 1984, **machuxsi-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to relax, to feel good; **machungsi-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* voluptuousness (*Russian* sladostrastiye) [[*perhaps* **ma-chung-(x̂)si-**]]

machungsina-lix E 1831-34 to be easy, comfortable (1833:75 the road to Heaven); **machungsina-x̂** E 1839 (*neg.*), A 1837-40 (1952), **machuxsina-x̂** Ean 1983, A 1860- *vn.* comfortable; pleasure, delights (A 1952 "anything that makes you feel good"); *neg.* uncomfortable, uneasy ◻ **angaĝiisim machuxsinangis** A 1860 the pleasure of [this] life (Luke 8:14, E **waan slum ugutaasingin**); **machungsinax̂ qumyuxtax̂** A 1840 who loves pleasure, voluptuous (*Russian* slastolyubivyy); **machuxsin(a)ĝulux tutakuqing** Ea 1983 I feel uneasy ("not right") + **-na**$_2$**-**

machungsiisa-lakan E 1833:31 *vt.neg.* [to be uncomfortable with, endure, or the like] + **-usa-**

machungsita-lakan E 1832, 1833:32 *vr.neg.* to see sorrows and outrages; **machuxsita-lix** Ep 1983 *vr.* to be satisfied with all one has, to lack nothing; **machungsita-x̂** E 1833-34, **machuxsita-x̂** Ea 1983 *vn.* comfort; delicate; *neg.* need, sorrow and everything unpleasant + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

machungsitaasa-lakan E 1832 *vrt.* to toil with + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

mada- -

madagna-x̂ E 1834 (*unknown* En 1982) *n.* gall, bile (**chitx̂i-x̂**); bitter (of roots) (*cf.* **chitx̂i-nulix, ngalax̂-six**) + **-gna-**

madalaagna-x̂ E 1791 (badaragnak) *n.* ocher (*cf.* **akunga-x̂**); E 1804-71, Ep 1941 (*unknown* Epn 1982-83; Eu 1984: St. Paul language) yellow (*cf.* **chumnux**); E 1800 (madalinak) gold (*cf.* **suuluta-x̂**) + *- **laag-na**$_1$-

madaana-x̂ E 1909- *n.* mat (1909 grass mat; Ea 1983 sealskin with grass under) on which the kakaangan were thrown (A **ingchux̂**)

madgu-lix, maadi-l, madiga-lix *see under* **ma-lix**

Madĝix̂: Qigaagix̂ Madĝix̂ E 1840 Eastern M. *name of bay at Alaska Peninsula* (Zap. 2:280)

madkáayaĝi-s (*or* **maadkaayaĝi-s**) A 1860 *vn.pl.* the maimed, crippled (Luke 14:13, E **txidin kyun**); **angaĝim … anĝim hagyaganulax ilugaan madkáayaĝii** a woman suffering from an unclean spirit (Luke 13:11) (A 1973 *explained as* **maadaqaayul** to suffer, to go from one sickness to another, *unknown* 1984)

madkáayax̂ta-natxin A 1860 *vtn.* what you suffer from, your ailment, illness (Luke 13:12) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

maadu-x̂ E 1791-, **hmaadu-x̂** A 1978, **hmaayu-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* breeze, medium wind (A *between* **achuna-x̂** *and* **slaĝu-x̂**); Au draft (inside house); **maadu-lix** E 1982, **hmaadu-l** A 1952-, **hmaayu-l** Au 1950-52 *vi.* to breeze, blow a medium wind (*cf.* **miidu-x̂**) ▫ **qagaadaan maadux̂ aqalix, kachix malgalix** Eu 1909 a breeze from the northeast coming and blowing up to a storm (J 40:23); **chasutam maaduu** En 1935 a dry breeze; **maaduudax̂** En 1982 a small (-**aada**-) breeze

maadugaax̂ E 1834-1909, En 1950 (*unknown* 1982), A 1840-, Ab 1892, **maadugaaĝi-x̂** Ab 1931 *n.* snow bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis* (*cf.* **masngi-x̂**)

max-six Eun 1935-, A 1838- *vi.* to be soaked, wet (as of leather, skin); A 1838- to overflow (of river, e.g. Matthew 7:25, E **amnax̂-t-** *vr.*); **max** A (mág) *vn.* soak (*Russian* moch') ▫ **igluqax̂ magikux̂** En 1982 the hide is soaked; **chiĝanax̂ magikux̂** A 1971 the river is overflowing

magni-lix En 1982, A 1840 (-li-), **magniya-l** A 1952- *vt.* to soak, to try to make wet (leather) + **-ni-ya-**

maxta-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* wet + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

maag-, slam maaga E 1909- *n.* puff of wind, moving air (J 11:6); **gilĝidgim maaga** En 1948- puff of breeze; puff of breath (out of mouth); **maagim tagadaa** En 1952 fresh air (*cf.* **malg-, qimaax**)

maga-x̂ ukutix̂ A 1840 *vn.* torment, torture; **magax̂ ukutalix** A 1860 to suffer (*lit.* to face) torture, to be tormented (Mark 5:7, Luke 16:23-24, E **nanasa-** *vr.*); **magax̂ ukutaalux̂** place of torture (Luke 8:31, 16:28); **maga-s** A 1860 *pl.* sentence, verdict (Mark 15:1), orders (John 11:57, E **maqax̂si-x̂**)
[[*perhaps* **ma-ga-**]]

magax̂ta-lix A 1840 *vi.* to slander, calumniate (*Russian* klevetat'); **magax̂ta-x̂** *vn.* slanderer, calumniator + **-x̂ta-**

magaasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to give (**umakus** this) as counsel (John 18:14, E **an'gix**, *Russian* sovet) + **-usa-**

maxaaya-lix E 1978, A 1952- (*from* E) *vi.*, *vt.* to wave (**chaan** one's hand) (*cf.* **uĝlaĝu-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **makháy-et** is waving]]

maxaayaasa-lix Ea 1981 *vt.* to wave (hand) + **-usa-**

hmaxchiida-x̂ A 1936- *n.* Cassin's auklet *Ptychorampus aleutica* (E **aluuĝaayax̂**) + **-aada-**

maguli-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* handing over, betrayal (*Russian* predaniye)
[[*perhaps* **ma-g(a)-uli-**]]

magulix̂ta-x̂ A 1860, **magulix̂taqaĝi-x̂** A 1952 *vn.* traitor (Luke 6:16, E **aga-txaĝinax̂**) + **-x̂ta-**

maguliila-lix *vp.* 1. E 1870, A 1838 to be condemned (**asx̂am ngaan** to death, Matthew 20:18, E 1838 **tunuĝyagala-**)

2. A 1838-60 to be handed over (*e.g.* Matthew 20:18, Mark 9:31, Luke 22:19, E **ax̂-sxa-**; Matthew 10:19, 17:22, E **aga-sxa-**) + **-ula-**

magulina-x̂ A 1837 *vn.* traitor (Hist. 84, E **agatxaĝinax̂**) + **-na**$_1$**-**

maguliisa-lix 1. E 1870 *vt.* to suggest (**ngiin** to them), move to (*with optative*, Mark 15:11, A **hix̂sa-ni-**); E 1870- *vrt.* to make plans, to plan to (*with intentional*, Matthew 26:4, E 1838 **imang maqax̂siisanan**)

2. A 1860 *vt.* to betray (Mark 3:19, E **aga-t-**; Luke 22:48); 1952 to hand over ("take him away, he is no good"); 1973 to find fault with + **-usa-**

Magusi-x̂ E 1764 (1776 Mkuschi), 1791 (Magushix) Makushin Village; Eu 1984 Volcano Bay (Unalaska 89); **Magusim aliĝii** "the old man of M.", the former volcano north of Volcano Bay (Unalaska 90); **Magusim qiiĝuusii** Ep 1941 Makushin Volcano (*cf.* **Ayaĝin**), **Magusim tanadgusii** Makushin Village
[[*perhaps* **mag-usi-** *with reference to the lagoons*]]

maax̂a-x̂ En 1950 *vn.* the third game of **kakaangax̂** (= **ting tukux̂sinax̂ liidax̂** like my getting rich); **maax̂a-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to play that game

maĝi-n En 1982 *n.pl.* floats on net: **kudmachim maĝingin** floats on seine; **satxam maĝingin** floats on gill net (*cf.* **hanika-x̂**)
[[*perhaps* **ma-ĝi-**]]

maĝi-lix *see under* **ma-lix**

Maĝida-x̂ Eu 1984 *name of beach* (Unalaska 26)

max̂it-lakan A 1860-62 *vt.neg.* to abase, make humble (Luke 14:11 *vp.*, E **king-uuĝit-**); to reject (God's purpose, Luke 7:30); to break (oath, Cat.)
[[*perhaps* **ma-ĝi-t-**]]

max̂ita-lix A 1840-1973 *vr.* to give oneself airs, to be conceited ("feeling better than the rest") (*cf.* **ma-nita-**); 1840 to daydream (*Russian* mechtat'); **max̂ita-x̂** A 1860 *vn.* arrogance, pride (Mark 7:22, E **ayxam malgaa**); **txin max̂ita-x̂** 1840 daydreamer (*Russian* mechtatel'); **max̂ita-lakan** A 1860 *vt.* to despise (others, Luke 18:9, E **sitx-uuĝita-**); 1840-60 *vr.* to abase oneself (Luke 14:11, E **txin king-uuĝita-**) ▫ **txin max̂itazalagada ama txin qaxutazalagada** 1860 never give yourself airs and never be brutal (Bukvar') + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

max̂itaasa-lix A 1838 *vrt.* to be conceited of, to daydream of (*Russian* mechtat', Matthew 3:9, E **tunumaaliisa-**) + -(**x̂**)**ta-usa-**

max̂itaasi-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *n.neg.* humiliation (*Russian* unichizheniye) + -(**x̂**)**ta-usi-**

max̂si-l *see under* **ma-lix**

max̂tu-, hugli(m) kangan max̂tuu Au 1952 *n.* trimming (fur of young hair seal) on top of native boot

maĝúulaxta-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vn.* judgment (*Russian* suzhdeniye)
[[*perhaps* **maĝ-uulag-(x̂)ta-**; *cf.* **maĝusi-x̂**]]

maĝusi-x̂ A 1838-40 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* reward (Matthew 5:12, E **haĝusiisi-x̂**); **maĝusi-lix** A 1840 *vt.* to reward (*Russian* nagradit')
maĝusiila- A 1838 *vp.* to be given as reward: (**alqutam**) **maĝusíilanaa** (what kind of) reward (Matthew 4:46, E **haĝusiilanaa**) + **-ula-**
maĝusiisi-x̂ A 1838-60 *n.* reward (E **haĝusiisi-x̂**, *e.g.* Matthew 6:2, Luke 6:23) + **-usi-**

maka-x̂ Ean 1949- *n.* die, dice (cube with one edge cut off to form a seventh side; marked around 1, 2, 4, 3 and on top, 10, the two other sides being unmarked); **maka-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to throw dice □ **makaax̂tan, makax̂ mikasaax̂tan** En 1982 let us throw dice, play with dice
[[*from* AAY **makaq** board game, checkers; *cf.* K **makaq, mak'aq** pelvis bone of seal; game played by tossing same]]

makaaka-x̂ E 1935-, A 1973- *n.* monkey; **makaaka-l** A 1973 *vi.* to copy, imitate (to do what others do, *e.g.* weaving baskets)
[[*from Russian* **makáka** macaque]]

makaarisa-x̂ Ean 1950-52, **makaarasa-x̂** Ea 1983, **makaarsa-x̂** Eu 1984, **makaarsi-x̂** A 1948- *n.* bistort, *Polygonum viviparum* (*cf.* **quguchuuda-x̂**; A **tiĝlam aahmaaĝa**)
[[*from Russian* ***makársha, makarshá** bistort]]

maklaxsix̂ En 1979 (P. Merculieff) *n.* white tumor, about 1/8 inch diameter, in the flesh of a silver salmon (if it has them, the salmon is thrown away); *also recorded as a vi.*: **maklax[-]six ingamtakux̂** [that one has tumors]

Makraat(am)-limisnangin Ea 1975-83 "Makraata's chewing tobacco", *name of small point* (Krenitzin Islands 59)

Makutanang Au 1909 *name of Attuan man in story* (J 85:32)

Mala-s A 1950- *n.pl. name of bay* (Atka 274)

maala-lix *see under* **ma-lix**

malaaĝi-s A 1840- *n.pl.* (*sg.* **malaax̂** 1948) seeds, pods (1950: of any plant); 1952- inflorescence, umbel of cow parsnip (**saaquda-x̂**)

malaax̂suĝiit^{r}ra- Au 1909 *vn.* who has rosy cheeks (J 82:5 ff., E **ulangs-**) + **-Vx̂suĝiit^{r}a-**

malaĝuuda-x̂, malax̂uuda-x̂ Eu 1909 (J 37:4), **paraxuuda-x̂** Eu 1909 (J 40:3), En 1936 *n.* steamer
[[*from Russian* **parokhód** steamer]]

malaamala-x̂ En 1950 *n.* old-time name for Russian trading post or store-way built like a barabara
[[*from Russian* **barábara** sod house]]

malg-, malgi-x̂ E 1834- *n.* puff of air □ **slam malga** 1909, **slam malgii** 1909- puff of wind (En 1982 = **slam maag-a**); **ilgan malgan ilaan** 1834 of the puff of her odor (I can't get enough: V A 8:2); **angaĝim malga** 1909 movement of air produced by a walking person

Malxaag-a A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 135)

malguni-lix A 1840-60 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to defeat (Luke 11:22, John 16:33, E **sitx-uuĝit-**); to put down (from their thrones, Luke 1:52); to smite (Mark 14:27, E **tugaasa-**); **malguni-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* victory
[[*perhaps* **ma-lgu-ni-**]]
malgunix̂taasi-x̂ A 1838 *n.* victory (Matthew 12:20, E **sitxuuĝitaqaĝix̂**) + **-x̂ta-usi-**
malguniisa-lix A 1837 *vt.* to defeat (**ngaan** him) with (God's words, Hist. 68, E **sitxuuĝidusa-**) + **-usa-**

malĝ-, malĝi-x̂ *see under* **ma-lix**

maalĝuuda-, alaĝum maalĝuudangin En 1982 *n.pl.* sea anemones (collective name) (*cf.* **utu-x̂**)

malx̂unu-lix A 1860 *vi.* to be sly (Luke 11:29, E **aadaluuda-**); 1950- to feign hilarity (1952: "quiet, never talk, never laugh at home, but go out and holler around in the other houses"; 1950: to be silly, stupid); **malx̂unu-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* swindler (*Russian* plut); 1860 perfidious (Luke 20:20, E **aadaluuda-**); slyness (Luke 11:39, E **aadaluuda-x̂**; John 1:47, E **aaĝanĝuuda-x̂**); Abm 1963 sly; A 1860 hypocrite (Luke 6:42, E **aadaluuda-x̂**; 12:56, E **uguyax̂ta-n**); hypocrisy (Luke 12:1, E **uguyax̂taqaĝix̂**); indecency (Mark 7:22, E **ayaĝinan malgangin**)
malx̂unuusa- 1. A 1860 **hamakus malĝunuusanangis** their slyness (Luke 20:23, E **adaluusanangin**)
2. **malĝunuusa-l** Au 1909 *vr.* to give a sign (E **adĝumali-lix**) + **-usa-**
malx̂unuusi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* hypocrisy (Mark 12:15 *pl.*, E **uguya-** *vi.*) + **-usi-**

malix-six Ea 1909 *vi.* to divine, have a presentiment (J 24:1-3) □ **asx̂atxaĝigalix̂ malikuum, kamgigan ingtuxsii nanax̂ agux̂tadaqalidax̂** when one is going to kill game (*lit.* when one who is to kill has a presentiment) part of one's head starts aching (24:1)
[[**ma-lig-**]]
malixt-, malixsix E 1909-, A 1909- *vt.* to predict, have a presentiment of; **malixti-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* presentiment, symptomatic divination □ **sunax̂ malixtikuq** A 1973 I have the feeling that the ship will come + **-t-**
malixchaĝi-lix E 1909- *vi.* to have a presentiment, *e.g.* the feeling that somebody is coming + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

maalsala-x̂ E 1909 *n.* marshal (J 37:38)
[[*from Russian* **márshal** *or from English*]]

malu-z-ulax A 1860 (*unknown* 1973) *vn.pl.neg.* cunning, ruse (Mark 14:1 **m. maasalix**, E **haakulaasa-lakan**)
[[*perhaps* **ma-lu-**]]

maludgu-lix A 1860 *vr.* to be perplexed, puzzled (Luke 24:4, John 6:22); **maludgu-x̂** *vn.* perplexity, bewilderment (Luke 21:25) + **-dgu-**

maludgux̂ta-lix A 1973 *vt.* to pull (one's face) out of shape, make grimaces □ **sagimagiin maludgux̂taaĝnax̂t** don't make faces + **-dgu-x̂ta-**

maludguusa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to be perplexed, puzzled about □ **kugaan Haman tunux̂tanax̂, imax maludguusanas** they were puzzled about whom He was talking (John 13:22, E **haqatananulux**) + **-dgu-usa-**

malula-lix E 1909- *vi.* to be in need, to suffer want (mostly of food and clothes); **malula-n** E 1860 *vn.pl.* famines (Mark 13:8, 1870 **haaga-x̂**, A **haaganax̂**) + **-la-**

malulaala-lix E 1910 *vp.* to be wanted, lacking (*e.g.* **ulux̂** meat) □ **tanaam kugan malulaalanan aqatakum** knowing that they are short of everything in his own place (J 39:42) + **-la-ula-**

malulaasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to be short of (**ulux̂** meat) + **-la-usa-**

maluna-lix A 1837- *vi.* to be odd, queer; to be incomprehensible (Nachatki XVIII, E **taĝax̂tana-lakan**) + **-na$_2$-**

maluta-lix E 1935-, A 1973- *vr.* to make faces, to grimace; A 1983 (*vi.*) to be sad, depressed □ **qidaaĝan txin malutalix makaakax̂ liidalix ting ukux̂tadaaqaltakux̂** En 1935 grimacing as to cry, he was looking at me like a monkey + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

malutmix-six A 1840- *vi.* to make faces, grimaces (several) + **-t-mig-**

maalux̂ *see under* **ma-lix**

maama-x̂ A 1950-, Au 1952 *n.* mamma, mother (*cf.* **ana-x̂**) □ **maamang** my mamma, my mother
[[*from Russian* **máma** mamma]]

maamax̂ta-lix En 1983 *vt.* to have as a mother-in-law: **maamax̂taaĝing** a mother-in-law for me (*cf.* **saatimgi-x̂**) + **-x̂ta-**

maamanuuĝida-x̂ E 1949 (T. Bank), A 1948- *n.* monkshood, *Aconitum maximum*

mamix-six *see* **na-mix-six**

maamka-x̂ *see* **baabka-x̂**

maana-x̂ E 1909, **vaana-x̂** A 1950-52, Au 1909, **baana-x̂** A 1950- *n.* steambath, bathhouse (*cf.* **x̂aaya-x̂**); **baana-l** A 1950- *vi.* to take steambath (E **x̂aaya-lix**); **Maana-x̂** Ep 1941- Zapadni Point, **Maanam Anii** Antone Lake (west of village, St. Paul Island); **Baanax̂ Itax̂** A 1950- "Contains a Steambath", *name of bight* (Atka 612, with a hot spring, **qalus**)
[[*from Russian* **bánya** bathhouse]]

manaax̂a-x̂ En 1983 *n.* monk
[[*from Russian* **monákh** monk]]

manaamaqa-x̂ E 1805-34, Ep 1941 (**-kax̂**) (*unknown* Eaun 1982-84) *n.* head, leader, foreman

manaamaqaĝa-lix E 1834 (-ga-) *vp.* to be had as a foreman, to be in command + **-ĝa-**

manamat-, manamasix A 1840 (manámasxa- *vp.*), 1973- *vt.* to try (*Russian* pytat'), to test, examine (*e.g.* something bought) (*cf.* **taĝa-lix**)

man'gux̂ En 1949, 1982 *vn.* taste; **man'gux̂-six** *vi.* to taste (good) [*somewhat uncertain word*]

man'gux̂t-, man'gux̂six En 1948 *vt.* to taste + **-t-**

man'gux̂ta-lix En 1982 *vt.* to taste □ **man'gux̂takung ix̂am(a)naaqaltakux̂** I tasted it and it was good, it tasted good + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

manĝi-x̂ E 1839-71 *n.* member (of body): **uluum manĝingin husungin chux̂taa** (a lamb) with all the members of its body on (Hist. 26-27); A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) material (*Russian* materiya), thing (*Russian* veshch')

manx̂i-lix Eun 1909- *vi.* to be smart, to know how to do things right; **manx̂i-lakan** *vi.neg.* to be unable to do anything right; to be a weakling (J 66:3) □ **tayaĝum manx̂ii** En 1984 a smart man, who does things right; **lakaayam manx̂iiyulux** 1909 a weak, sluggish boy

manĝitalga-, tayaĝum manĝitalgaqaayulux Ea 1909 (En 1950, Ek 1982) *vp.neg.* a man known as a weakling, a weakling of a man (J 30:1) + **-t-(x̂)ta-lga-**

manĝitaqa-ĝ-ulux Ea 1909 *pp.neg.* weakling (J 6:33, 39) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qa-**

manĝu-lix Ea 1983 *vr.* to be hypocritical [*somewhat uncertain meaning*]; A 1973- to be falsely modest: to pretend not to want what one wants (*e.g.* when given food); **txin manĝu-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* amusing, funny (*Russian* zabavnyy)

manĝunix̂ta-lix Ekn 1983-84 *vr.* to be falsely modest + **-ni-x̂ta-**

mani-x̂ Eau 1805-, Au 1949-52, **nami-x̂** En 1791-, **nam** A 1840, **nami-x̂** 1948-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* vein, blood vessel; **uxsix nami-lix** En 1949 [*vi.*] to do blood-letting

namiigamax En 1949 *n.* main blood vessel: **guudgim** (**guudgan**) **namiigmaga** inferior vena cava (*lit.* of the interior); **chuyum namiigmaxkix** brachial veins + **-iigamag-**

namiiĝu-x̂ A 1840- *vn.* blood-letting + **-aaĝu-**

namiiĝux̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* barber (*Russian* tseryul'nik), *lit.* blood-letter + **-aaĝu-x̂ta-**

namitu-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* sinewy + **-tu-**

mani-lix *see under* **ma-lix**

maniiĝisa-lix E 1832-38 *vi.* to be difficult to do; Ekn 1982 to be surprising; **maniiĝisa-x̂** E 1834, En 1982 *vn.* something difficult to do, **maniiĝisi-x̂** En 1950 miracle □ **maniiĝisan (maniiĝisin) makux̂** En 1982, **maniiĝ(a)sin makux̂** Ek 1982 he did surprising things, *e.g.* tricks ("you didn't know he could do it but he did it"); he got

into an accident without anybody anticipating it
[[*possibly derived from* **ma-lix**]]

Manikaĝda-x̂ A 1952 Pavlof Harbor (on the north side of Sanak Island, with a fishing station, I 68)

maanka-x̂ E 1909, **baanka-x̂** Eun 1978-, **baanki-x̂** A 1950- *n.* can, jar
[[*from Russian* **bánka**, *pl.* **bánki**, jar, can]]

baankiĝi- A 1973 *vi.* to be in a can: **taangam baankiĝii** canned water + **-ĝi-**

maankalĝi-lix E 1909 *vt.* to put in a jar, to bottle + **-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

Maankaa En 1982 *nickname* ("like a stretcher for carrying women or supply") + **-a**
[[*apparently from Russian* **bánka** thwart]]

Manku-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of brutal Russian at the time of the first Russian period* ("like a hard wood, that guy, tough, mean, spanked even my people")
[[*possibly* **Pan'kov**]]

mantiika-x̂ E 1909, Eau 1983-84 *n.* lard (Eu 1984 *regarded as "Russian"*, Eu 1987 *as Pribilof language*, *cf.* **saala-x̂**)
[[*perhaps through* AAY **mantiikaq** lard *from Spanish* **mantéca** *through Tagalog* **mantika**]]

Manyaaka-x̂ Epu 1941- a pile of rocks 3-4 feet tall and 3-4 feet in diameter (now deshaped by the Army) underneath a cliff at the highest point of the trail (Unalaska 40) going from Unalaska to Biorka; "one always deposits a rock there as one passes by, for luck" (1941)
[[*apparently from Russian* **man'yák** specter, phantom, spirit]]

mangayu-x̂ Ep 1941 (*unknown* Eapn 1982-83) *vn.* purple; **mangayula-lix** E 1832-38 *vi.* to be crimson, purple (*Russian* bagrovo, Matthew 16:3 of sky, cloud, 1870 **tudu-**, A **daax̂tu-sula-**) + **-la-**

mangi-lix A 1840-60 *vt.* to ask (somebody to do something, *with optative*, *e.g.* Luke 5:3); to ask, beg (somebody, **kugaan** for it, *e.g.* John 16:26), to pray, implore (Bukvar' 18) (E **haya-lix**); 1952 to call, ask (somebody) to come ▫ **hawan aguuĝux̂ hlaĝuudalix udan ugiin hadaan ukuniix̂ta mangilix** 1840 asked imploringly that god to turn her husband to her (V B 3:3)

mangix̂taqa-x̂ A 1860 *pp.* hired man (John 10:12), *lit.* a called, summoned, one + **-x̂ta-qa-**

mangiqax̂si-lix A 1909 *vt.* to request (**asxinuu ilagaan ngaan** his daughter from him for him, J 76:37) + **-qa-x̂si-**

mangiisa-lix A 1840 *vr.* to ask, apply (*Russian* prosit'sya) [perhaps for leave] + **-usa-**

mangiisi-x̂ A 1840-62 *n.* request, petition (E **hayaasi-**) + **-usi-**

mangiyu-lix E 1870, A 1838-69 *vi. relig.* to believe; Eu 1984 to observe Lent ("go lenting"); A 1952 to be humble, devout, 1973 to praise (in church); **mangiyu-x̂** En 1949-, A 1840-1973 *vn.* faith ▫ **mangiyunan** A 1838 (*for* **-s**), E 1870 the believers (Acts 2:44); **Kasakam mangiyuu** A 1936 the Russian faith (religion) + **-yu-**

mangiyuĝi-lix A 1860-62 *vi.* to have faith, to believe (**Aguuĝum Hlagan il** in God's Son, John 9:35) + **-yu-ĝi-**

mangiyuĝiisi-s A 1840 *n.pl.* religion + **-yu-ĝi-usi-**

mangiyux̂ta-lix E 1826-70, A 1838-60 *vt.* to believe in (**Aguuĝux̂** God, A Acts 2:5; *etc.*); **mangiyux̂ta-x̂** En 1982 *vn.* believer, religious person; **txin mangayux̂ta-lix** [sic] Eb 1984 *vr.* to be humble, to pray hard + **-yu-x̂ta-**

mangiyux̂taasi-x̂ E 1826, A 1860 (Mark 2:5) *n.* faith + **-yu-x̂ta-usi-**

mangiyuusi-x̂ E 1832-38, A 1860 *n.* faith (Matthew 8:26, Luke 8:25) + **-yu-usi-**

mangida-x̂ E 1791-, A 1948-52, Ab 1892 *n.* fin whale, *Balaenoptera physalus* (*identification somewhat uncertain;* Chamisso 1824 *could indicate* Pacific right whale, *but cf.* **kulamax̂**)
[[AAY **mangaq**, CAY NUN **mangayaaq** porpoise, dolphin, *perhaps loanword either way*]]

maangux̂-six Ea 1983 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *vi.* to be ashamed (as seen from the face) (*cf.* **ayaĝi-lix**)

maanguĝni-lix Ea 1983 *vr.* to become ashamed + **-ni-**

maanguĝ- -

maanguĝasa-lix A 1862 *vt.* to administer (the sacraments, of priest); 1973 to be busy with, make (something) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

maanguĝdu-l A 1984 *vi.* to act fast, do it fast; **maanguĝdu-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* mobile (Am **yaagidax̂**); **maanguĝdu-lakan** A 1984, Ab 1963 *vi.neg.* to be slow, sluggish + **-du-**

maqda-x̂ E 1780-, A 1780-, Ab 1963, **mayĝa-x̂** Au 1949, **maqya-x̂** Am 1963 breast, mammillary gland; nipple (A also of man), teat; **maqda-lix** E 1780-, A 1780- *vi.* to suck, suck milk from the breast (of baby); **maqdam uluĝa** E 1909, Ea 1952 nipple (*cf.* **hulux̂**); **maqdam taangaa** E 1791-1909, **maqdam uĝuu** 1780 (maxta mogo) breast milk (**taanga-** water, **uĝu-** juice); **Maqda-x** Ep 1941 *n.du.* "The Breasts", Bogoslov Hill (in the interior of St. Paul Island); **maqda-s** A 1973 round mounds (= **tiihna-s**)
[[*perhaps* PEA *əməq, Y **meq**, **mer-**, I **imiq**, **imiq-** water, to drink; + **-kda-**]]

maqdachx̂i-lix E 1834-, A 1860 *vt.* to let be sucked (their breasts, Matthew 24:19, Mark 13:17); to suckle, breast-feed (child) ▫ **aniqduun maqdachx̂ikux̂** E 1909-, A 1950- she is suckling, breast-feeding her baby + **chx̂i-**

maqdada-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* suckling + **-da-**

maqdaĝi-lix E 1878 [*vi.*] to nurse, suck + **-ĝi-**

maqdaĝiilux̂ En 1950 *n.* brassiere + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

maqdax̂tachx̂ix̂ta-s A 1860 *vn.* those who give suck (Luke 21:23) + **-x̂ta-chx̂i-x̂ta-**

mayĝaya-, **hanim mayĝayaa** Au 1952 *n.* outlet of lake (where creek goes out, or outlet into the ocean); river's outlet into lake + **-ya-** (*or* **-da-**)

Maqdusi-x Ep 1983 *n.du.* "The Breasts", Polovina Hill (St. Paul Island 5) + **-usi-** (*irregular*)

maqi-lakan A 1840-1973 (*unknown* 1984) *vi.* to be unworthy (1840; 1860 *with intentional*); to be unable to accomplish the task (1973; 1840 *vr.*) □ **kitagan hukix tahmiigasikix chiliidahliingan maqingulax** 1860 I am unworthy even to untie the strings of his shoes (John 1:27, *likewise* Mark 1:7, Luke 3:16; E **chililgaa aslitalakaĝing**); **txin maqizuukaĝulax** 1840 (-ulux) he will not hold out (*Russian* ne ustoyit)
[[*possibly* **ma-qi-**]]

maaqu-n Eb 1952, **amaaqu-n** Eb 1983 (*both according to* Ea, *unknown* Eb 1984) *n.pl.* whiskers (= **inglaaku-n**)

maaqudgu-lix A 1840-62 *vr.*, 1838-40, 1952- *vi.* to suffer (*e.g.* Acts 1:3, E **na-nasa** *vr.*), to be very sick for a long time (1952); 1860 *vr.* to toil, work hard (Luke 5:5); 1909- to be unable to do anything (J 79:71); **maaqudgu-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* suffering; 1860 *pl.* who suffer, are troubled (by evil spirits, Luke 6:18, E **txidin nanaasanan**)
[[*probably* **ma-Vqu-dgu-**]]

maaqudguchx̂i-lix A 1860- *vt.* to make suffer, to torment (Luke 8:28-29, E **akyaĝ-usa-**, **na-nasa-**) + **-chx̂i-**

maaqudgux̂ta-s A 1860 *vn.pl.* the exhausted, oppressed (Luke 4:18, E **nanasaqan**) + **-x̂ta-**

maaqudguusa-lix A 1860- *vt.* to suffer with, be tormented by (an evil spirit, Mark 1:23) + **-usa-**

maaqudguusi-x̂ A 1862 *n.* calamity (*Russian* bedstviye) + **-usi-**

maquli-x̂ *see under* **ma-lix**

markaaza-x̂ A 1840 *n.* launch, long boat
[[*from Russian* **barkáz, barkás** launch]]

Maarta-x̂ E 1978-, A 1973- *n.* March (*cf.* **Kaduuĝix̂ Qichagulux̂, Qisaguni-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **mart** March]]

Maruniicha-x̂ Ep 1983 Marunich (St. Paul 16)

maryaasa-x̂ Ek 1982 *n.* cribbage (card game)
[[*from Russian* **mar'yázh** kind of card game]]

Masa-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of bay with lagoon* (Krenitzin Islands 8)

maasa-lix *see under* **ma-lix**

maaza-m agdaaĝa A 1982 *n.* socket vertebra, atlas (topmost vertebra of the neck)
[[*probably from Russian* **báza** base]]

masina-n E 1950-, **-s** A 1950- *n.pl.* (**-x̂** Ebu 1984, A 1948, Ab 1963 *sg.*) motor, engine
[[*from Russian* **mashína** machine, engine]]

masiinka-x̂ En 1950 *n.* wick raiser (*cf.* **hidang-usi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **mashínka** machine, device]]

maskraata-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.sg.*, **maskaraada-n** En 1950 *pl.* masquerader(s) (before New Year)
[[*from Russian* **maskarád** masquerade]]

maasla-x̂ E 1860-, A 1840- *n.* butter (*cf.* **chadu-x̂**); *Bibl.* olive oil (Mark 6:13, Luke 16:6); **maasla-lix** Ek 1982, A 1982 *vt.* to roll, rub one's knuckles on the head of (person) in order to hurt (him) (A **iyakut-**)
[[*from Russian* **máslo** oil, butter]]

Maaslinicha-x̂ E 1936-, A 1840, **Maaslanicha-x̂** Eb 1984, **Maaslina-x̂**, **-s** A 1984 *n.* Shrovetide
[[*from Russian* **máslenitsa, máslyanitsa, máslyana** Shrovetide]]

masngi-x̂ Eaun 1911 (1936)-, Ep 1941 *n.* snow bunting, *Plectrophenax nivalis* (*cf.* **maaduĝaax̂**); Ep 1983 rosy finch, *Leucosticte tephrocotis griseonucha* (*cf.* **uluĝasi-x̂**, A **chaanu-x̂**)

maasta-x̂ E 1906-, A 1973- *n.* mast (*cf.* **ayangchi-x̂**); A dorsal fin of killer whale
[[from *Russian* **máchta** mast]]

maastira-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* carpenter (*cf.* **suĝana-na-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **máster** foreman, craftsman]]

maata-x̂ A 1948- *n.* checkmate
[[*from Russian* **mat** checkmate]]

maata-x̂ Ea 1952-, **paata-x̂** En 1950 *n.* Indian (Tlingit) dugout canoe
[[*from Russian* **bat** canoe]]

maataka-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* ball game
[[*possibly from Russian* **khvátka** snatching, grasp]]

maataka-x̂ A 1840 *n.* syrup (*Russian* patoka)
[[*from Russian* **pátoka** syrup]]

mataaya-lix E 1978-, **hmataaya-l** A 1973- *vt.* to catch (a ball)
[[*from Russian* **khvatáy-et** catches, snatches]]

matili-, klisam matilii En 1950 *n.* the bar (spiked peg) of the torsion trap

maatka-x̂ Ep 1941- *n.* female fur seal
[[*from Russian* **mátka** female]]

matni-x̂ En 1935-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *n.* perch, pole (Ab); En roof beam, long piece of log on which the rafters (**striisinan**) are lying (of barabara); **chiĝanam matnii** En 1950, **zapuuram matnii** A 1952- the log, crosspiece, in a salmon trap on which the boards are lying
[[*from Russian* **matnyá**, *pl.* **matni**, crossbeam, Zap. 2:205]]

matrusa-x̂ E 1950-, A 1983, **matruusa-** A 1909 (J 77:66-67) *n.* sailor, mate
[[*from Russian* **matrós** sailor]]

maatuuda-x̂ Eakn 1948- *n.* the back part of fish tongue (sticks to the gills); **atxidam maatuudaa** Eak codfish tongue [[*perhaps* **ma-aatu-aada-** "enjoyable little thing"]]

Maaya-x̂ E 1983, A 1973- *n.* May (*cf.* **Aĝikatigaluĝa, Amli(m) tugidaa, Chiĝum tugidaa, Chiĝuudngim tugidaa, Sadignam tugidaa**) [[*from Russian* **máy** May]]

mayaax̂-six *see under* **ma-lix**

mayakna-l *see* **amayakna-lix**

mayalux̂ Eun 1950- *n.* throat; **mayaluĝin** *pl.*, **mayaluĝim qagnakix** En 1950-52 hyoid bones

maygi-x̂ *see* **waygi-x̂**

maymina-lix A 1840 [*vi.*] to spoil (*Russian* balovat') [*or perhaps* to be spoiled, to play pranks, *Russian* balovat'-sya]; Au (*at* A) 1973 to be dirty

mayqu-lix E 1819- *vi.* to be healthy, vigorous (*e.g.* J 52:43 of young sea otter) (A **uymi-na-lix**); **mayqu-x̂** E 1834-, A 1840 (**-k-**), 1973- *vn.* vigorous, strong, agile, dexterous, skillful ○ **tayaĝum mayquu** En 1909-50, A 1909 a vigorous, skillful and strong, man (J 70:15; 76:321) [[*perhaps derived from* **ma-lix**]]

mayquuda-x̂ E 1833-34, A 1909 (J 76:83) *vn.* vigorous, dexterous, efficient, "a fighter at everything" (*Russian* boyets na vse) + **-aada-**

mayquugamaxsi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* brave (*Russian* khrabryy); **-l** 1973- *vi.* to be full of energy + **-iigamag-(x̂)si-**

mayquugamaxtaasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* valor + **-iigamag-(x̂)ta-usi-**

mayquni-lix E 1860-70 *vr.* to cheer up (Mark 6:50, A **daqachi haqaasaax̂txichi**) + **-ni-**

maayu-x̂ *see under* **ma-lix**

Mayux̂ta-x̂ Ea 1975- Open Bight (Krenitzin Islands 89, with a lake, "that's where the salmon hang around")

mayulita-lix A 1840 *vi.* to clamber (*Russian* karabkat'sya) [1973 *explained with* **maayulitaasa-l**, *see under* **ma-lix**]

Miichi-x̂ En 1910 *name of a former village on the northeast shore of Umnak Island* (J 51, note a); **Miichim aliiĝuu** Ean 1909-83, **Miichim aliiquu** Ep (Eu) 1941 *name of man in story* (*cf.* J 8:16 ff.; 51:1): the old man (*cf.* **alix̂**) of the village M. (Jochelson), Ep 1941 *understood as* Old man Ball (**miichi-x̂**)

miichi-x̂ E 1941-, **hmiichi-x̂** A 1973-, Ab 1931 *n.* ball; **miichi-lix** Eu 1984, Ab 1931 *vi.* to play ball [[*from Russian* **myach** ball]]

miich(i)ĝi-lix Eb 1984 *vi.* to play ball + **-ĝi-**

miichi-x̂ E 1838-70 (Matthew 13:42), A 1840, **piichi-x̂** E 1978-, A 1973- *n.* oven, furnace (*cf.* **qangayaalux̂**) [[*from Russian* **pech'** oven]]

michina-x̂ Ep 1982 *n.* smoked ham [[*from Russian* **vetchiná** ham]]

hmichu-l A 1973 *vt.* to poke, jab

mida-x̂ Ea 1983 (**-n** *pl.*), A 1950- *n.* fat, blubber, on back of skin or hide (to be scraped off)

midali-lix E 1978-, A 1909-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to remove the fat layer, to clean the back side of (**igluqax̂** hide) + **-li-**

miida- E 1870 *n.* honey (Luke 24:42, A **idiga-**) [[*from Russian* **myod** honey]]

midĝi-x̂ A 1948-, **qimiyĝi-x̂** Au 1949 *n.* breastbone, sternum (human and animal) (E **kulix**, *cf.* **miĝda-x̂**) [[*perhaps cf.* AY **qemirrluk**, AI **qimigḷuk** spine, backbone]]

midimitx̂i-x̂ *see* **idimitx̂i-x̂**

midru-x̂ *see* **vidra-x̂**

miidu-x̂ E 1834-39 *n.* wind, air (Hist. 5) (1834 "ancient word"); Ep 1941 ("ancient word"), Eu 1982 breeze (*cf.* **maadu-x̂**) [[*probably from* ***hmiidu-x̂**, *cf.* **hiidu-x̂**]]

miid(u)ĝiida-kux̂ Ep 1983 *vi.* there is a slight breeze + **-ĝi-aada-**

midulix̂ Eu 1984 *n.* kind of bug (on the ground); **hmiduli-x̂** A 1840- butterfly (Au **hiiyuli-x̂** *under* **hiidu-x̂**; *cf.* **sa-x̂, alhmix̂ta-x̂**) + **-li-**

Miduun [-dd-] Eb 1984 Midun Island (Belkofski 26) [[*perhaps* ***hmi(i)du-un** (**-usi-**), *although to the informant the name* "doesn't look Aleut"]]

Miix, Kanagan Miiga A 1952 Kanaga Volcano (Kanaga 899)

miga-l A 1952- *vt.* to incubate, sit on (**saahmlat** its eggs); 1978 *vi.* to set, sit on eggs (*cf.* **uglix-six**) [[**m-** *possibly from* PEA *əv-, *cf.* CAY **eva-**, I **iva-** to set, to incubate]]

hmiigaada-lix, (h)migalax̂-six *see* **iga-** -

Miigna-x̂, Miignam naga En 1976-84 Partov Cove (Umnak 20)

miigu-x̂ Eu 1909, **piiva-x̂** E 1978-, A 1952- *n.* beer (J 34:8), homebrew; **piiva-l** A 1949- *vi.* to drink homebrew [[*from Russian* **pívo** beer]]

miĝa-x Ea 1952- *n.du.* (1983 *also sg.*) Aleut drum (*cf.* **chaaya-x, tungtuungi-x̂**)

miiĝa-lix Ek 1982 *vi.* to be wild (of animal); **algam miiĝaa** wild animal; **kuuskam miiĝaa** wild cat

miiĝax̂ta-lix Ek 1982, **miix̂ax̂ta-lix** En 1948- *vr.* to be wild, bad (of person and animal); **tayaĝum txin miix̂ax̂taa** En 1950- wild man (1950 = **asx̂aada-x̂**); **kuuskam txin miix̂ax̂taa** wild cat + **-x̂ta-**

miĝda-x̂ *n.* 1. Ean 1950- xiphisternum, the cartilaginous process at the lowermost end of the breastbone (*cf.* A **midĝi-x̂**)
2. En 1949- (1950 *also* **ix̂da-x̂**), 1952- (1952 *ms.* -gd-) the ivory peg at the end of the groove of the spear thrower (**hasxu-x̂, haasxu-x̂**) (Ea **qmi-x̂**)

mix̂sa-x̂ *see* **isx̂a-x̂**

mika-lix E 1804-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1931–63 *vi.* to play; to play at love (**ayagax̂ asix** with a woman, *cf.* **aymit-**); **mika-x̂** E 1909-, A 1840- *vn.* play, game □ **aniqdux̂ sadaligan mikakux̂** En 1978 the child is playing outside; **ulalĝum nagan mikalgazagan ilan mikal angalix̂** A 1978 he was playing in a big gymnasium (*lit.* a big house inside which one usually plays)

mikaĝi-lix E 1870- *vi.* to be playful, easygoing (1978); to play at love (1870 Cat.; Eu 1984 **ayagax̂ asix** with a woman); 1878 "to smile" (**agitaasaan asix** with one's companion) + **-ĝi-**

mikaala-lix E 1838 (1832 **ikaala-**) *vp.* to be played on (instrument, Matthew 11:17) + **-ula-**

mikani-lix E 1870, A 1838-60 *vr.* to leap, move (baby in womb, Luke 1:41) + **-ni-**

mikaasa-lix E 1870-, A 1860-, **mikasa-lix** En 1982 *vt.* to play with (*e.g.* **hmiichix̂** a ball, **kaartas** cards); to play on (instrument, Luke 7:52); to play with, tease (person); to make love to (J 42:2) □ **taangax̂ ngaan mikaasachx̂ilagada** A 1952 don't let (**chx̂i-**) him play with the water + **-usa-**

mikaasi-x̂ E 1978-, A 1838-, Ab 1931 *n.* playing instrument (A Matthew 11:17); toy; Ep 1983 *pl.* plays + **-usi-**

mikazu-x̂ A 1840 (-sux̂) *vn.* player, gambler (*Russian* igrok) + **-zu-**

mikayngu-l A 1973- *vi.* to be playful (**manaam huzugan ilan** in all what he is doing, of boy) + ***-yngu-**

mikaynguusa-l A 1973 *vt.* to be playful with, to tease + ***-yngu-usa-**

hmiikaaya-x̂ *see* **hikaya-x̂**

miklaataka-x̂ Ea 1952(-) *n.* roll of leaf tobacco wrapped up in cloth or throat; Eu 1984 bag (of sea lion heart) for "black bull"
[[*cf. Russian* **výkladka** laying-out, bricking, (soldier's) pack, kit]]

mila-x̂ E 1948- *n.* file (A **susuĝasi-x̂**); **mila-lix** *vt.* to file, hone (**nuusi-x̂** a knife) (A **susux̂-six**)
[[*from Russian* **pilá** saw]]

miila-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840- *n.* soap; **miila-lix** En 1982 *vt.* to put soap in
[[*from Russian* **mýlo** soap]]

miilicha-x̂ *see* **piiricha-x̂**

miliyuuna-x̂ A 1973-, Au 1952 *n.* million
[[*from Russian* **milión** million]]

miilnicha-x̂ A 1840- *n.* mill; **Miilnicha-x̂, Miilnichax̂taqa-x̂** A 1952 "The Old Mill", *name of bight and point where the Russians had a mill* (Atka 393-394)
[[*from Russian* **mél'nitsa** mill]]

miilnika-x̂ A 1840 *n.* miller
[[*from Russian* **mél'nik** miller]]

milqi-lix En 1950 (*unknown* Eup 1983-84) *vi.* to have death throes □ **milqiliiĝlikum asx̂ax̂takux̂** he had death throes until he died

miluuga-x̂ En 1950-52, **biluuga-x̂** Ek 1982 *n.* beluga, *Delphinapterus leucas* (1952: use skin for skinboat)
[[*from Russian* **belúga** beluga]]

miluugi-x̂ *see* **piruuga-x̂**

mina-n En 1948 (*unknown* 1982) *n.pl.* ticks (on sheep, puffins, mice); **uxchum mìna[a]** puffin's tick(s)

mina-l Au 1909 *vt.* to exchange (E **isxu-lix** *under* **isxa-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **menyá-t'** to change, exchange]]

minaasa-l Au 1909 *vt.* to exchange for (E **isxu-lix**) + **-usa-**

miinika-x̂ E 1949-, A 1840, **biinika-x̂, viinika-x̂** A 1952- *n.* bath whisk (for steam bath); **biinika-l, viinika-l** A 1952- *vt.* to beat with the bath whisk
[[*from Russian* **vénik** bath whisk]]

minitkiiya-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* upper of native boot; **minitkiiyam agalan haluu** back seam of the upper
[[*from Russian* **vnétki** *pl.* outer part or side + **-aada-**]]

mintix̂siisi-x̂ *see* **viinta-x̂**

minuuta-x̂ E 1935-, A 1840- *n.* minute
[[*from Russian* **minúta** minute]]

miquda-x̂ E 1878-, A 1948-, 1971 *also* **hmiquda-x̂, hiquda-x̂** E 1805 (gekkodak), **miquya-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* pocket knife, folding knife
[[**(h)miqu-/hiqu-da-**, *cf.* **[h]iqu-lix**]]

miquda-x E 1805-71 (*unknown* Ep 1941), Ab 1963 (*unknown* A 1984), **miquya-x** Am 1963 *n.du.* nostrils (*cf.* **gu-, gu-la-**) (Abm *elicited from* E 1834)

miira-m chaduulaa E 1870, **miirax̂-chaduulaa** A 1862, **miiruchaduusix̂** A 1837-40 unction with chrism; **miiruchadu-lix** A 1840 *vt.* to anoint with chrism
[[*Russian* **míro** chrism + **chadu-**]]

mirimaaza-l A 1977 *vt. relig.* to anoint
[[*from Russian* **miro(po)máza-t'** to anoint]]

misa-l A 1840- *vt.* to stir (as in a bowl) (*cf.* **bulta-l, uulgi-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **meshá-t'** to stir]]
misax̂taasa-l Ab 1963 *vt.* to stir with, to mix + **-x̂ta-usa-**
misaasi-x̂ A 1973 *n.* something to stir with + **-usi-**

misaaya-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vt.* to disturb
[[*from Russian* **mesháy-et** disturbs]]

misi-lix A 1840 *vt.* to knead (*cf.* **kata-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **mesí-t'** to knead]]

Misílkam anii Ep 1941 Big Lake (St. Paul Island 3; 1983 **Anilgux̂**)

Misis naga En 1982 *name of bay* (Umnak 70; 1976 **Gisxix naga**)

misiisi-x̂ Au 1909-52, Am 1881 *n.* blue fox (E, A **uuquchiing**)
[[*from Russian* **peséts** blue fox]]
misiisaaĝu-l Au 1909-49 *vi.* to hunt foxes (*e.g.* J 80) = **misiisi-saaĝu-**

miisitaka-x̂ Ea 1909 (*unknown* Ebaun 1982-84) *n.* thwart, bench in baidar (J 31:17) (*cf.* **unguchiilux̂**)
[[*from Russian* **vy̆sidka** sitting]]

miiskaada-x̂ En 1936-, **piiskaada-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* piece of checkers (En 1984: sixteen on each side); **miiskaada-lix** En 1936, **piiskaada-lix** Eu 1984 *vi.* to play checkers
[[*from Russian* **péshka** pawn + **-aada-**]]

miski-x̂ En 1948- *n.* gunnysack; **uuglim miskii** 1982 coal sack
[[*from Russian pl.* **meshkí** sacks]]

mismaliita-x̂ *see* **pistaliita-x̂**

misuuka-x̂ E 1978-, A 1950- *n.* bag, sack; **alugam misuukaa** Ea 1983 flowerbag, **kalikam misuukaa** paper bag; **misuukim haluu** Au 1952 pubic seam
[[*from Russian* **meshók** bag, sack]]

miti-lix E 1906-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to sweep (*cf.* **kagi-lix, umgisix**)
[[*from Russian imper.* **metí** sweep]]
mitiisi-x̂ Eu 1984, A 1936- *n.* broom + **-usi-**

mitili-x̂ E 1950-, **pitili-x̂** E 1906-, A 1952-, **fitili-x̂** A 1973, **mitiili-n** (*pl.*) Au 1952 *n.* wick, lamp wick (*cf.* **hini-x̂**; **igix̂chinan** *under* **hix-six**)
[[*from Russian* **fitíl'** wick]]

mitriida-x̂ A 1936-73 *n.* light breeze that goes around
[[*from Russian* **vetry̆** winds + **-aada-**]]

mituuĝa-x̂ E 1832-70 (1805 pětux), En 1950, **mituux̂a-x̂** *or* **mitux̂a-x̂** E 1860-70 (Mark 13:35), A 1840, **mituĝa-x̂** En 1952, **pituĝa-x̂** Ea 1983, **pituux̂a-x̂** *or* **pitux̂a-x̂** A 1860, **pituxa-x̂** En 1978, A 1978, **pituuxa-x̂** A 1971 *n.* rooster
[[*from Russian* **petúkh** rooster]]

Mituuĝu-x̂ Ea 1909 Petukhov (family name) (J 4:36)

mituulka-n En 1978 *n.pl.* broom
[[*from Russian* **metyólka** broom]]

mlaaga-x̂ A 1840 *n.* flask, water bottle (*cf.* **aĝda-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **flyága** flask]]

mluuda-x̂ E 1832-38, **bluuda-x̂** E 1838-70 *n.* dish (Matthew 14:8, 26:23, 1870 **qiichi-**; Mark 14:20, A **chahma-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **blyúdo** dish]]

mlusniika-x̂ E 1909, **prusniika-x̂** Epn 1941-, **brusniika-x̂** A 1948 *n.* cranberry (*cf.* **kiika$_1$-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **brusníka** lowbush cranberry]]

muuchxi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* barrel (*cf.* **buchuunka-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **bóchka**, *pl.* **bóchki**, barrel]]

muuchi-lix En 1949-, A 1973- *vt.* to torture (*cf.* **nakaaĝ(a)sa-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **múchi-t'** to torment]]

muuchinika-n E 1833:62 *n.pl.* martyrs
[[*from Russian* **múchenik** martyr]]

muux-s, mu(u)gi-l A 1973 *vt.* to scrub (a body; a pot), rub with a rug (in bath); *vr.* to scrub oneself (in bath)
[[*from Russian imper.* **moy** wash, **móy-et** washes]]
muugusi-x̂ A 1973 *n.* wash cloth + **-usi-**

mugix̂ag-a En 1949 (*unknown* Eun 1984) *n.* whale bone shank of (fishhook) (Shade)

mugila-x̂ Ep 1983, A 1936- *n.* grave (1973 the hole in the ground)
[[*from Russian* **mogíla** grave]]

mugna-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* reliable; **mugna-kux̂** 1973 *vi.* he is fine, all right, **-lakan** is not good, not nice (of person's conduct or appearance)
[[*probably* **mug-na$_2$-**]]

muux̂si-lix En 1948- *vi.* to be newborn; **aniqdum muux̂sii** E 1909- a newborn baby (1909 one month, En 1948 about one week old) (A **chiidĝu-x̂**)

muĝuzaalĝi-s A 1936 *n.pl.* bog bilberry, *Vaccinium uliginosum* (E **uĝiidgi-n**)

muka-x̂ A 1952- *n.* flour (E **aluga-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **muká** flour]]

muukma-x̂ Eu 1910 *n.* letter, alphabet: **Amilaayum muukmagan ilan** in American letters (J 39:53)
[[*from Russian* **búkva** letter]]

mulaamka-x̂ *see* **gulaavka-x̂**

mulaatxi-x̂ *see* **pulaataka-x̂**

mukriicha-x̂ A 1936- *n.* "Beach pea" (*presumably* knotgrass, *Polygonum aviculare*)
[[*from Russian* **mokrítsa** *Polygonum aviculare*]]

muli-x̂ Ep 1941 *n.* moth; **muuli-x̂** En 1982, A 1978-, Abm 1963 butterfly (*cf.* **hmidu-li-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **mol'**, *pl.* **móli**, moth]]

muli-l A 1973, Ab 1982 *vt.* to scrub, scour (*cf.* **muux-s**)
[[*from Russian* **mýli-t'** to soap, lather]]

muliimina-x̂ A 1840 *n.* prayer, church service
[[*from Russian* **molében** service]]

maliibin(a)ĝi-lix En 1983, **muliibinaĝi-lix** A 1984 *vi.* to have special prayers at midnight in the church + **-ĝi-**

muliitma-x̂ A 1840 *n.* prayer; **Guuspudam muliitmaa** the Lord's Prayer (*cf.* **kamga-asi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **molítva** prayer]]

mulu-lix A 1840 *vt.* to grind, mill
[[*from Russian* **moló-t'** to grind, mill]]

muluka-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840- *n.* milk; Eb 1984 milt
[[*from Russian* **molokó** milk; **molóki** *pl.* milt]]

mulukadgisa-x̂ En 1950 *n.* creamer + **-dgasi-** (**-dgusi-**)

muluuska-x̂ E 1909, **muruuska-x̂** Eap 1941-, **buuruska-x̂** Ep 1984 *n.* cloudberry, *Rubus chamaemorus*
[[*from Russian* **moróshka** cloudberry]]

mulutuuka-x̂ E 1871- (1909 mulatikux), A 1950- *n.* hammer (*cf.* **tuga-asi-x̂**); **mulutuuka-lix** Ea 1981 *vt.* to hammer
[[*from Russian* **molotók** hammer]]

mulutna-x̂ A 1840 *n.* linen
[[*from Russian* **polotnó**, *gen.* **polotná**, linen]]

munidiilnika-x̂ *see* **pundiilnika-x̂**

muunma-x̂ Eau 1952-, **muunhma-x̂** En 1909-, **puunpa-x̂** En 1982 *n.* pump (used in baidarka, *cf.* J 56:3) (*cf.* **chxu-usi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **pómpa** pump]]

hmuqati-x̂ *see* **uqati-x̂**

muusi-x̂ A 1978 *n.* oats
[[*from Russian* **ovyós** oats]]

muslaami- - Eu 1909, **pusraavi-lix** Ek 1982 *vt.* to congratulate
[[*from Russian* **pozdrávi-t'** to congratulate]]

muslaamix̂taasa-lix Eu 1909, **pusraavix̂taasa-lix** Ek 1982 *vt.* to congratulate (**imin** you) with (J 38:24) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

muusta-n En 1978-, **-s** A 1973- *n.pl.* bridge (*cf.* **igaluĝ-in**)
[[*from Russian* **most** bridge]]

muzuuli-x̂ A 1952-, **smusuuli-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* callus, corn, hard skin (as on hands or feet); **muzuuli-l** A 1950- *vi.* to get callus, hard skin inside (of hands from rowing)
[[*from Russian* **mozól'** corn, callus]]

mutiilka-x̂ *see* **putiilka-x̂**

N, HN

na- *defective demonstrative* west, southwest (*opposite of* **qaga-** *or* **qiga-**): 1. **na-n** A *sg. in* **Nanuĝilga** 1840 (**Nam-uĝilga-, Uĝilga** 1950-) *name of bay* (Atka 399, *cf.* 387 **Uĝilga** *farther east*); **Na-changanax̂** 1950- "Western Valley" (Amlia 79, *also* **Naaĝix̂ changanax̂**; Atka 449; *cf.* 78, 448 **Qiga-changanax̂**)

2. **naadaa** E 1834-, **naa-hadaa** A 1840-, **naayaa** Au 1949-52 the west; **naa-hadan tanagan anĝaĝinangis** A 1952 the people of the islands to the West (N.M. 3:110); **naa-hay** Au 1952 toward west; **naadaan** E 1825-, **naa-hadaan** E 1832-70 (Luke 8:11 náhadan), A 1838-, **naa-hadagaan** A 1860-, **naayaga** Au 1952 from the west; Ebun 1909- from the southwest (*with* **ax̂ta-x̂**, Au **ux̂ta-** of wind); **naa-hadagaan ax̂tal** Ab 1931 southeast wind; **naadaan ax̂tam hachaĝuu** E 1834 (-kú), **naa-hadaan ama sadaĝum quchikiin ax̂tax̂** A 1840 west-northwest; **naadalta-lix** En 1935 to take a trip to the south[west] side; **naa-hadaakul** A 1952 to head west (N.M. 3:91)

3. **naagan** Ea 1909 (*known* Eun 1984) from the west (J 2:28 of sea movement); **naag-ax̂ta-x̂** A 1791, Ab 1963, **naa-ax̂tax̂** A 1950- west wind; **naa-ax̂tal** A 1950- to blow from the west
[[*perhaps* PEA *ənə, *cf.* **nag-** *and* **qaga-**, **qiga-**]]

naaĝi-x̂ E 1870-, A 1950-, Au 1952 *rel.n.* western (A *opposite of* **qigaaĝi-x̂** *or* **qagaaĝi-x̂**, *e.g.* Amlia 39, 161); **naaĝii** the west side of □ **Sanagagim naaĝix̂ angtagan ilan** Eu 1909 on the west side of Sanak (J 40:10); **chugumadan naaĝii** E 1870 northwest (wind, Acts 27:12); **Atx̂am naaĝii** A 1952 the west side of Atka; **Atx̂am naaĝigan** *loc.* on the west side of Atka + **-uuĝi-**

Naaĝina-x̂ E 1791 (Naganax), 1840, Eu 1984 Naginak Cove (Unalaska 117); **Naaĝina-x̂**, **-x** (*du.*) A 1952 the western part of Sadatanak Island (Atka 488) + **-uuĝi-na₁-**

Nalĝan En 1976-82 (1984 **Nalĝun kadaa**) Broken Point (Umnak 181) + **-lĝ-a-n** (*rel.*)

Naahmiĝu-s A 1840, 1948- *n.pl.* the western division of the Andreanof Islands (Tanaga - Amatignak) and their (former) inhabitants (*cf.* 1959:14, 39-40) + **ahmiĝu-**, *cf.* **ahmi- -**

naanu-lix E 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to go westward (N.M. 3:32, 100 of people) ◽ **slax̂ naanukux̂** E, A 1978 the wind is shifting westerly + **-uunu-**

naanux̂ta-l A 1952- *vi.* to go on a trip westward (N.M. 1:42); to lie to the west (of islands) + **-uunu-x̂ta-**

nang- *or* **naang-ngatxu-x̂** A 1840, **naa-ngatxu-x̂** A 1950- *n.* southwest (direction, wind); **naa-ngatxu-l** A 1950- *vi.* to blow from southwest

nanga-, Atx̂a(m) nanga[a] A 1840 *n.* the west cape of Atka (*cf.* Atka 638 **Atx̂am anĝtaa**) + **-nga-**

nangudaĝan E 1909, A 1909-, **nanguyax̂** Au 1909 *adv.* westward, toward the west (*e.g.* J 58/86:18) + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

naatxa-lix E 1978-, A 1978- *vi.* to be more to the west (of wind); A 1984 to be off the west, beyond the west + **-uutxa-**

na-, nga-, a- (Au), **nu-, ngu-** south, southeast (*opposite of* **chug-**): 1. **namadaa** E 1791-1834, A 1840, **nam-hadaa** A 1950-, Ab 1963, **amayaa** Au 1952, **numadaa** Ea 1952, **nu[h]madaa** En 1978 the south, south side; **namadan** E 1870 of the south (Luke 11:31); **Nam-hadan Udaa** A 1952 "Southside Bay", Mutt Cove (Kiska Island 1054); **nam-hadan** A 1860-, **nuhmadan** En 1936 in the south, on the south side; **namadaan** E 1819-70, **ngam-hadagaan** A 1860 (Luke 12:55, E **agaagalim hadaan**), **nam-hadaan** A 1950-, **amayagaa** Au 1952, **numadaan** E 1870 (Acts 27:13), 1909-, **nuhmadaan** Eun 1950- from the south; E 1909- from the southeast (*with* **ax̂ta-x̂**, Au **ux̂ta-** *mostly* of wind; **slax̂ nam-hadaan ax̂tal** A 1950 the wind is from south); **nuhmadaan ax̂tan agaagil(am) quchxa** En 1950 south-southeast; **amayan-naaĝii** Au 1950 southwest; **amayagaa ux̂tam ama amay(an)-naaĝigan quchigikix** Au 1952 south-southwest, *lit.* between south and southwest; **nuhmadalta-lix** En 1935- to take a trip to the southeast side; **nam-hadaanu-l** A 1973- to go southward, to blow south; **nam-hadaanux̂ta-x̂** A 1973 the south part (of an island)

2. **Ngam ungluu** En 1909 *name of pinnacle on Samalga Island* (J 49:37; Samalga: Umnak 78); A 1952 *name of pinnacle* (Atka 650) *off* **Ngam Hidaluu** A 1950- "South Cape" (Atka 649); **Ngam Ulaa** A 1952 "South House", *name of bay* (Tagalak Island 702); **Na-chichngagis** A 1952 Ragged Point (Kagalaska Island 805, *cf.* 811 **Chugi-ch.**); **am hyaagaa** Au 1909 a log from the south (J 81:7, E **agaagalim yaagaa**)

3. **ngu-, nguu** En 1978, A 1950-, Au 1952 the south side of (island) ◽ **Atx̂am nguu** A 1950 the south side of Atka; **tanas ngungis** A 1950 the south side of the islands; **Sanax̂agim ngugan tanaa** A 1952 the island south of Sanak (= Long Island)

nuuĝi- E 1870-, **nguuĝi-x̂** En 1974-, A 1950- *rel.n.* southern, south side (*opposite of* **chuguuĝi-x̂**) ◽ **Nguuĝix̂ Sitax̂** A 1950- "Southern Cut", *name of lagoon* (Atka 605); **Nguuĝix̂** A 1948-52 North Arm (bay, Adak 863); **agaagalim-nuuĝii** E 1870 southeast (wind, Acts 27:12); **Ikatan nuuĝigan** Eu 1909 on the south side of Ikatan Peninsula (J 40:22; En **nguuĝigan**) + **-uuĝi-**

Ngamas Udaa A 1952 "South side Bay" (Oglodak Island 680) + **-ma**$_3$**-**

ngamudaĝan A 1952 (*also, younger informant* **nam-hadangudaĝan**) *adv.* southward + **-mudaĝ-a-n**

nguunu-lix En 1948-, A 1973- *vi.* to go toward the south, to blow south, En southeast ◽ **slaa nguunukux̂** En, A 1978 the wind is shifting to the south + **-uunu-**

nguutxa-lix En 1974-, A 1973- *vi.* to be more to the south, off the south (A 1984: too far) ◽ **slaa nguutxakux̂** En, A 1978 the wind is more to the south; **slam nguutxaa** En 1974 southeast wind + **-uutxa-**

ngatxu-x̂ A 1791- *n.* south (direction, E **namadaa**), south wind; **ngatxum ama nang-ngatxum quchikiin ax̂tax̂** 1840 south-southwest (wind) (*cf.* **na-ng-**) + ***-txu-**

Natxuqa-x̂ En 1909- Sandy Beach, a camp with sod huts south of Nikolski, formerly a village (Umnak 93) + ***-txu-qa-**

na- -

[[AY **qena-** to be sick, ill]]

nadgu-lix E 1834, Eu 1984, A 1977-, Ab 1963, **naadgu-lix** Epn 1941 *vt.* to hurt, injure, maim (several) + **-dgu-**

nadguĝa-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be maimed + **-dgu-ĝa-**

nadguĝi-lix E 1870 *vp.* to have been injured, wounded (Acts 19:16); **nadguĝi-x̂** E 1832-70, A 1840, **naadguĝi-x̂** Ep 1941 *vn.* maimed (Matthew 15:30), person who was hurt + **-dgu-ĝi-**

nadguusa-lix A 1838 *vt.* to hurt (**ngiin** them) with (rocks, Matthew 21:35, E **na-d-usa-**)

naĝa-x̂ E 1834, A 1840 *vn.* pain ◽ **ilidam naĝaa** (*also* **nanaa**) A pain in the stomach; **kamgim naĝaa** headache; **agalus naĝangis** toothache + **-ĝa-**

naĝana-x̂ E 1834-70 *vn.* illness, disease; Epn 1941- sore spot ◽ **humduĝim naĝanaa** 1870 dropsy, *lit.* swelling disease (Luke 14:2, A **taangamiidam asx̂aĝanaa**) + **-ĝa-na**$_1$**-**

naĝi-lix Ep 1941 *vi.* to be in pain ("can't endure the pain") + **-ĝi-**

naĝida-lix E 1909 *vi.* to be sensitive to pain; **anĝaĝim naĝidaa** 1909-48 "one who is hurt by the slightest touch" (1948) + **-ĝi-da-**

naĝitu-lix 1. A 1860- *vi.* to feel pain; **naĝitu-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* sick (E **takiigi-x̂**) ◽ **anamis naĝituusaqangis** A 1860 the (puerperal) pains your mother felt (+ **-usa-**)

2. **naĝitu-x̂** En 1949- (1949 **-x̂-**), Au 1949 *n.* floating (twelfth) rib + **-ĝi-tu-**

nax̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1973- *vt.* to have pain in ◽ **kitaan nax̂takux̂** 1978 he has pain in his foot + **-x̂ta-**

nax̂taqaĝi-lix E 1826-1909 *vi.* to feel pain, to be sick; **nax̂taqaĝi-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* sick, feeling ailment ◽ **amaagan kuum nax̂taqaĝinax̂ nax̂tanaam asla ngaan usmichx̂idaa**

ax̂takux̂ Eu 1910 if she (woman with child or in menarche) has a pain somewhere one lets her blow on the painful spot (J 39:14) + **-x̂ta-qaĝi-**

naakaĝla-lix En 1948- *vp.* to be tortured (= **muuchi-lga-lix**; *cf.* **akyaĝ-ala-lix**) + *-**Vkaĝ-(a)la-** (**-ula-**)

naakax̂sa-lix Eun 1982-84 *vt.* to keep on trying to hurt, to make suffer, to torture (as when fighting) + -**Vkaĝ-(a)sa-** (**-usa-**)

mamix-six Eau 1983-84, **namix-six** A 1909- *vi.* to feel stiff, sore (as from walking) (Eb **nanax̂si-lix** *vr.*) ▫ **qilagan aygaxs saĝanax̂ akuqaang namigikuq** A 1952 yesterday I had a [long] walk, so I feel stiff + **-mig-**

mamixsiika-lix En 1978- *vi.* to feel stiff, have sore muscles + **-mig-(x̂)si-iika-**

namixt-, namixsix, namixta-lix A 1909 *vr.* to become sore (J 77:72, 80) + **-mig-t-(x̂)ta-**

nana-lix E 1791-, A 1840- *vi.* to ache; **nana-x̂** E 1909-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vn.* pain ▫ **kamging nanalix** Ea 1983 my head is aching, I have a headache; **qagnaning nanakun** my bones are aching, I feel stiff (from walking); **dam nanakix** A 1840 aching eyes; **dam nanaa** Ab 1931 eye ache; **aniqduum nanaa tutakux̂** A 1973 she feels labor pains, *lit.* her aching child + **-na$_2$-**

nanaadaala-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be tortured + **-na$_2$-aada-ula-**

nana[a]daasaquliqa-x̂ A 1840 *pp.* handed over for torture + **-na$_2$-aada-usa-quli-qa-**

nanaĝi-lix E 1878-, A 1791 *vi.* to have gotten a pain, to be in pain + **-na$_2$-ĝi-**

nanax̂si-lix Eb 1984 *vr.* to be stiff, sore (as from walking) (A **na-mix-s**) + **-na$_2$-x̂si-**

nanala-lix E 1834-1941, Ab 1931 *vp.* to be caused pain, to be hurt + **-na$_2$-(u)la-**

nanalĝit-, nanalĝisix A 1860 (1971: "made up") *vt.* to mutilate, wound (Luke 20:12, E **huna-lĝi-**) + **-na$_2$-lĝi-t-**

nanani-l A 1952- *vr.* to start aching ▫ **aaqayang txin nananikux̂** my hip starts aching (when lying on the floor) + **-na$_2$-ni-**

nanasa-lix E 1826-, (1909 **nanaasa-**), A 1838- *vt.* to cause pain to, to hurt (J 45:35), to torment, torture (E Mark 5:7, Luke 9:39); *vr.* to be in pain, to be suffering (Matthew 17:15); A 1860 to grieve (Mark 14:34); A 1973- to strain, strive hard; **nanasa-** E 1838-70, A 1838, **nanasa-na-s** A 1860 *vn. pl.* grief (Matthew 24:8, Mark 13:8) ▫ **ting nanasaaĝanax̂txin** E 1870 don't torment me (Mark 5:7, A **ting magax̂-ukutachx̂ilagaax̂txin**); **txin nanasaasaadadakux̂** E 1838-70, **txin nanasaachxuzakux̂** A 1838 (-us-) he suffers very much (**-aasaada-**, **-iichxuza-**), is sore vexed (Matthew 17:15); **haĝul txin nanasal** A 1973 he is straining himself packing (carrying); **nanasanaachxuzam il** A 1860 in very great grief, in agony (Luke 22:44, E **txin [h]adĝax̂taasaadalix**) + **-na$_2$-(u)sa-**

nanaasa-l A 1973- *vt.* to ache because of + **-na$_2$-usa-**

nanasachx̂i-lix A 1860 *vt.* to make suffer, to torment, torture (Luke 9:39, 42, E **nanasa-**, **tuga-mixta-**) + **-na$_2$-(u)sa-chx̂i-**

nanasaasi-s A 1862 *n.pl.* (infernal) torment (Cat., E **nanasa-**) + **-na$_2$-(u)sa-usi-**

nanat-, nanasix En 1975 *vr.* to to swollen (of injured arm) + **-na$_2$-t-**

Nanayuka-x̂ E Umnak 1791 *vn.* Long Aching, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 121) + **-na$_2$-yuka-**

nat-, nasix E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vt.* to hurt; *vr.* to get hurt ▫ **txin nasiting ii?** A 1950 did I hurt you?; **suuqukum txin nasix asx̂alix anuxtaasaqakix** En 1909 they thought that he had died from getting hurt while out fowling (J 58:13) + **-t-**

nachaĝi-x̂ Abm 1963 *vpn.* hurt + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

nadula-lix E 1832-34 *vp.* to be hurt (to death, *e.g.* by rocks) (*passive of the following word*) + **-t-ula-**

nadusa-lix E 1838 *vt.* to hurt (**ngiin** them) with (rocks, Matthew 21:35); E 1978 *vr.* to hurt himself; A 1952 *vrt.* to get hurt in; 1978 *vt.* to hurt (part of body) ▫ **txin nadusakux̂** E 1978 he hurt himself; **kitang ngus nadusakuq** A 1952 I got hurt in my foot; **ayul kuduun nadusal saĝanax̂** A 1978 he fell and hurt his leg yesterday + **-t-usa-**

nata-lix A 1860 *vr.* to take pains, endeavor (Luke 12:58, E **txin taka-naaĝ-**); 1973 to have gotten hurt, to have hurt oneself; **nata-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* diligence + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

naya-lix Ea 1952 *vt.* to try to hurt: **angaĝin nayax̂talakan awaagan iĝudgulix inanax̂** took the people away from there without trying to hurt them + **-ya-**

nachnuuya-x̂ En 1950- *n.* nightgown
[[*from Russian* **nochnóy** night, nightly, *cf.* **nochnáya rubashka** nightgown]]

nag- *pos.n.* inside, interior (of something hollow that has an opening) (*cf.* **il-**, **sinig-**): 1. **ukang nagimay** Au 1952 *loc.* inside here, in this room (**nag-im had-a-n**)

2. **naga** E 1870-, A 1790-, Au 1952 (*also* **nagii**) its inside, its interior; *rel.* **nagan**; *du.* **nagik** Au 1952; *pl.* **nagngin** E 1832, **nagis** A 1952, **nagingis** 1952- ▫ **hamaan ulaa naga maasalagaax̂ta** E 1870 may his house have no interior (be desolate, Acts 1:20, *likewise* A 1838); **ulam nagis** A 1952 the inside of the houses; **ukaan nagan unguchiiluĝingis** A 1952 the chairs in here, in this room; **umnakum mal naga qakakux̂** A 1950 (the boat) is tight so it is dry inside; **baanki(m) nagan imdaa** A 1952 what is within the (opened) can; **akayum naga hadaakul** A 1952 heading into the strait (N.M. 3:91); **Kanagan Naga** A 1791 *name of village* (*bay*, Kanaga 906); **Sintyaabram tugidagan nagan kugan** A 1950 in the course of the month of September; **anux̂si(m) nagik** Au 1952 nostrils (E **gu-kix**, A **gu-la-**), **tutusim naga** auditory meatus (E, A **guu**)

3. *loc.* inside of, in, within, into; on (road); in by, in to (person in house) (*3.sg.* **nagan** E 1826-, A 1860-, Ab 1892-1963, **naga** Au 1909, Am 1982, **nag** 1949; *3.du.* **nakin** E 1860-70, A 1860, **nagik(i)** Au 1949; *3.pl.* **nagin** E 1870, A 1860-1952, **nagingin** E 1870, A 1952-, **nagngin** E 1833-70, A 1838; *1.sg.* **nagming** A 1950, Ab 1892, **nagiming** A 1952; *1.pl.* **nagingin** E 1836,

nagngin E 1833-70, **nagmas** A 1836; *2.sg.* **nagmin** E 1836; *3R sg.* **nagiim** E 1870, A 1860; *3R du-pl.* **nagmax** A 1952) □ **ulamis nagan unguchil** A 1952 sitting inside your house; **tutusigan nakin atx̂utxin aqaa** E 1860-70 put his fingers into his ears (Mark 7:33, A **ilkin**); **ayx̂aasiim nagan hangal** A 1952 entering into his boat (N.M. 3:90; E **ilan** J 52:16, 70:32); **akaluĝim nagan aygagikux̂** A 1950 he is walking on the road; **qikung Saganam nagan sakaaĝal** A 1952 coming down to (the head of) Saganax̂ bay (N.M. 3:21); **adaam nagan qangunax̂** A 1977 he went in to his father

4. *abl.* out of; in to (*with* **aĝa-lix** 3.b.) (*3.sg.* **nagaan** E 1834-, A 1860-, **nagagaan** A 1952-, Ab 1963; *3.pl.* **nagiin** E 1860-70; *1.sg.* **nagmiing** A 1860; *3R.sg.* **nagmiim** A 1909) □ **ulam nagaan idusada** E 1978 take it out of the house; **akaluĝim ilugaan nagmiing aĝakux̂** A 1860 (a friend) has come in to me from the road (Luke 11:6, E **hadaming qangukux̂**); **alax sigaarkix nagmiim igul** A 1909 he took out two cigars he had on him, *lit.* from inside himself (J 77:181)
[[PEA *ənə: AY **ena, (e)na** house, place, **enii** his house; CSY **na** home place, **nenga** his home; Sir., NSY **ene** dwelling, place; I **ini** place *etc.*, **inaa** his place; Aleut **nag-a-n** *presumably restructured from* ***na-ga-n**]]

nagiigusa-n E 1909 *loc.* right inside: **qagaadaan ax̂tam aalugan kuugusan, naadaan ax̂tam aalugan nagiigusan** (you should paddle) right upon the swell in northeast wind, right inside (sidewise to) the swell in southwest wind (J 17:16) + **-iigusa-**

nagaalisa-x̂ Ea 1952 (-ls-), A 1984, **nagaalisi-x̂** Eu 1984, **nagaaliisi-x̂** En 1982 *n.* gun case used on top of baidarka; also for spears, made of sealskin (A 1984)
[[*from Russian* **nagálishche** gun case]]

nagaara-x̂ Eu 1984, En 1948-50, **naxaari-n** (*pl.*) En 1982 *n.* glowing charcoal, cinder, clinker
[[*from Russian* **nagár, nagár'** snuff, slag, cinder, clinker]]

Nagaaya-n En 1949 (*unknown* Eb 1984) *n.pl.* Shumagin Islands (*cf.* **Qagiiĝun** *under* **qaga**)
[[*from Russian* **Nagáy** Nagai Island]]

nax̂na-x̂ E[n] 1909 *n.* soup (ancient word) (*cf.* **chax̂sa-x̂**); **naĝna-lix** Ea 1983, **nax̂na-lix** En 1909- *vi.* to eat soup; En 1982 *vt.* to eat (**suupax̂** soup) (*cf.* **chax̂sa-lix**) □ **qangulix nax̂naadix** En 1910 come in (you two) and have some soup (J 65:12)

naĝnaada-lix Ea 1910- *vi.* to eat soup (please) □ **qanang qangulix naĝnaadada** how now, please come in and have some soup (J 14:7) + **-aada-**

nax̂naasi-x̂ En 1909- *n.* spoon (ancient word) (*cf.* **luux̂sika-x̂**) + **-usi-**

nax̂naachaĝi-lix Epn 1909-41 *vi.* to have a spoon □ **nax̂naachaĝilakan waya nax̂naasadakuning** En 1910 having no spoon, this is how I eat soup (J 65:12) + **-uch-** (**-usi-**) **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

naĝu-x̂ E 1791- (Ab 1963), **ngaĝu-x̂** A 1840-, Abm 1963 *n.* son-in-law; E 1791 (Merck) brother-in-law (*German* Schwager), A 1840 wife's brother (*Russian* shurin) (*but cf.* **chikiida-x̂**); E 1870 husband's mother (Luke 12:53, *but* Matthew 10:35 **saatimg-a**), Ab 1931–63 husband's mother, father-in-law (*cf.* **saatimg-ix̂**)
[[PEA ***nəŋaɣu(k)**: AY **nengauk**, SY **nengaa**, Sir. **enenga**, AI **niŋau**, GRI **ningauk** son-in-law, sister's husband]]

naĝux̂tana-x̂ E 1909 *n.* son-in-law's brother + **-x̂tana**$_1$**-**

naaĝuya-lix Eu 1984 (*unknown* En 1984) *vt.* to try to get (or pick) more than (the other one) □ **agitaasang ting naaĝuyakux̂** my partner tried to get more than me + **-ya-**

naakuĝala-lix A 1840-1973 *vp.* to be cherished (*Russian* leleyat'), to be cuddled (1973) + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

naakuvalina-x̂ A 1950- *n.* anvil (*cf.* **tuga-alux̂**); *name of rock* (Atka 306)
[[*from Russian* **nákoval'nya** anvil]]

nalitu-lix En 1936-, A 1983 *vt.* to shoot (a bird) in flight, on the wing
[[*from Russian* **na letú** in flight, on the wing]]

naluuya-x̂ A 1840 *n.* lectern (in church)
[[*from Russian* **nalóy** lectern]]

nam- -

namt-, nams A 1952 *vt.* to sew together (the skin) along the top of baidarka; **namsxa-lix** En 1983, A 1952 *vp.* to be sewn together + **-t-**

naamu-, ulux̂tam naamuu E 1909 *n.* top seam of baidarka; [**iqyam**] **naamuu** A 1952 *n.* the (slack) skin on top of baidarka

nama E 1819 *demonstrative* there; **naman** E 1826-34 (*unknown* Ep 1941) that one, he; *pl.* **namakun** 1832; *loc.* **namangun** E 1832 there; **namaya** E 1825 there he is (*cf.* **hama**)

Naamax Au 1948 *name of ancient village (bay) on the northwest side of Attu Island, about half way between Cape Wrangell and Kresta Point* (G. Marsh) (Attu Island 1076)
[[*perhaps derived from* **na-** west]]

Nahmagi-x A 1952 *n.du. name of pairs of bights* (Amlia 174; Great Sitkin Island 742)

nami-x̂ *see* **mani-x̂**

namita-x̂ E 1909-, **namiiti-x̂** Au 1909, Ab 1931, Am 1982 *n.* pattern, measure; **ulux̂tam namitaa** E, **ulux̂tam namiitii** Au 1909 stick with notches showing the dimensions of the parts of the frame of baidarka; **uliigim namitaa** Ean 1952- pattern, template (of wood) of [the sole] of boot; **signum namitaa** En 1982, **namiitii** Am 1982 pattern of the instep of boot; **cham namitaa** Ea 1983 the measure from the thumb to the tip of the index, *lit.* hand

pattern (En, A **taadgaada-x̂**, *see under* **tadga-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **naméta** marking, **naméti-t'** to mark]]

namqu-l A 1977 *vi.* to [behave] in a bashful way

naan = **ngaan** *see under* **i-**

naana-x̂ A 1952- *n.* sweetheart; **naana-l** to take as a sweetheart
[[*from Russian* **nyánya** nurse; nipple]]
naanax̂ta-l A 1952- *vt.* to have as a sweetheart, to be in love with + **-x̂ta-**

Nanada-n Eu 1975- *n.pl.* Margaret Bay (Unalaska 63)

naani-x̂ En 1950 *n.* mountain goat

Nanika-x̂ Au 1909 *an ancient village in the southeast part of Attu* (J 85:3)

naanka-x̂ En 1982, A 1973- *n.* baby-sitter; **naankalix** En 1978-, A 1973- *vt.* to baby-sit ◻ **asxinux̂ aniqdux̂ naankakux̂** A 1978 the girl is baby-sitting the child
[[*from Russian* **nyán'ka** nurse]]

nangaa En 1834, A 1791-, Au 1948, Ab 1931-63 no (E **kuuguu**) ◻ **kuridax̂t ii? - nangaa, kuridaĝulaq** A 1950 do you smoke? - no, I don't smoke
[[*cf.* CSY **na, na(a)kaa**, Sir. **naaka**, NSY **naami**, AI **naagga**, **naaka**, **naumi** no]]

napiilka-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* three-cornered file (*cf.* **susuĝasi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **napílok**, *gen.* **napílka** file]]

napuulka-x̂ Eapn 1936-, **dapuulka-x̂** En 1978-, **dahmuulka-x̂** En 1982 *n.* shelf (A **qixya-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **napól!ka** board, shelf]]

naarta-x̂ En 1978, A 1978, **-s** A 1952-71, Ab 1963 *n.pl.* sled
[[*from Russian* **nárta** sled, sledge]]

nasatiila-x̂ A 1840 *n.* sal ammoniac
[[*from Russian* **nashatýr'** sal ammoniac]]

Natxuqa-x̂ *see under* **na-**, **nga-**

natruski-s A 1952- *n.pl.* backpack, knapsack
[[*from Siberian Russian* **natrúska**, *pl.* **natrúski**, strap for carrying hunting gear]]

naviiska-x̂ Ean 1978-, **naviiski-x̂** A 1950- *n.* attic, upstairs
[[*from Russian* **navéska** something hung up]]

navisitrika-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* thimble (E, A **halu-ulux̂**)
[[*from Russian* **napyórstok** thimble]]

nawa Ea 1909-, En 1909 *demonstrative* = **(h)awa** (*e.g.* J 1:72; 29:3; 41:2; 67:3); *du.* **naakux** E 1826, *pl.* **naakun** E 1832-34 they = **haakun**; *sg.* **nawa-n** *in* **Nawan-Alaxsxa** E 1778 (-alaska), **Nagun-Alaxsxa** E 1790 (-alaksa), A 1840, **Nawan-Alaxsxan** (*loc.*) E 1833, Ea 1909 (J 6:36), **Nawan-Alaxsxi-x̂** Eupn 1909- Unalaska Island

nayu-x̂ E 1909-, A 1952 (**-s** *pl.*) *n.* float consisting of an inflated sealskin, used in stormy weather, one on each side of the baidarka (J 28:19, 34:90 du.) (A 1952: inflated bladders made of sea lion throats or guts, tied around the baidarka in stormy weather; not seen by the informant)

ni-x̂ E 1804-1950, A 1952 *n.* paternal aunt, a sister of one's father; E 1909, A 1952 *also conversely*: (a woman's) brother's son or daughter; **tayaĝum niĝanaa** E 1909 nephew, **angaĝinam niĝanaa** niece

ni-n E 1834-, **ni-s** A 1952- *n.pl.* rack or shed for drying fish; E 1909 storing platform (J 82:26); **ni-x̂** A 1952 each of the horizontal poles of a fishrack
[[Y, I **ini-** (AI **iñi-**) to hang out to dry; AY **initaq**, *pl.* AI **innitchat**, GRI **innitsat** drying rack]]

hni-x̂ A 1973- *n.* wolf-eel, *Anarrhichthys ocellatus*

nidila-x̂ [-d-] E 1838, Eb 1984, **nidili-x̂** [-d-] E 1832-, A 1840-, **niyiila-x̂** Au 1949, **niyiili-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* week
[[*from Russian* **nedélya** week]]

nix̂ Eau 1909, *pl.* **niĝin** Eu 1791 (*see* **alitxu-usa-**), **ix̂** En 1791-1950, A 1791-1840 *n.* baidar (1909 *in tales only*: J 10:35, 86; 35:63; 75:10)
niĝiĝi-lix E 1805 (negegek, negegada), **iĝaĝi-lix** A 1840- (*obsol.* 1973), Am 1963 *vi.* to row in baidar (*cf.* **(n)ux̂aada-lix** *etc.*) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)
iĝaĝiiluĝ-is A 1840 *n.pl.* pillows for rowers in baidar + **-aĝi-aluĝ-**
niĝila-x̂ E 1805-34, **iĝala-x̂** *or* **ix̂ala-x̂** Eb 1906 (-kh-), **niĝala-x̂** Ea 1871-, **nix̂ala-x̂** Ep 1983, En 1910, **iĝila-x̂** A 1840-, Au 1909-52 *n.* baidar; **iĝilakucha-x̂** Au 1952 small baidar (with six seats for twelve persons), **iĝilasugaaya-x̂** big baidar (for 24 persons); **Iĝilam Aaliicha** A 1952 *name of landing beaches* (Amlia 181; Kasatochi Island 671) + **-la-**
iĝalaada-x̂ E 1832 *n.* boat (Matthew 4:22) + **-la-aada**
niĝilu-lix E 1878 (ni qi dû da), **niĝlu-lix** Ea 1909 (J 4:24), **iĝilu-l** A 1952 *vi.* to row, paddle (on one side) in baidar + ***-lu-**
iĝiluusi-x̂ A 1950-52 *n.* single-bladed paddle oar (E **anga-aĝu-x̂**) + ***-lu-usi-**

niix̂-six E 1838, 1860-70, En 1950, A 1840-1973, **hiix̂-six** E 1870 (John 13:38; 18:25, 27) *vr.* to deny; 1826 (íx'xsik) *vi.* to swear ◻ **hamaya Ilaan txin niiqaa** E 1870, **Hamaan ilugaan txin niix̂six** A 1860 he denied Him (Luke 22:57); **niiĝim malgaa** E 1870 swearing (Cat. 3. commandment)
niiĝasa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to deny: **Ngus haqataasanatxinulax imis niiĝasaduukakux̂t** you will deny that you know Me (Luke 22:34) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

nix̂su-x̂ E 1870 (Mark 9:5), 1909, Ea 1952, **ix̂su-x̂** E 1840, 1870, En 1909-, A 1952 *n.* lean-to, temporary shelter erected when traveling (A: built by two hunters with four sticks, **ix̂sum qagnangis**, about five feet long, two carried in the baidarka of each hunter, and with paddles and skin mats (**lina-x̂**, En 1982); in cold weather the door opening was covered with sticks and grass); E *Bibl.* tabernacle, tent (Mark 9:5, Luke 9:33, John 7:2 *pl.*, A **ula-su-s, ayax̂si-s**)

[[*perhaps* **(n)ix̂-su-** "resembling a baidar"]]

nix̂sux̂si-lix En (Em) 1909 *vi.* to erect a lean-to (J 45:16) + **-x̂si-**

Niiĝux̂ A 1771-, E 1791-, Au 1909 (**Niiĝuĝi-x̂** E, A 1978), *pl.* **Niiĝuĝi-s** A 1840-, Ab 1909, **-n** E 1838-, Au 1909 the people of the Andreanof Islands (the islands between Amukta Pass and Kanaga Pass), the people of Atka (and of Bering Island); Ab 1931 Indians; **Niiĝuĝi(m) tunuu** A 1950- Atka language, the Atkan dialect; **Niiĝuĝim Anii** Ep 1903 ["Atkan Lake"], **Niiĝuĝim Angaa** ["Atkan Side"] *name of flat bluff* (St. George Island); E 1791 (neogox, neog, *pl.* neogogin) *in eight personal names, see* **agu-ni-**, **alga-li-**, **aamag-ni-**, **chimika-t-**, **isi-**, **qagu-usa-**, **uda-lĝi-**, **ugu-taasa-**

[[*perhaps* ***na-yĝuĝ-**, *cf.* **Qigiiĝu-n** *under* **qiga**]]

niklaatka-x̂ A 1982 *n.* heart sack or urine bladder of sea lion used for preserving food and plants

[[*from Russian* **nakládka** something put on]]

Niimcha-s A 1840 *n.pl.* Germans

[[*from Russian pl.* **némtsy** Germans]]

niimĝu-s A 1982 *n.pl.* adolescent boys (*cf.* **sugangi-x̂**)

niimyu-, **kitam niimyuu** En 1950-52 *n.* metatarsal region of the top of the foot (1952), hollow between the two tendons on top of ankle (1956); **kitam niimyukix** En 1950 *du.*, **niimyungin** 1982 *pl.* tendons of instep

hniin'giitʳa-x̂ *see under* **chidigi-x̂**

nini-l *see* **ini-lix**

ninga E 1910 *demonstrative* = **(h)inga: alix ninga iĝaĝalakan** Ea but without that being feared (J 32:10, direct speech); **qugax̂ ninga txin sakaax̂tikux̂** En that devil has come down onto the floor (J 48:38, 53, direct speech); **ningan** E 1832 *sg.* that, **niikun** E 1826-68 *pl.* those: **niikun masxakuniin** 1834 when those things were done, after that; **niikun agaliin** 1839 after that (Hist. 3, A **hiikus**); **niingun** E 1805-34 *loc.* there: **niingun aĝada** 1805 put it there; **ningaagan** E 1832 *abl.* from there

niitka-x̂ Ebaun 1936- *n.* thread (A **igachi-x̂si-x̂, siirti-x̂**)

[[*from Russian* **nítka** thread]]

nividiinka-x̂ A 1977 *n.* magic dress by which one becomes invisible

[[*from Russian* **nevidímka** invisible being]]

niivudi-x̂ A 1948- *n.* seine, small-eyed net (E **kudmachi-x̂**); **niivudi-l** A 1950-, **niivuyi-l** Au 1949 *vi.* (*or local object*) to seine ◘ **niivudil qam hasinangis agukus** A 1978 we caught lots of fish by seining; **qanan niivudit?** A 1950 where did you seine?

[[*from Russian* **névod** seine]]

Niivudiilux̂ A 1952 "Seining place", *name of bight* (Atka 299) + **-aluĝ-**

nu-lix, hnu-lix *see* **hu-lix**

nu-madaa *see* **na-**, **nga-**, **nu-**, **ngu-**

nugi-n E 1791-, Au 1909, **nugi-s** A 1840-1909 *n.pl.* bird dart (with three side prongs); 1909 prongs of bird dart (**chata-asi-x̂**)

[[*old loanword from Eskimo;* CAY **nuik**, **nuiq** dart for hunting birds; CSY **nugiq**, *pl.* **nugit** harpoon (in baidarka); SPI **nugik**, *pl.* **nugit**, **nugigit** side prong of bird spear; CI **nuit**, **nuggit**, GRI **nuggit** (1750 núgit), **nuffit** *pl. tant.* bird dart]]

Nuguyguuda-x̂ E 1983 *n.* New Year's Day

[[*from Russian* **Nóvyy gód** New Year's Day]]

nux̂ E 1819-1950 (A 1860), **nuĝi-x̂** E 1834-, **nuuĝi-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* 1. stone, rock (A **qugana-x̂**); **nuĝim anguĝanaa** E, **nuuĝim anguĝunaa** Au 1909 stone lamp; **nuĝim chidĝaayuu** E 1909 green stone: hornstone schist of green color (Jochelson 1925:57, 131); **nuĝim qignaĝii** En 1950 opal, *lit.* stone with fire; **Qawa(m) Nuĝii** Ep 1983 Sealion Rock (St. Paul Island 10) 2. **taangam nuĝ-a** En 1909 (*unknown* Eapu 1983-84) a drink of water (J 72:7)

Nuĝaĝiqa-x̂ En 1909 *name of man in a tale* (J 44:1), "he who has a stone put on top of him" (G. Marsh) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) **-qa-**

nuĝaada-n En 1978 *n.pl.* pebbles + **-aada-**

nuĝaalĝi-n Eau 1878- *n.pl.* big rocks (Ea 1983, *as compared to* **chuguulĝu-n**, *see* **chugu-x̂**) + **-aalĝi-**

nux̂chx̂i-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to have stones put (**kuu** over it, J 13:1) + **-chx̂i-**

nuĝda-x̂ A 1952- *n.* round piece of rock (about five pounds) with a line around it used for killing sea lions and seals on their rookeries; **nuĝda-lix** E 1870- *vt.* to stone (Matthew 21:35, Luke 20:6), A 1984 to kill (sea lion, seal) with the **nuĝdax̂** + **-da-**

nuĝilgu-x̂ Eau 1878- *n.* big rock + **-lgu-**

nuĝla-lix En 1950 *vi.* to have rocks (scattered) on it; **qayam nuĝlaa** rocky spots on hill tops + **-la-**

nuĝlaĝi-x̂ Ep 1941 *vn.* stony + **-la-ĝi-**

nux̂six̂ta-lix E 1860 *vr.* to be hardened (their hearts, Mark 6:52, 1870, A **quganax̂six̂ta-**) + **-(x̂)si-x̂ta-**

nuux̂-six A 1840-1973 (*unknown* 1984) *vi.* to be sombre (1840 *Russian* mrachno), hazy (like smoke in the air) (E **iidngiix̂-six**)

nuuĝit-, **nuuĝitikux̂** A 1973 it becomes hazy + **-t-**

nux̂a- -, **ux̂a- -**

nux̂aada-lix Ebpun 1909-, **nuĝaada-lix** Ea 1982, **ux̂aada-lix** Ebu 1984 *vi.* to row (in baidar or wooden boat) (*cf.* **niĝiĝi-lix**, **niĝilu-lix** *etc.* *un-*

der **nix̂, ix̂**); **nux̂aada-x̂** En 1978, **ux̂aada-x̂** Ab 1931-63, **ux̂aaya-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* oar (Abm short oar); Ab rudder oar; Abm rudder (*cf.* **ruuil-x̂**) + **-aada-**

nuĝaasi-x̂ E 1834, Ea 1983, **nux̂aasi-x̂** E 1871, Ep 1941-, **ux̂aasi-x̂** Eu 1984, En 1791, A 1950- (*also* **ux̂asi-**), Ab 1931-63, **uĝaasi-x̂** A 1840, A 1948, Au 1952 *n.* oar (for baidar or wooden boat); **ux̂aasi-l** A 1950, Ab 1931-63, **ux̂asi-l** A 1950- *vi.* to row + **-usi-**

nux̂chi-x Au 1952 *n.du.* belly part (both sides) of fish (*cf.* **x̂a-x̂**)

nux̂sx̂i-x̂ Eapun 1909-, **ux̂sx̂i-x̂** En 1948- *n.* seal's or sea lion's stomach for storing dried fish (*cf.* **aĝda-x̂**, **umx̂i-x̂**); **nux̂sx̂i-lix** Eun 1909- (A 1977), **ux̂sx̂i-lix** En 1978- *vt.* to store (dried fish) in a stomach (or barrel, En 1984) (A **umqi-l**; Au **ayĝa-l,** *see* **aĝda-x̂**)

Nux̂sx̂a Ea 1975 (ms. -sxa) [*name of pinnacle*] (Krenitzin Islands 110); **Nux̂sx̂an** Ea 1983 (*ms. also* -sxan) *name of pinnacle shaped like a stomach* (Krenitzin Islands 95) + **-a**, *loc.* **-an**, *3.p.sg.*

Nux̂sx̂ina-x̂ E 1791 (Nuksxinax, *also* Nukaginax) *name of village on Akun Island* + **-na**$_1$- *or* **na**$_2$-

Nuux̂tu-x̂ En 1982-84 (1952 Nux̂tax̂) *name of bay* (1952: ancient village) (Umnak 109); **Nuux̂tum yangin** the reefs of N. (Umnak 110)
[[*cf.* **nuux̂-six + -tu-**]]

nuumira-x̂ E 1978, A 1952- *n.* number
[[*from Russian* **nómer** number]]

nuuni-x̂ E 1834, **nuuna-x̂** E 1840, Eb 1984, En 1948-50 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* porcupine (not found west of Unimak)
[[*through* AAY **nuuniq** porcupine *from Athabaskan*]]

nung *see* **i-**

nungi-x̂ *see* **hung**

hnuuqaaya-x̂ *see* **luuqaaya-x̂**

Nusa-x̂ A 1840-1952, **Hnusa-x̂** 1973 *name of bay with lake* (Atka 466)

nuusi-x̂ E 1870- *n.* knife (Luke 22:36 sword) (A **ukina-x̂**, Au **qavli-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **nozh** knife]]

nuusnika-x̂ En 1936-, **guusnika-x̂** Ea 1983, **nuuznika-x̂** A 1952- *n.* outhouse, privy
[[*from Russian* **núzhnik** latrine]]

nuusnuchu-x En 1950 *n.du.*, **nuuznicha-s** A 1973- *n.pl.* scissors; **nuusnuchuuda-x̂** Ek 1982 small (**-aada-**) scissors (E 1834 **isi-qaasi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **nózhnitsy** *pl.* scissors]]

nuusnuchx̂aada-n Epn 1941- *n.pl.* monkshood, *Aconitum maximum* (A **maamanuuĝida-x̂**) + **-ĝa-aada-**

nusuunuka-x̂ A 1952 *n.* spout of kettle
[[*from Russian* **nosúl'ka** spout]]

Nuyaabra-x̂ E 1978, A 1973- November (*cf.* **Kiimadgim tugidaa**, A **Kyum tugidaa**)
[[*from Russian* **noyábr'** November]]

NG

nga-m hadagaan *see* **na-**, **nga-**, **nu-**, **ngu-**

nga- -
[[PEA ***nəŋə- -**]]

ngali-lix En 1982 *vr.* to cool off (of person); A 1952 *vi.* to cool off (= **ngat-**) + **-li-**
[[CAY NUN **nenglli-** to have cooled down after being warm (usually of food); CSY **nengli-** to be cool, chilled (of liquid, *etc.*); CI **nigli-** to cool off (of warm body)]]

ngaliya-lix A 1840- *vt.* to cool off, try to make cool + **-li-ya-**

ngat-, **ngasix** 1. E 1805-, A 1840- *vi.* to cool off, grow cold (of liquid, kettle, stove; E Matthew 24:12 of people's love, 1838 **qinga-nat-** *vr.*) ◻ **ngasagan kadaa chaayuuqaan** A 1952 drink it (the tea) before it grows cool

2. A 1909, **at-** Au 1909 *aux.v.* to do until daybreak (*cf.* **hula-lix** 3.) ◻ **saĝalix ngatikux̂taan angalix̂ haqakuĝaan** A having slept until morning, when daylight came (J 76:205); **hiingu saĝal atiku** Au having slept there until the morning (J 82:19, E **ulakum**); **hamaax hagumalĝul ax̂takux̂ ukux̂talka ngatikung hama** A this morning I saw (dreaming) him doing greatly (J 76:217) + **-t-**
[[CAY NUN **nengte-** to be cold (of persons)]]

ngata-lix En 1948- *vi.* to have cooled off + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

Ngachacha A 1950- *name of rock point* (Atka 249)
[[*perhaps* **nga(m) chach-a** "southern slide"]]

ngag- - (*or* **ngaag-**)

ngaxt-, **ngaxsix** A 1840 *vt.* to gnaw (*Russian* glodat'); **ngàxti-x̂** *vn.* champ, munch (= **chaqux-six**) + **-t-**

ngagyaax-six A 1840 *vt.* gnaw, nibble (*Russian* gryzt') + ***-yaag-**

ngaax-six E 1834, Eun 1982-84 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *vi.* to be afraid, apprehensive (*cf.* **iĝa-tu-lix**)
[[CAY **pengeg- -: pengegyugtuq** he is worried, *etc.*; CSY **pengeg-** to worry about someone who hasn't yet returned as expected; AI, CI **piŋigi-** to worry about someone's safety]]

ngaagna-lix Eun 1981- *vi.* to be fearsome, dangerous; **ngaagna-x̂** E 1834- *vn.* fearsome, dangerous + **-na**$_2$**-**

ngaaxta-lix Eun 1978- *vt.* to be afraid (apprehensive, worried) of (something or of doing something) + **-(x̂)ta-**

ngaĝu-x̂ *see* **nagu-x̂**

ngalax̂-six E 1834, Epun 1941-, A 1840-, **galax̂-six** Ea 1983 *vi.* to taste bitter (1834, 1840 *Russian* gor'ko), sour (Ep 1941 *not* bitter), hot (as of roots and certain kinds of wild parsnip); **ngalĝi-x̂** E 1833-39, **ngalax̂** E 1909, Ep 1941, A 1840-, **galax̂** E 1805, 1909 *vn.* bitter ▫ **qiigam ngalĝingin** E 1839 bitter herbs (Hist. 27 = Exodus 12:8); **qunglugim galaĝa** E 1909, **qumilgim ngalaĝa** En 1982 bitter (1909), hot-tasting root

ngaan *see* **i-**

Ngazang A 1840- *name of the coast (beach) of* Nazan Bay (Atka 326); A 1952 Chisak Bay (Little Tanaga Island 780)
[[*perhaps derived from* **nga-** south, *cf.* **na-**, **nga-**]]

ngay E 1860 (ngey) *interjection* ah! (Mark 15:29)

ngayhnga-lix En 1950-52 *vi.* to sob, whimper (of child)

ngi- -
[[Y **nenge-** to stretch, I **niŋi-** to descend gradually, to slide down; CAY **nengte-** to set a drift net, CSY to tighten, I **niŋit-** to lower (as on a line)]]

ngidusi-x̂ E 1909 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* rope with a hook [hanging] under a corner of the anteroom (corridor) + **-t-usi-**

ngiilux̂ En 1952- *n.* arm of rocking chair; **ngiiluĝingin** 1982 its arms [and laths] + **-aluĝ-**

ngiiluĝaĝi-lix En 1952- *vi.* to lean sideways on one elbow + **-aluĝ-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

ngitaqa-x̂ E 1804 (nítokák), 1805 (nittakak) *n.* ear pendant; **ngitákix** E 1840 (Zap. 2:239 *without translation*), *perhaps* **ngita-kix** her two ear pendants + **-t-(x̂)ta-**(**-qa-**)

ngiin, ngus *see* **i-**

ngu- *see* **na-**, **nga-**, **nu-**, **ngu-**

nguula-x̂ A 1909 *n. perhaps* lichen (J 78:143, 152)

P (cf. B, F, M, V)

padliiva-x̂ *see* **puliiva-x̂**

paalina-x̂ En 1978, A 1952 *n.* painter, bowline (*cf.* **amu-usi-**)
[[*from Russian* **fálin'** painter]]

paliita-x̂ Ea 1983, **valiita-x̂** Eu 1984, **faliita-x̂** Ek 1982 *n.* jack in cards
[[*from Russian* **valét** jack]]

paltaluuna-a (*also* **m-**) En 1950 *n.* his/her panties, bloomers
[[*from Russian* **pantalóny** pants, drawers]]

paltu-x̂ En 1978 (1950 *pl.* **-n**), A 1952- (*also pl.*) *n.* coat, overcoat ▫ **paltuning** A 1952 my coat
[[*from Russian* **pal'tó** overcoat]]

paamatnika-x̂ En 1984 *n.* memorial
[[*from Russian* **pámyatnik** memorial]]

paapirti-x̂ A 1840 *n.* church-porch, parvis (= **hachuuĝix̂ ulax̂**)
[[*from Russian* **pápert'** church porch, parvis]]

para-x̂ En 1949- *n.* steam (as from volcano) (*cf.* **huyux̂-six**); **para-lix** Eau 1982- *vt.* to steam up, to dampen
[[*from Russian* **par** steam]]

paara-x̂ E 1936-, A 1977 *n.* slacks, pants; **paara-a** a pair of
[[*from Russian* **pára** pair]]

pariixa-x̂ *see* **puriixa-x̂**

paraxuuda-x̂ *see* **malaĝuuda-x̂**

paarusa-x̂ E 1952-, A 1952-, †**malasak** E 1805 *n.* sail (*cf.* **sutu-x**)
[[*from Russian* **párus** sail]]

paarusaĝi-lix Eba 1983-84 *vi.* to sail (A **chidux̂-six**) + **-ĝi-**

parusiina-x̂ E 1978-, A 1977 *n.* canvas
[[*from Russian* **parusína** canvas]]

pasaziira-x̂ A 1952- *n.* passenger (*cf.* **husi-lĝi-**)
[[*from Russian* **passazhír** passenger]]

Paasxa-x̂ E 1982-, A 1840- *n.* Easter; **Paasxam saahmlangis** A 1973 Easter eggs
[[*from Russian* **Páskha** Easter]]

paata-x̂ *see* **maata-x̂**

patriita-x̂ E 1950-, A 1952- *n.* picture; **patriitaa** picture of it
[[*from Russian* **portrét** portrait]]

paya-lix E 1982-, A 1977- to solder, to weld; **paya-x̂** A 1977- *n.* solder
[[*from Russian* **payá-t'** to solder]]

payaasi-x̂ A 1977- *n.* soldering iron (*cf.* **kaliisi-x̂**) + **-usi-**

payaalnika-x̂ En 1950 *n.* soldering copper [[*from Russian* **payál'nik** soldering iron]]

pichaatka-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* stamp (for stamping something)
[[*from Russian* **pechátka** signet]]

piichi-x̂ *see* **miichi$_3$-x̂**

piiki-x̂ Eu 1984, A 1977- *n.* spade in cards (*cf.* **qalngaax̂**)
[[*from Russian* **píki** *pl.* spades]]

piili-x̂ E 1978, A 1949- *n.* dust (*cf.* **iigalaax** *under* **iga-lix**])
[[*from Russian* **pyl'** dust]]

piilka-x̂ *see* **biilka-x̂**

piiricha-x̂ E 1978, A 1949-, **miilicha-x̂** A 1840 *n.* pepper
[[*from Russian* **pérets** pepper]]
piirichadgusi-x̂ A 1973- *n.* pepperbox + -**dgusi-**

piriidnika-x̂ En 1950 *n.* apron
[[*from Russian* **perédnik** apron]]

pirivuusi-x̂ Au 1949 *n.* fishing net (T. Bank)
[[*from Russian, cf.* **perevóz** crossing of river]]

piru-x̂ En 1950-, A 1973- *n.* pen
[[*from Russian* **peró** pen]]
piruĝiilux̂ En 1949 (pi-) *n.* pin cushion (*perhaps rather* penholder) + -**ĝiiluĝ-**

piruuga-x̂ Eaup 1981-84 (1805 pirog), **miluugi-x̂**, **miluuĝi-x̂** A 1840 *n.* pie, pirogi, piroshki
[[*from Russian* **piróg**, *pl.* **pirogí**, pie]]

pirvudi-lix En 1975 *vt.* to translate (*cf.* **aĝa-dgu-lix**, **kangchimat-** *under* **kang$_2$-**)
[[*from Russian* **perevodí-t'** to translate]]

Pisaana-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 399, *also* **Uĝilga**; **Nan-Uĝilga**)
[[*in Russian* **Peschánnaya Bukhta** Sandy Bay]]

piiskaada-x̂ *see* **miiskaada-x̂**

pislinicha-x̂ E 1909 (Jochelson 1933:65), **plischaniicha-x̂** En 1982 *n.* chess board (*cf.* **qumna-x̂**)
[[*from Russian, according to Jochelson* **pesechnaya**, *not in the dictionaries*]]

pisma-x̂ E 1909-, A 1950- *n.* letter (*cf.* **aluĝ-is**, **kalika-x̂**); **pismam uga** En 1978 envelope
[[*from Russian gen.* **pis'má** *or pl.* **pís'ma** *of* **pis'mó** letter]]

pistaliita-x̂ En 1978- (1805 pistolet), A 1978, **-s** (*pl.*) A 1952, **mismaliita-x̂** A 1840 *n.* pistol
[[*from Russian* **pistolét** pistol]]

pitili-x̂ *see* **mitili-x̂**

pitruuska-x̂ E 1950 (T. Bank), **-n** Eu 1984 *pl.*, **pitruuski-x̂**, **-n** Eun 1978-, **-s** A 1971- *pl.* wild parsley, wild celery, beach greens, *Ligusticum hultenii* (*cf.* **qanisa-n**), *used as salad*
[[*from Russian* **petrúshka**, *pl.* **petrúshki** parsley]]

pituxa-x̂ *see* **mituuga-x̂**

piiva-x̂ *see* **miigu-x̂**

plaastira-x̂ E 1909, A 1952- *n.* plaster
[[*from Russian* **plástyr'** plaster]]

plaati-x̂ A 1973 *n.* dress (*cf.* **chu-x̂taqa-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **plát'ye** dress]]

plischinicha-x̂ En 1983 *n.* winding sheet (in church)
[[*from Russian* **plashchanítsa** shroud of Christ]]

plita-x̂ E 1909-, A 1950- *n.* stove, kitchen stove
[[*from Russian* **plitá** stove]]

praadiva-x̂ E 1978-, A 1973- *n.* string, twine (*cf.* **umna-ada-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **pryádevo** yarn, thread]]

praanika-x̂ E 1982, A 1973- *n.* cookie
[[*from Russian* **pryánik** cake]]

prariixa-x̂ *see* **puriixa-x̂**

praviisa-x̂ *see* **pruviisa-x̂**

praviitila-x̂ A 1840 *n.* ruler
[[*from Russian* **pravítel'** ruler]]

pravliiniya-x̂ A 1840 *n.* government (*cf.* **kasna-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **pravléniye** government]]

prichaatka-x̂, **pichaatka-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* finger glove (*cf.* **hugalu-**)
[[*from Russian* **perchátka** glove]]

prikaasika-x̂ E 1909-, A 1973- *n.* storekeeper
[[*from Russian* **prikázchik** clerk]]

prisaaxa-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to take oath; **prisaaga-x̂** A 1840 *n.* oath
[[*from Russian* **prisyága** oath]]

priistina-x̂ E 1978, A 1950-, Au 1949 *n.* pier, dock
[[*from Russian* **prístan'** dock, pier]]

pristuula-x̂ E 1870, A 1838-40 *n.* throne (Acts 2:30)
[[*from Russian* **prestól** throne]]

prukli-lix Eun 1984 *vt.* to curse
[[*from Russian* **prokli-nát'** to curse]]
prukliĝi-n E 1870 *vn.pl.* cursed (John 7:49, A **proklina-ĝi-**) + -**ĝi-**

prumuuya-x En 1948 *n.du.* hasp
[[*from Russian* **probóy** hasp]]

pruusa-x̂ En 1950 *n.* beam (two-by-four)
[[*from English* **props**]]

prusaayi-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to say good-bye; *vt.* to say good-bye to
[[*from Russian* **proshcháy-etsya** says good-bye]]

prusina-x̂ E 1950-, **pruzina-x̂** A 1982 *n.* spring; **klisam prusinaa** Ea 1983 tension spring of trap
[[*from Russian* **pruzhína** spring]]

prosiiniya-x̂ Eu 1909 *n.* petition (J 37:35)
[[*from Russian* **proshéniye** petition]]

prusniika-x̂ *see* **mlusniika-x̂**

prusti-lix E 1868, A 1909 *vt.* to forgive; **prusti-x̂** 1909- *vn.* forgiveness: **prustix̂ haya-lix** to beg pardon (*e.g.* J 78:13)
[[*from Russian* **prostí-t'** to forgive]]
pruustax̂taada-, **ting pruustax̂taadada** En 1952 *vt.* [please] excuse me, forgive me + **-x̂ta-aada-** (**pruusta-** *possibly for* **pruusti-**)
prustilax̂ta-l A 1909 *vr.* to say farewell (**agiital** with them, J 78:14) + **-la-x̂ta-**

pruustina-n Eb 1984 *n.pl.*, **prustina-x̂** A 1973 *n.sg.* bed sheets
[[*from Russian* **prostynyá**, *pl.* **próstyni**, sheet]]

prutuiyaliiya-x̂ Eu 1909 *n.* archpriest
[[*from Russian* **protoiyeréy** archpriest]]

pruutvina-x̂ En 1950-, A 1973- *n.* bread pan
[[*from Russian* **prótiven'** dripping pan]]

pruviisa-x̂ Ea 1952, **praviisa-x̂** En 1978, **praviiza-x̂** A 1952- *n.* provisions (Ea), groceries
[[*from Russian* **províziya** provisions]]

pruuvlika-x̂ En 1950 *n.* wire, cable
[[*from Russian* **próvoloka** wire]]

puchaaska-x̂ Ea 1983 (En 1936 + **-x̂si-** make), **puchaaski-x** Ek 1982, A 1952 *n.du.* suspenders (*cf.* **kangax̂-axtusix̂** *under* **hagit-**)
[[*from Russian* **podtyázhki** *pl.* suspenders]]
puchaaskiĝi-lix En 1950 *vi.* to have suspenders: **isuĝim puchaaskiĝii** ringed seal

puchuunka-x̂ *see* **buchuunka-x̂**

puugachi-x̂ *see* **puuvicha-x̂**

puuda-x̂ A 1840 *n.* pood (36.11 pounds)
[[*from Russian* **pud** pood]]

Puganka-x̂ A 1952, **Puganki-x̂** 1973 *name of bight* (Atka 310)
[[*from Russian* **Pogánka** unclean]]

Puĝatiira-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of person in story* ("that's a big judge too, like **gusudaarix̂**")
[[*from Russian* **bogatýr'** hero]]

puukata-x̂ A 1977 *n.* roller (for boat) (Eb **usa-da-x̂**, Ea **skaala-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **pókaty** *pl.* sloping log or plank for hauling logs, etc.]]

pukuruula-x̂ *see* **Kupuruula-x̂**

pukuuynika-x̂ E 1983-84 *n.* deceased person
[[*from Russian* **pokóynik** deceased person]]

pulaataka-x̂ E 1870-, **pulaatka-x̂** Ea 1982, **mulaatxi-x̂** A 1840, **pulaatxi-x̂** A 1950- *n.* tent
[[*from Russian* ***polátka**, *cf.* **palátka** *and* **poláta** tent]]

puliiva-x̂ Eu 1984, **padliiva-x̂** En 1935- *n.* gravy
[[*from Russian* **podlíva** gravy]]

pultina-x̂ Eukn 1982-84 *n.* dime; Ep 1983 quarter; **pultiina-x̂** A 1977 nickel (five cents)
[[*from Russian* **poltína** fifty kopecks]]

polusikaacha-x̂ Ep 1941 *n.* 4-5-year-old fur seal male
[[*from Russian* **polu-** half + **sekách** more than 5-year-old fur seal or sea lion male]]

puluska-lix En 1978, A 1952, **pulusxa-l** A 1977 to rinse
[[*from Russian* **poloská-t'** to rinse]]

puluviika-x̂ Eau 1978-83, A 1952- *n.* rug, floor mat in barabara (*cf.* **sutu-x̂**, **tada-alux̂**)
[[*from Russian* **polovík** floor mat]]

pumiinka-x̂ Ek 1982, **fumiinka-x̂** En (Eu) 1982 *n.* commemoration cake (= **kuti-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **pomínka** commemoration]]

Pundiilnika-x̂ En 1978, **Munidiilnika-x̂** A 1840, **Punidiilnika-x̂** A 1877 *n.* Monday
[[*from Russian* **ponedél'nik** Monday]]

puunpa-x̂ *see* **muunma-x̂**

punumaari-x̂ A 1840 *n.* sexton, sacristan
[[*from Russian* **ponomár'** sexton]]

puraasxi-x̂ see **furaaska-x̂**

puriixa-x̂ En 1978, **prariixa-x̂** A 1952, **pariixa-x̂** 1977 *n.* fly; zipper
[[*from Russian* **prorékha** slit]]

puruuga-x̂ E 1948- *n.* doorsill, threshold; doorstep
[[*from Russian* **poróg** threshold]]

puzaalustii A 1977 *formula of request* please!
[[*from Russian* **pozháluysta** please!]]

puska-x̂ En, A 1978, **-s** A 1973 *n.pl.*, **pusxi-** A 1979, **smusxi-x̂** (*or* **smuusxi-x̂**) A 1840 *n.* cannon
[[*from Russian* **púshka** gun, cannon]]

puspira-x̂ Ea, A 1983 *n.* communion bread, host
[[*from Russian* **prosforá** communion bread, host]]

pusraavi-lix *see* **muslaami-**

Puusta-x̂ E 1982, A 1973- *n.* Lent
[[*from Russian* **Post** fast, Lent]]
puustaĝi-lix E 1982-, A 1973- *vi.* to fast (*cf.* **snga-lix**) + **-ĝi-**

pustaanika-x̂ En 1936-, **-s** A 1973 *n.pl.* shorts, briefs
[[*from Russian* **podshtánniki** *pl.* drawers]]

pustiilka-x̂ En 1978, A 1973- *n.* diaper (*cf.* **chungu-x̂** 3.)
[[*from Russian* **postílka**, **postélka** something spread]]

putiilka-x̂ En 1935 (E 1805 butylka), **mutiilka-x̂** A 1840, **butiilka-x̂** A 1948 *n.* bottle; **putiilkam uluĝa** En 1950 (pa-) bottle nipple
[[*from Russian* **butýlka** bottle]]

putuluuka-x̂ E 1950-, A 1952- *n.* ceiling (*cf.* **akanga-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **potolók** ceiling]]

puuvicha-x̂ En 1936, **puuvchi-x̂** 1978, **puugachi-x̂** A 1952-, **puugichi-x̂**, **puugicha-x̂** 1973- *n.* button (*cf.* **hachi-dusi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **púgovitsa**, **púgvitsa** button]]

pyaana-x̂ Ek 1982, A 1977 *n.* piano, organ
[[*from Russian* **piáno** piano]]

pyaanalix̂ta-lix Ek 1982, A 1977 *vi.* to be drunk (*cf.* **qichi-lix̂ta-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **p'yan** is drunk + **-li-x̂ta-**]]

Pyaatnicha-x̂ E 1838-, A 1973-, **Yaatnicha-x̂** A 1840 *n.* Friday
[[*from Russian* **pyátnitsa** Friday]]

Q

qa A 1952- *interjection* well, now (E **qagaa, qan**) ○ **qa, hingamaqadaax̂t** 1978 well, would you stop it! (stop behaving like that); **qa hingan umsuun** 1983 now your tongue! (you are talking loosely, too much)

qa-x̂ 1. E 1804-, A 1780-, Au 1952, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963 *n.* fish; **qam agaluuĝii** Eu (at Ep) 1941 silver salmon (*cf.* **qakiida-x̂**), *lit.* later fish; **Qa-x̂** A 1952 *name of cape* (Adak 832), **Qam Agaluu** *name of rock island* "Fish's Tooth" (Adak 833)
2. **qa-lix** E 1778-, A 1791-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 *vi.* & *vt.* to eat; A 1952- *vi.* to bite (of fish); En 1910 to drink (water, J 73:8) ○ **haqal qay** Au 1952 come and eat!; **qaaĝing nung aĝada** E 1909 give me something to eat; **hlax̂ qax̂ qal qilax̂six̂** A 1978 the boy ate the fish this morning; **qas qal qilax̂sis** A 1978 the fish were biting this morning; **qaduukazalakan** A 1952 has no appetite, *lit.* is never (**-za-** *neg.*) going to (**-duuka-**) eat
3. E 1836-, A 1840- *vn.* meal; dinner, dinner time: **qam agalaan** E 1836 after dinner; 1909 in the afternoon (J 40:67); **qam agala** A 1952 afternoon; **qilam qaa** A 1840, 1952 morning meal, breakfast; **angalim, ama dayam qagan kadan** A 1860 before dinner and supper, *lit.* before the meal of the day and the evening; **angalim utman qaa** A 1952 lunch, *lit.* the meal of the middle of the day (= **uviida-x̂**); **angalikingan qaa** A 1952 evening meal, supper (= **uuzna-x̂**)
[[PEA ***nəqə**; Y **neqa**, **neqe-**, I **niqi** food; AY fish; SY, I flesh, meat]]
qachx̂i- E 1812-, A 1950-, Ab 1963, **qax̂chi-** Am 1963-82 *vt.* to let eat, to feed; to give to eat ○ **anĝaĝin qachx̂ida** Ea 1983 feed the people ("mother used to say so when someone came in from outside"); **qas huĝdaxchx̂is aniqduziin qachx̂ikux̂** A 1952 she boiled the fish and gave the children to eat + **-chx̂i-**
qachx̂it-, **qachx̂isix** E 1909, A 1791 *vt.* to feed (*e.g.* J 10:15) + **-chx̂i-t-**
qachx̂isxa-lix E 1870-, A 1860- *vp.* to be fed + **-chx̂i-(t)-sxa- (-lga-)**
qaada-x̂ Ebn 1948-, A 1840-, Ab 1892-1963, **qaaya-x̂** Au 1984, Am 1963 *n.* dolly varden trout, *Salvelinus malma* (*cf.* **sadguni-x̂**); E 1832- small fish + **-aada-**
Qaadaada-x̂ A 1791 *n.* Young Trout, *name of tributary man* (at Adak 865) + **-aada-aada-**
qagaliga-s A 1840 *n.pl.* forage, fodder (*Russian* korm) + **-ga-liga-**
qaĝa-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be used as food + **-ĝa-**
qaĝada-, alam qaĝadaa Ab 1963 *vn.* edible whale + **-ĝa-da-**
qaĝdax̂-six E 1804-5, A 1838-, Ab 1963 *vt.* & *vi.* E to catch fish with a spear; A 1838, Ab to catch with a net, to seine (Matthew 4:19, E **kudmachi-**); A 1952- to hook fish in (**chiĝana-x̂** creek); **qaĝdax̂** A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vn.* forage headman + **-ĝdaĝ-**
qaĝdaĝasi-x̂ A 1838-, Ab 1963 *n.* net, seine (Matthew 4:18, 13:47; Mark 11:16; Luke 5:2, E **kudmachi-**); A 1973 pole with hook (three spikes) for catching fish in creek (*cf.* **itu-s**) + **-ĝdaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)
qaĝdaĝna-x̂ A 1860-, Ab 1963 *n.* fisherman (Luke 5:2 *pl.*, E **qan mayaax̂tanan**) + **-ĝdaĝ-na**$_1$**-**
qaĝi-lix 1. E 1984 *vi.* to have fish in it (of seine); **Uĝaluu Qaĝix̂** E 1791 (ogalyu kagax, kagyk) His Spear Has Fish (*or* Food) On It, *name of tributary men* (at Krenitzin I. 31, Unalaska 85)
2. A 1977- to have been eaten from, to be partially eaten
3. **qaĝi-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* having meal, eating *in* **Ulam ilan qaĝix̂** March, *lit.* eating in the house; **Sadaagan qaĝix̂** April, *lit.* eating (from) outdoors + **-ĝi-**
qaaĝiida-, ayaĝ(am) qaaĝiidaa Ea 1983 *n.* the usual food for a woman + **-ĝi-aada-**

qaĝiisi-x̂ Ea 1791 (xagizhig) *n.* *in* **Uĝaluu Q.** His Spear Is Means For Having Food, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 44) + **-ĝi-usi-**

qax̂ta-lix E 1909-, Au 1949 *vi.* to eat, to have a meal (Au *neg.*); *vt.* to eat, to use as food ▫ **alugax̂ qax̂takux̂** E 1909 he always eats flour; **algaadaqasitxin qax̂tax̂** Ep 1941 *vn.* cockroach, *lit.* which eats its fellow small animals + **-x̂ta-**

qalga-lix E 1791-, A 1950- *vp.* to be eaten + **-lga-**

qalgada-x̂ E 1826-, A 1840-, Ab 1892-1963, **qaglada-x̂** Am 1982 *n.* food; Ab 1892 bread (*cf.* **xliima-x̂**); **aagayuuĝim qalgadaa** A 1952- searcher (a small fish), *Bathymaster signatus*, *lit.* cormorant's food + **-lga-da-**

qalgadadgusi-x̂ A 1973 *n.* pantry + **lga-da-dgusi-**

qalgagna-x̂ En 1935- *n.* bait (for fox trap) (*cf.* **umx̂i-x̂**); **qalgagna-lix** En 1935 *vt.* to bait, put bait on (trap) + **-lga-gna-**

qalgagnaasa-lix En 1935- *vt.* to bait (**ngaan** it, the trap) with (*e.g.* **isuĝim kamgii** seal's head) + **-lga-gna-usa-**

qalgux̂-six, **qalguĝi-lix** Eun 1984 *vi.* to go after food (especially fish), to look for something to eat (of seal, sea lion, ducks); Eu to hunt or fish (of people) + ***-lguĝ-**

qalĝi-na-x̂ Eu 1791 *vt.* *in* **Tanax̂ Q.** Provided (*or* Providing) The Place With Fish (*or* Food), *name of boy* (at Unalaska 52) + **-lĝi-**

qaalĝi-x̂, **qam qaalĝii** Ek 1982 *n.* fish slime; **qaalĝinu-lix** Ek 1982 *vi.* to smell (**-nu-**) like fish slime; En 1948- to smell of old fish; **qaalĝitu-lix** Ek 1982 to be slimy, have much (**-tu-**) slime (of fish) + **-aalĝi-**

qalĝida-n En 1981- *n.pl.* small fish (any kind, *e.g.* small silver salmon) + **-lĝida-**

Qalĝiza-x̂ A 1840- *name of islet* (Amlia 177; west of it there are big halibuts) + **-lĝi-za- (-da-)**

qalĝusa-na-x̂ Eu 1791 *vt.* *in* **Uĝaluun Q.** Used (*or* Using) His Spear For Providing Fish (*or* Food), *name of boy* (at Unalaska 52) + **-lĝ(i)-usa-**

qali-na-x̂ E Unimak 1791 *vt.* *in* **Tukux̂ Q.** Deprived The Chief Of Fish, *name of tributary man* + **-li-**

qaligda-l A 1952- *vi.* to clean fish; **Qaligda-x̂** A 1952 *name of bay* (Tanaga Island 948) + **-ligda-**

qaligna-n Au 1909, **-s** Ab 1963 (*unknown* A 1984) *n.pl.* food remains, leftovers + **-li-gna-**

qalimax̂-six E 1909- *vi.* to clean fish; A 1909 to cut fish (J 77:194) + **-limaĝ-**

qalimax̂ta-x̂ En 1979 (P. Merculieff) *vn.* working on fish; place where fish are split and cleaned + **-limaĝ-(x̂)ta-**

qaalux̂ E 1791-, A 1838- *n.* eating place: table (*cf.* **stuulux̂**); E 1909 dining room; plates and dishes; A 1979 cafeteria; **kuluumam qaaluĝa** A 1840 manger, crib, *lit.* cow's eating place + **-aluĝ-**

Qaalux̂sina-x̂ E 1909- (-qs-) "The Maker of Kitchen Utensils" (person's name) + **-aluĝ-(x̂)si-na**$_1$-

qamix-six E 1909 *vi.* to eat always (without necessity) + **-mig-**

qamiga-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be eaten constantly (**isux̂** seal) + **-mig-(ĝ)a-**

qanaax̂-six 1. E 1909-, A 1952- *vi.* to fish, try to get fish; **qanaaĝ-is** A 1909 *vn.pl.* fishermen (J 78:110) ▫ **haagalagaaĝin qulagaan huzugaan qanaaĝzakus** A 1952 in order not to starve we fish all the time

2. E 1909, Ab 1963 *vi.* to try to eat; A 1950- to bite (of fish) + **-naaĝ-**

qanaaĝalux̂ Ek 1982 *n.* fishing place, fishing camp ▫ **qanaaĝluĝiim adan uyakux̂** he went to his fishing camp + **-naaĝ-aluĝ-**

qanaaĝasi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1909, A 1909, Au 1909 instrument for fishing (any kind) (Au **qasaaĝuusi-x̂**); E 1804 fishing rod, fishhook (*Russian* uda); En 1791 fishhook (Merck: *German* Angel; with line of Nereocystis, **tmax**); En 1948-49 (*obsol.*) fishhook, bone point for fish (Shade: the technique being to jab at random under rocks and in dark pools); **qanaaĝusi-x̂** A 1952 seine (= **niivudi-x̂**)

2. Au 1909 instrument for digging roots; *pl.* teeth (J 83:6), *lit.* instrument for trying to eat + **-naaĝ-asi-**, **-usi-**

qani-na-x̂ Tigalda 1791 *vt.* *in* **Qalngaax̂ Q.** (kal'nag kaninag) Had (*or* Having) Raven Eat (?), *name of chief* (at Krenitzin I. 10) + **-ni-**

qaanĝi-n En 1982 *n.pl.* food: **aguĝim qaanĝingin** E 1909- seafood, all kinds of food at the beach, including kelps; **tanam qaanĝingin** Eun 1984 land food (berries, plants, edible roots, *etc.*); **qaná[a]ĝis** *or* **qa[a]náĝis** A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) vegetables + ***-Vnĝi-**

qanu-lix E 1978-, A 1950- *vi.* to smell of fish + **-nu-**

qaqa-x̂ E 1870-, A 1952- *n.* food, dish (E 1909: food served on a dish, particular kind of food); **qam qaqangin** Ep 1941 sand lance, found in the stomach of king salmon (A **chavicham qalgadangis**), *lit.* fish's food + **-qa-**

qaqa[a]da-s A 1948 (*unknown* 1984) *n.pl.* beach weed (beach birds eat the seeds) + **-qa-aada-**

qaqadgasi-x̂ En 1952 *n.* food storehouse; **qaqadgusi-x̂** Eu 1984 cupboard + **-qa-dgasi-**, **-dgusi-**

qaaq(a)ĝiida-lix Ek 1982 *vi.* to be particular about food; En 1948- to feel like getting something to eat (1982) + **-qa-ĝi-aada-**

qaqax̂si-x̂ A 1840 *n.* food, dish (*Russian* kushan'ye) + **-qa-x̂si-**

qaqax̂sida-n (*or* **qaqax̂siida-n**) En 1983 *n.pl.* assortment of food items + **-qa-x̂si-da-** (*or* **-aada-**)

qaqaalĝitu-x̂ E 1833-34, En 1982 *vn.* person who eats too much, glutton + **-qa-aalĝi-tu-**

qaqali-l Ab 1931 *vi.* to overeat + **-qa-li-**

qaqalix̂ta-lix En 1984 *vi.* to be overloaded with food; **qaqalix̂ta-x̂** A 1992, Ab 1931 *vn.* who eats too much + **-qa-li-x̂ta**

qaqaliisi-x̂ En 1984 *n.* food that makes one filled up + **-qa-li-usi-**

qaqamiiĝu-lix En 1978, A 1971- *vi.* to hunt or fish for food (subsistence hunting and fishing) + **-qa-miiĝu-**

qaqatu-lix E 1978, A 1950- *vi.* to eat (too) much, to be a heavy eater; **qaqatu-x̂** E 1870, A 1860 *vn.* surfeiting (Luke 21:34); E 1909-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 who eats (too) much, voracious + **-qatu-**

qaqlatu-x̂ E 1909, En 1952 = **qaqatu-x̂** + ***-qla-tu-**

qaqula-lix Eu 1987 *vi.* to be out of food + **-q(a)-ula-**

qaquli-x̂ Eu 1984, A 1984 *n.* something (fish) to be eaten (salted) + **-quli-**

qaasa-lix E 1791- *vi.* to be eating, have dinner; **qaasa-x̂** E 1832 *vn.* meal; Ea 1909 dinner (J 4:6), Ep 1941 party ▫ **qaasaadaJa!** Eu 1984 please (**-aada-**) eat! (when one calls somebody for eating) + **-aasa-** (**-aaza-**, **-aada-**)

qasaaĝu-l A 1952- *vi.* to fish (= **qanaax̂-six**) + **-saaĝu-**

qasaaĝuusi-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* instrument for fishing (E **qanaaĝasi-x̂**) + **-saaĝu-usi-**

qasi-lix E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909 *vi.* to be fishing, to fish for supply; to store fish, to store food (J 44:22); to do commercial fishing + **-si-**

Qasix̂siila-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of rocks* (Oglodak Island 679) + **-si-x̂si-ula-**

Qasilasi-x̂ A 1950- *name of cape* (Amlia 139) + **-si-la-si-**

qasiqa-n E 1909-, Au 1909 *pp.pl.* stored fish, stored food + **-si-qa-**

qasiqax̂si-lix E 1909 *vi.* to make a food supply + **-si-qa-x̂si-**

qaasi-x̂ E 1909-, A 1950- *n.* something to eat with; *pl.* silverware + **-usi-**

qasiisa- Ea 1791 *vt. in* **Akayuu Qasiisaqax̂** (akkayu kazizakax) The Strait Was Fished In, **Uĝaluun Qasiisanax̂** (ugalyun kazisanak) Used (*or* Using) His Spear For Making Fish Supply, *names of tributary men* (both at Krenitzin I. 19, **Nux̂sx̂inax̂**) + **-si-usa-**

qasngi-lix En 1948- *vi.* to be particular, choosy, about food; **qasngi-x̂** *vn.* particular + *-**sngi-**

qasu-lix E 1909- *vi.* to be a good eater; **tayaĝum qazuu** A 1952 *vn.* man who eats much, a good eater + **-su-/-zu-**

qasuda-lix E 1909- *vi.* to be good to eat, to be tasty, delicious (of food; J 4:13 of lover's name); **qasuda-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* tasty; En 1950 *girl's nickname* + **-su-da-**

qasudachx̂i-kung Ea 1983 (St. Paul expression) *vt.* I like it, want it, *lit.* I think it is tasty + **-su-da-chx̂i-**

qasudat-, **qasudasix** E 1909 *vt.* to make tasty + **-su-da-t-**

qasuna-lix E 1909 *vi.* to be good to eat + **-su-na**$_2$-

Qazulimax̂taqa-x̂ A 1909 *name of woman in story* (J 78) + **-zu-limax̂-(x̂)ta-qa-**

qasuugna-lix E 1936- *vi.* to taste very good, to be delicious (= **qasuda-lix**); **-lakan** Eu 1984 *neg.* to taste awful; **qasuugna-x̂** En 1950 *vn.* delicious + *-**suug-na**$_2$-

qasuugniisa-lakan En 1936 *vrt.neg.* to find distasteful, to be discontented with + *-**suug-ni-usa-**

qasuux̂-six 1. E 1909, A 1950-, Au 1909 *vi.* to go after food, to look for food (J 74:15; 81:13); A *vt.* to bring food to (**chiidat** its young, of fox, bird)
2. **qasuuĝi-x̂** Au 1949, Abm 1963 *n.* berry (any kind) (E **qaayu-x̂**, A **aangsu-x̂**)
3. qasuux̂ *see separate entry* + *-**suuĝ-**

qasuukda-lix En 1948- *vi.* to pick food at random ("just eat what you like"); Eu 1984 to eat little, to eat leftovers + *-**suug-kda-**

Qatxangin Sayuqax̂ E Tigalda 1791 (katxanin sayukax) The Fish He Caught Were Pulled, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 4) + **-txa-**

qatxalĝi-na-x̂ E Unimak 1791 *vt. in* **Alitxux̂ Q.** (alatxux xatxalginax) Provided (*or* Providing) The Warrior(s) With Caught Fish, *name of tributary man* (at I 86) + **-txa-lĝi-**

qatu-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* place with much fish + **-tu-**

qaatu-lix E 1812-, A 1840, 1950-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vi.* & *vt.* to want to eat, to be hungry; En 1978 to starve (*cf.* **haaga-lix**); **qaatu-x̂** En 1978 *vn.* hunger; starvation ▫ **anaĝix̂ qaatut ii?** A 1952 do you want something to eat?; **qaatulakaq** I'm not hungry; **qaatuu haqanax̂** E 1860- he was hungry, was getting hungry (*e.g.* Luke 4:2, A **txin haaganinax̂**); **qaatux̂ asx̂aasalix** En 1978 to starve to death (A **haaga-x̂**) + **-aatu-**

qaatuchx̂i-lix E 1984, A 1950- *vt.* to let be hungry, to fail to feed (*e.g.* children) ▫ **qaatuchx̂iiĝnaan, anaĝim usuu ngaan ax̂tada** Eu 1984 don't let him be hungry, give him what there is (said when one got visitors) + **-aatu-chx̂i-**

qaatudgux̂ta-, **txidin qaatudgux̂ta-n** E 1870, **qaatudgux̂ta-s** A 1838 (-n) *vn.pl.* (A 1840 *sg.* **-x̂**) the hungry (Luke 1:53, E 1838 **haaganan**, A 1860 **haagadgux̂tas**) + **aatu-dgux̂ta-**

qaatuna-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to be such that one is hungry for it; Eun 1978-, A 1950- to be good to eat, to taste good ▫ **amilĝix̂ qaatunakux̂** Ea 1983 one is (I am) hungry for fish; **ulux̂ qaatunakux̂** A 1952 the meat tastes good, **ulum qaatunaa** tasty meat; **taangax̂ qaatunalakan** the water tastes no good + **-aatu-na**$_2$-

qaatuni-lix E 1838-70 *vr.* to get hungry (1838 Matthew 12:3; Mark 2:25, A **haagadgux̂ta-**) + **-aatu-ni-**

qayalunga-, **alám qayálungáa** Am 1963 *vn.* striped whale, *lit.* edible whale + **-ya-lu-** (**-da-lga-**) -‡-

qaygi-lix A 1840-1952 *vi.* to feast, give a party; *vt.* to entertain, regale (**angaĝinas** people); **qaygi-x̂** *vn.* feast, banquet (Mark 6:21, Luke 5:29, John 2:8, E **dux̂taasaĝix̂**); **ingachix̂sim qaygii** 1840 marriage feast, wedding party; **qaygim taxtaaluĝa** 1840 feast, regale + *-**ygi-**

qaygiisa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to serve (wine, John 2:10, E **sakaaĝat-**) + *-**ygi-usa-**

qaygisxa-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be treated + *-**ygi-(t)-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

Qaygisu-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 58) + *-**ygi-su-**

qaayuuda-x̂ A 1973-82 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* favorite food + *-V**(h)yuuda-**

qaahyuudax̂ta-lix A 1909 *vt.* to have as favorite food: **qaahyuudax̂tadangulax** I don't like to eat too much of that (J 79:273) +* -V**(h)yuuda-x̂ta-**

qayuux-six E 1909- *vi.* & *vt.* to ask for food, to beg (of people; J 56:44 of sea gulls) ▫ **txin qayuug(i)kuqing** I'm asking you for food (*cf.* J 44:13); **ulux̂ qayuugikux̂** he is asking for meat to eat + **-yuug-**

qacha-lix En 1984 *vi.* to be mad, angry (*cf.* **kusu-lix**)

qachax̂taasa-lix En 1984 *vt.* to be mad, angry at (**ting** me) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

qachanix̂ta-lix Epn 1983-84 *vr.* to get mad (En); to be disgusted (Ep) ▫ **txin qachanix̂talagada** En 1984 don't get mad, don't holler (make noise) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

qachanix̂taasa-lix E 1870 *vrt.* to be severe at, to handle with severity (*Russian* strogostiyu); Ep 1983 to be disgusted at (what somebody is doing) □ **imang qachanix̂taasalakakin, taĝa alaasax̂siisakin atxaĝnaaĝiiĝin aqangin** 1870 (the parents) shall try to correct them (the children), not handling them with severity but gently (Cat. 5th com.) + **-ni-x̂ta-usa-**

Qachaniisa-na-x̂ E Umnak 1791 *vt(n).* Got (Getting) Mad At (somebody), *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 4) + **-ni-usa-**

qachatu-, ayagam qachatuu En 1984 *vn.* hot-tempered woman + **-tu-**

Qachxitu-x̂ En 1982-84 *name of cliffs* (Umnak 142 **qaluuĝix̂**, 143 **aluuĝix̂**, 144 **achuuĝix̂ Q.**) + **-tu-**

qachx̂-, qachx̂i-x̂ E 1791-, A 1780-, Ab 1931-63, **qax̂chi-x̂** Au 1952, Abm 1963 *n.* 1. skin (human; A 1950 of whale; E 1909, Eu 1984, A 1952, Au 1952 of fish, *cf.* **qachiyukna-x̂**; A 1950 of bird, *cf.* **igluqa-x̂**); E 1819-70, A 1780, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 [surface of human] body (*cf.* **ulu-x̂**, **ingiyu-x̂**); E 1909 skin cover of boat (*cf.* **igluqa-x̂**) □ **qachx̂a** E 1791-1909, A 1780-1952, **qachx̂ii** E 1909-, A 1950- his/her skin; **cham qachx̂a** A 1952 the skin of the hand (*also* **igluqaa**); **ala(m) qachx̂ii** A 1950 whale skin ("good to eat"); **qa(m) qachx̂ii** Eu 1984 ("not the proper name"), **qam qax̂chii** Au 1952 fish skin; **chux̂taqaĝiĝulux qachx̂a chachilix** E 1870 to cover the body of the naked (unclothed, Cat. 5th com.)

2. E 1978, A 1949- skin, rind, peel (of plant, potato, orange); **[h]yaagam qachx̂a** E 1834, A 1840, **yaaga(m) qachx̂ii** Ea 1983 bark of tree (*cf.* **kanguchx̂i-x̂**)

3. **ulam qachx̂a** E 1909, **ulam qachx̂ii** En 1950 earth cover, siding (1950) of barabara; **tanam qachx̂a, qachx̂ii** Ea 1910 upper layer of ground, soil, turf (J 16:8, 26:3); **alaĝum qachx̂a** E 1909 the surface of the sea (J 9:34)
[[*perhaps derived from* PEA ***qaðə-**, AY **qai-**, SY **qaye-**, Sir. **qace-**, I **qaa-** top side, surface]]

qachx̂idiga-lix E 1978, **qachx̂iziga-l** A 1950- *vi.* to be smooth (*e.g.* a table); **-lakan** A 1950- *vi.neg.* to be rough; to have rough skin; **qachx̂idiga-x̂** E 1834, **qachx̂iziga-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* smooth + **-diga-/-ziga-**

qachx̂ili-lix Ekn 1982 *vt.* to peel (potato, apple) (A **hala-aĝu-l**) + **-li-**

qachx̂ilux-six E 1978, A 1950- *vi.* to have rough skin, to have sores (*e.g.* from ringworm); **qachx̂ilugasanangis** A 1860 his leprosy (Mark 1:42, E **qadu-**) + **-lug-**

qachx̂iluxta-s A 1860 *vn.pl.* lepers (Luke 4:27, E **qadu-tu-n**); **huzuun qachx̂iluxtaasa-[x̂]** leprous all over (Mark 1:40, E **qadutu-**) + **-lug-(x̂)ta-**

qachx̂imaĝu-x̂ E 1804- (1834, 1860-70 *also* -gu-) *n.* linen, cloth; *Bibl.* shroud (Mark 15:46, A **amum quhmaa**; John 11:44, 19:40, A **qumnaasi-x̂**); **qachx̂imigu-x̂** A 1840 shirt + ***-maĝu-**

qachx̂isi-lix 1. En 1935-, A 1840-, **qax̂chix̂si-l** Au 1952 *vt.* to smooth, make smooth

2. En 1982 to put skin on (drum) + **-si-**

qachx̂isiisi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* sandpaper (A **sngaax**) + **-si-usi-**

qachx̂u-lix 1. Ep 1983, A 1952- *vt.* to line, provide with an inside covering (**ulax̂** house); A 1952 to put skin cover on (**ayx̂aasix̂** boat)

2. Ean 1978- *vi.* to come close together (**angamdix** against each other); Ea 1983 to hug (one's wife, sleeping with her) + **-u-**

qachx̂usxa-lix A 1840 *vp.* for the skin to be taken off (= **qachx̂ii i[h]misxa-**, *Russian* sobirat' kozhu) + **-u-(t)-sxa- (-lga-)**

qachx̂i-lix *see under* **qa-x̂**

qachiida-x̂ Ep 1983 *n.* pigeon guillemot, *Cepphus columba* (*cf.* **siimhlu-x̂**)

qachiiku-x̂ E 1834-, **qachuki-x̂** E (A) 1878, A 1840 (-x), 1937, **qachuqi-x̂** 1948- *n.* shark; E 1909 *also person's name*
[[*cf.* AAY Ch **qaacaq** shark, K sandpaper]]

qachima-x̂ E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1949-52, Ab 1963 *n.* thigh; haunch (of caribou, J 41:13); A, Ab thighbone, femur, **qachimam saadaa** En 1952, **qachima(m) qagnaa** Au thighbone (*cf.* **singda-x̂**); **Qachima-x̂** A 1952 *name of rock wall* (Amlia 214)

qachimaasa-x̂ Eba 1983-84, **qachimaasi-x̂** Ekn 1982-84, **qachimaaza-x̂** A 1977- *n.* half-dried split fish without cuts (A: sometimes with backbone) + **-aasa-/-aaza-**

qachimayugna-x̂ E 1834 (-má-), 1909 (**qachimáayugnax̂** Ep 1941), **qachimyugna-x̂**, **qachimyuuna-x̂** (*perhaps for* ***qachimayuugna-x̂**) Eb 1984 *n.* wolverine, *Gulo luscus* (found on Alaska Peninsula and Unimak), *perhaps lit.* the one with poor thighs (the animal is a poor runner) + **-yu[u]g-na**$_1$-

qachiiya-x̂ E 1834- *n.* Steller's eider, *Polysticta stelleri* (Ean 1948-84; 1834 "sea drake"; Ep 1941 "whale bird"); **qachiiyu-x̂** A 1952 kind of duck ("lots around Unimak")
[[*cf.* AAY Pen. **qacaaq** type of duck]]

qachiykucha-n Ep 1941 (-qu-) (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *n.pl.* krill, euphausids (whale food) + **-kucha-**

qachiyukna-x̂ Eaun 1983-84 *n.* fishskin (Eu: dry)

qachu-x̂ En 1948-49, A 1948 (k-) *vn.* bladder dance (Marsh: used to prognosticate outcome of war, one man dancing, holding bladder by the pyloric end, **qitxii**, in the right hand, another man playing drum, **tungtuungix̂**; Shade: drums begin to beat slowly and one man goes to the center of the dance floor, holding in his hand a dried seal stomach; he waves this in all directions as he dances faster and faster with the increased beat of the drums; finally he dances down to his knees and stops; the person to whom the seal stomach is pointing when he finishes will do something harmful to the village); **qachu-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to dance, dragging the feet on the floor
[[*cf.* CAY **qac'ag-** to make dancing motions with one's body, following the beat of music]]

qadax̂ E 1834 (*unknown* Ean 1982-83) *n.* boredom (*Russian* skuka)

qaada-x̂ *see under* **qa-x̂**

qaadaax-six A 1838-1952 *vi. Bibl.* to witness, bear witness (John 1:8 **angalim kugaan** of the light, E **atxaĝ-usa-**)(1952 "like meeting, many people talk"); **qaadaax** *vn.* witness, testimony (Matthew 10:18, Mark 14:55, Luke 5:14, John 1:7, E **atxaĝusa-**, 1870 *also* **atxaĝaya-x̂**); witness, person who testifies (Acts 1:8, 2:32, E 1870 **atxaĝayana-**)
 qaadaagála-na-s A 1838 *vpn.pl.* testimony (E **atxaĝ-usa-na-ngin**); 1840 **adalum qaadaagalaa** *vn.* false evidence + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)
 qaadaagasa-lix A 1838 *vt.* to witness, bear witness to (His resurrection, Acts 1:22); 1860-62 to bear (false) witness; 1840 **adalux̂ qaadaagasa-x̂** *vn.* false witness, perjurer ▫ **agitaadamis kugan adalus qaadaagasalagada** 1862 don't bear false witness against your neighbor (Cat., E **agitaasamin kugan atxaĝayam aadaluudangin hix̂tadalagaax̂txin**) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)
 qaadaagasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* witness, testimony + **-asi-** (**-usa-**)
 qaadaaxchx̂ix̂ta-lix A 1838 *vt.* to make bear witness: **qaadaaxch[x̂]ix̂taaqangis** (-ngin) in order to make them bear witness, for a testimony unto them (Matthew 8:4, E **atxaĝusaax̂tan hadangiin**) + **-chx̂i-x̂ta-**
 qaadaaxchaĝi-na-x̂ A 1840 *vp.pret.* was certified, got a license (*Russian* imel svidetel'stvo) + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)
 qaadaaxtaasaga-s A 1860 *n.pl.* a testimony (**imis** for you, Mark 1:44) + -(**x̂**)**ta-usa-ga-**

Qadana-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (Kanaga Island 904); Hasgox Point (Ulak Island 1005)

qadgayax̂ E 1840 *n.* kind of land bird (Zap. 1:66) (*probably for* **qatxaya-x̂**)

qadgi-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vt.* to go through, penetrate (of objects) ▫ **quganax̂ stiklax̂ qadgikux̂** A 1950 the rock went through the glass (window); **igdagusim qadgiqalikuu** A 1973 the auger began to go through it
 [[*cf.* AI **qar̂gisaq**, CI **qaggitaq** caribou trap dug in hard snow and covered with soft snow; *suffix* **-t-aq** *pp.*]]
 qadgidgu-lix En 1983- *vt.* to pierce, make holes in + **-dgu-**
 qadgix̂ta-lix E 1878 [*vt.* to have gone] through + **-x̂ta-**
 qadgit-, **qadgisix** E 1909-, A 1950- *vt.* to put through; to pierce, make a hole in; to go through (En *also* difficulty, sickness) ▫ **agadaĝing qadgitikuu** E 1909 my arrow went through it; **slam ingan liidaa qadgihnax̂txin nung iistanax̂** En 1934 he said to me that he had come through such weather + **-t-**
 qadgidusa-lix En 1978 *vt.* to pierce (**ngaan** it) with ▫ **aluusix̂ ngaan chuhnusakan qadgidusada** pierce it with a needle, pierce a needle through it + **-t-usa-**
 qadgita-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vt.* to go through; to see through ▫ **qaagnaadam achiigusaadangin sitxuuĝix̂ adix̂ qadgitalix iingun yaagingin** Ea 1909 small quite straight bones put (*lit.* going) through the lower lip and dangling there (J 25:3); **kdax̂ qadgital hani(m) qala ukux̂tal** A 1952 see the bottom of the lake through the ice + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

qadu-x̂ E 1948-, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *n.* scab, crust; E 1870 *pl.* leprosy (Mark 1:42, Luke 5:13); **iganam qadungin** Ean 1948- rock tripe (black-gray lichen growing on rocks); **chiĝuudngim qadungin** Ea 1983 seeds, *lit.* flower scabs
 qadulĝi-lix En 1978 *vr.* to get a scab, crust (**kitang ungax̂taa** my wounded foot) + **-lĝi-**
 qadutu-x̂ E 1870 *vn.* leprous (Matthew 8:2, Luke 5:12); leper (Luke 4:27, 7:22 *pl.*) + **-tu-**

qag-, **qaga** *demonstrative* outside; east (E northeast) 1. **qaga** A 1951-52 outside; east; **qagan**, *rel.* **qagaan** E 1834 the last but one [in relation to the door?] of those sitting; E 1909 the one standing in front of the entrance to the house; E 1768-, A 1952- the east; A 1952 eastern; **qagang** A 1950- *loc.* outside there (1952, *obsol.*); (far) in the east; **qagaagan** E 1909-35, **qagaax** A 1971 *abl.* from the east ▫ **qagang akux̂ qaga** A 1952 it is outside there (outside of the house); 1951 it is in the east; **Qagaan Tayaĝungin** E 1768-1840 "The Men of the East", the Aleuts of Alaska Peninsula and Unimak (so called by the Unalaskans); **qagaan tayaĝungis** A 1952 men from the east (Unalaskan, N.M. 3:54); **Qagaan Angtaa** Ea 1983 the eastern end of Tigalda Island (Krenitzin Islands 5); **Qagan Unimgix̂** A 1952 Caton Island (east of Sanak Island, I 71); **Qagatanax̂ (Qaga(n) tanax̂)** Ugidak Island (977, east of Ogliuga Island); **angalix̂ qagaagan txin aguqalikuĝaan** En 1909 when daylight was coming forth from the east (J 49:5); **qagaan chugagaan** Ab 1963 (k-) (wind) from the southwest (*probably for* northeast)
 2. **qagaadaa** E 1909, Ean 1952-, **qax-hadaa** A 1952, Ab 1963, **qagaa-hadaa** A 1952, **qagaayaa** Au 1909 the east, the east side; **qagaad(an)-tanaa** Ea 1983 the island to the east; **qax-hadan slaa** A 1952 east wind; **qagaadan** E 1825, 1909 *loc.* to the east; **qagaadaan** E 1909, **qax-hadagaan** A 1860, 1952, **qagaa-hadaan, -hadagaan** 1952, **qagaayagaa** Au 1952 from the east (*e.g.* Luke 13:29, E **qigaqum hadaan**); **qagaadaan ax̂tax̂** E 1834, 1909, Ebn 1952- northeast wind; Eap 1952- east wind; **qagaadalta-lix** En 1936 to take a trip (**-hlita-**) to the southeast side (the east side of Umnak Island at the level of Nikolski)
 [[SY **qaga** out there; **qaagna**, AY **qagna** the one outside; CAY the one north; SY **qagani**, CAY **qagaani**, **qiini**, AI **qaani** *loc.* outside, out there]]
 qagaaĝa-lix E 1909, A 1984 *vi.* to travel to the east, to arrive at some particular place in the east + **-uuĝa-**

qagaaĝi-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840- *rel.n.* outer (A 1840); eastern; east (En 1909 northeast) side (*cf.* **qigaaĝi-x̂**) ◘ **qagaaĝix̂ paarusax̂** A 1840 jib, *lit.* outer sail; **Qagaaĝ(ix̂)-udax̂** Ea 1983 "Eastern Bay" (Krenitzin Islands 103); **Qagaaĝix̂ Kiiĝuusix̂** A 1950- "Eastern Mountain" (Amlia 160, *cf.* 161 **Naaĝix̂ K.**); **Qagaaĝix̂** A 1948-52 *name of cape* (Adak 843); **Qagaaĝin** Eb 1984 *pl.* the northwest part of Outer Iliasik Island (Belkofski 42); **tanas qagaaĝingis** A 1950 the east side of the islands; **Uxchalum qagaaĝigan-aan txin iqyaĝihnax̂** En 1909 he paddled to the northeast side of Ogchul Island (J 45:5) + **uuĝi-**

Qagakuĝiis A 1837-40, **Qagakuĝis** A 1952 *pl.* the Eastern Aleuts ("Unalaskans", the people of the Unalaskan division of the Russian administration) + **-ku-** *pl.* + **-ĝi-**(?)

Qagak(u)ngiin En 1984 *pl.* the Belkofski (King Cove) people + **-ku-** *pl.* + **-ngiin**

Qagalĝa E 1791 (Kagalga) *name of former village on Tigalda Island* (Krenitzin Islands 4) + **-lĝ-a-**

qagama-l A 1909 *dem.v.* to do out there: **qangulix qagamal hinga** now they are on their way in from out there (J 76:236) + **-ma-**

qagaanu-lix E 1909-, A 1909-, Au 1952 *vi.* to go eastward (by boat or airplane); A to blow easterly, from the east (**slax̂** the wind, N.M. 3:86); **Qagaanu-x̂** Ea 1983 Little Bay (Krenitzin Islands 36) + **-uunu-**

qagaanuuda-a En 1952 *n.* small nail against [outside] bar of fox trap (**klisa-x̂**) + **-uunu-aada-**

qagaanuula-l A 1971 *vp.* to be taken (evacuated) to the east + **-uunu-ula-**

qagaanuusa-l A 1950- *vt.* to take, hold east (boat, of wind) + **-uunu-usa-**

qagaanut-, **qagaanusix** En 1978, A 1952- *vt.* to put lengthwise (as in the direction of a boat, *e.g.* a board) + **-uunu-t-**

qaganga-x̂ (**-a**) E 1909-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1963 *n.* (its) bow, front part (of baidarka, boat); **Agaan Qagangaa** Eu 1984 "The Bow of Over There", *name of point* (Unalaska 47); **Hiitx̂aĝiida(m) Qagangan Udaa** A 1952 "The Bay of the Bow [*or perhaps* East Side] of H." (Amlia 159) + **-nga-**

Qagangiiĝu-x̂ A 1952 *name of point* (Seguam 15) + **-nga-iiĝu-**

Qagangiiĝuuda-x̂ A 1952 *name of point* (Seguam 14) + **-nga-iiĝu-aada-**

Qagangiina-x̂ A 1950-52 Shemya Island (Semichi Islands 1080) + ***-ngiina-**

qagangudaĝan E 1978, A 1840- *adv.* eastward + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

qagaqu-x̂ E 1834-1909 *n.* the east-northeast + **-qu-**

qagaatxa-lix En 1974-, A 1973- *vi.* to be more or too much to the east, off the east (of wind) + **-uutxa-**

Qagayax̂ En 1909-52 *name of ancient village* (J 46:2) *in* **Qagay(am)-naga** En 1976-82 Izhiga Cove (Umnak 189) + **-ya(ĝ)-**

qagaygi-x̂ A 1838- *n.* the southeast (Matthew 2:1, Luke 1:78 the east, E **qigaqu-**); **qagayugi-x̂** Au 1952 the northeast; **qagaygux-s** A 1950-52 (*probably for* **qagayux-s**) *vi.* to blow a southeasterly wind ◘ **ngatxum ama qagaygim quchigaan ax̂tax̂** A 1840 [wind from] the south-southeast, **qakaax ama qagaygim quchigaan ax̂tax̂** [wind from] the east-southeast; **qagayugim ama amayan quchigikix** Au 1952 the south-southeast + **-ygi-**, **-yug-**

Qagiiĝu-n E 1840 (K-) Shumagin Islands (Zap. I 244, 255); **-s** A 1948-52 the Aleuts of Alaska Peninsula, Unimak and Unga (Shumagin Islands) (E **Qagaan tayaĝungin**) + **-iiĝu-**

qaga-lix 1. E 1804 to knock; A 1973-, **qaxa-lix** En 1978 *vi.* to crack, make a sharp noise; **qaga-x̂** Ea 1983, **qaxa-x̂** Eupn 1909- *vn.* knock (as of hard wood against hard wood); crack; crunch (J 17:129); Ep 1983 echo (*cf.* **sulg-** *under* **suluxsix**) ◘ **yaagax̂ sixsikung qaxax̂ agukux̂** En 1978 when I broke the piece of wood, it cracked (made a crack)

2. **qaga-x̂** E 1804 (kagga, kaga), **qaxa-x̂** E 1834 *n.* bullet, shot (1804 *Russian* drob') (*cf.* **chiikda-x̂**); **qaga-s** A 1838 (Matthew 7:6), **qaxa-s** 1840 *pl.* pearls (*cf.* **kaami-x̂**, E **udĝiti-x̂**) [*cf.* **qagat-**, **qaxat-**]

[[CAY, CSY **qager-**, I **qaaq-** to burst, explode; AAY, CSY **qageq**, AI **qaggaq** (*deriv.*) wave on sea, white cap]]

qaxaachxi-x̂ A 1937-48, **qagaachxi-x̂**, **qaxalaachxi-x̂** 1973 (*diff.inform.*) *n.* dogwood, *Cornus canadensis* (*suecica*) (*cf.* **aĝdiikam aahmaaĝii**) (the berries have no juice, just crack) + (**-la-**)**-Vchxi-**

qaxax̂ta-, **anĝaĝim qaxax̂taa** En 1948 *vn.* argumentative ["crackling"] person (Shade) + **-x̂ta-**

qagala-l A 1952- *vi.* to make cracking or chattering noise (of burning wood; breaking bones, N.M. 3:76; teeth; walking person) + **-la-**

qagalachx̂i-lix Eu 1910 *vt.* to make (joints) crackle (*or perhaps* become rheumatic, J 36:19) + **-lachx̂i-**

qaaxlaada-lix En 1978, **qagalaada-lix** A 1840 *vi.* to make a crackling sound, to click (*Russian* shchelkat') + **-la-aada-**

qagamixta-l A 1973- *vi.* to crack in several places + **-mig-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

qagat-, qaxat- *see separate entry*

qagatu-l A 1952 *vi.* to make noise (as by hammering); **ixchxingin qaxatu-x̂** Ep 1941 *vn.* "crackle neck", grasshopper; **qaxatu-x̂** En 1982 yellow monkey flower, *Memulus guttatus* ("when you blow up the flower it will burst with a noise") + **-tu-**

qagatukda-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* board with four holes (**aanchaadanging**, *see under* **anat-**) into which a dart is flipped + **-tu-kda-**

Qagatuulux̂ A 1952 *name of bight*, "Place for Making Hammering Noise" (Kanaga Island 921) + **-tu-aluĝ-**

qagaa, **qagaatii** Ea 1983, **qagaating(yaa)** Eaukn 1982-84, **qaĝatyaa** Eb 1984 *interjection* now, gee, gee-whiz, "holy smokes" (A **qa**, **atii**; *cf.* **ating**) ◘ **qagaa txin agnaan** Ea 1983 now (gee), your tongue (you talk too much);

qagaating, **sadiklukux̂txin** Eu 1984 gee, you are fat

qagada-lix A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to braid, plait (hair, rope) (E **kiichxi-lix**); **qagada-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **qagaya-x̂** Ab 1931, Am 1963 *n.* braid (A 1952: some women used two, one on each side of the head, some only one, but formerly - hundred years ago - the women wore the hair hanging down, without braids; men used short hair) (E **kiichxi-x̂**, **taka-x̂**, **tukdux**); **Qagadakix Algaĝix̂** E Umnak 1791 His Braids Have Mammals, *name of chief* (at Umnak 195)
[[AAY **qagataq** braid, something plaited *from Aleut*]]

qagadaĝi-l A 1952 *vi.* (*vp.*) to be braided (**imlii** her hair) + **-ĝi-**

qagalĝi-x̂ E 1778-1909, Ea 1952-, A 1780-, Au 1952 (1949 **-g-**), Ab 1931-63, **qaxalĝi-x̂** Eb 1984 (**-x̂-**), Eun 1978-, **qagagli-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* fingernail; claw (of animal, bird); hoof (of caribou, reindeer)
[[*apparently* + **-lĝi-**, *cf.* **qaga-x̂**, **qaxa-x̂**]]

Qagalĝitu-x̂ Eu 1791 *vn.* Has Big Nails (Claws), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 120) + **-tu-**

Qagal(im)-kadaa En 1976- *name of point* (Umnak 27)
[[*perhaps from* **qag-**, **qaga**]]

qagama-x̂ E 1952-, A 1948-, Au 1952, Ab 1931 *n.* cartilage; A, Au *pl.* the front (breast) part of ribs (softer than **sakiig-is**); En 1982 white (of egg) □ **tutusim qagamaa** A 1950 ear cartilage; **saamhlam qagamaa** En 1982 white of egg (*cf.* **quhmaa**)

qagamaqda-x̂ A 1840 *n.* cartilage + ***-qda-**

qagama-x, -s A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.du.*, *pl.* shoes (*Russian* bashmaki)

qagamgu-x̂ Eaun 1952- *n.* upper of mukluk, top part of boot

Qagahmaliilux̂ A 1950-52 *name of point* (Atka 654) + **-li-aluĝ-**

qagamikda-x (qágam-ikdax), **qagmigdi-x** E 1909 *n.du.* shoes made of grass worn by old women

Qagaamila E 1776 (Kagamila), **Qagaamilan** (*rel.*) En 1909-, **Qagaamila-x̂** A 1952 Kagamil Island (Umnak 214, *cf.* J 73); **Qagaamil(an)-chuqaa** En 1949 (K-) *name of village*, "The Throat of K."

Qaganaqna-x̂ A 1952 *name of bight* (Kanaga Island 918)

qaganga-x̂ *see under* **qag-**, **qaga**

qagási-m *or* **qagaasi-m** E 1870 (*unknown* Epun 1983-84) *n.rel.* (the key) of understanding (Luke 11:52, A **taĝa-x̂taasim**)

qagat-, **qagasix**, **qaxasix** E 1909 *vt.* to throw rocks at (**sax̂** bird) from a slingshot; **qaxati-x̂** A 1952- *n.* slingshot (round piece of leather with two strings, the one with an eye for the middle finger, the other with a knot held between the thumb and the forefinger); *perhaps* E 1791 (Kaxatyx) Morzhovoi Village (1984 **Ungiĝaax̂**, I 64b), *name of point* (Adak Island 821); Ab 1963 spear (*Russian* kop'ye) (?)
[[*possibly* **qaga-**, **qaxa-** 2. + **-t-**]]

qa[a]xchaada-x̂ Ea 1981-82 *n.* slingshot + **-aada-**

qagachaĝu-x̂ Ea 1910 *n.* slinger, master at throwing from a sling (J 33:19) + **-aĝu-** (**-ĝu-**)

qagachigda-x (*du.*) E 1909, **qaxichikda-x̂** Eu 1984, **qaxachikda-x̂** En 1978 *n.* slingshot + ***-chikda-**

qagadusa-lix E 1839 *vt.* to throw (**quganax̂** a rock) with a slingshot (Hist. 42) + **-usa-**

qagadusi-x̂ En 1950 (kaxagusix̂) *n.* sling + **-usi-**

qagasnika-x̂ E 1909 = **qagachaĝu-x̂** + **-snika-**

qagata-, **ya(m) qagataa** Au 1952 *n.* eye lens (*perhaps* eyeball, A **dam chiikdaa**)
[[*cf.* **qaga-x̂**, **qaxa-x̂** 2.]]

qagaygi-s A 1937- *n.pl.* pubic hair (En **inglaaku-n,** Ab **chiingi-s**)

qaxchax-six E 1780, 1804, En 1909, Au 1952 *vi.* to be dark (1780 in the night); to be black (J 70:29 of parka); **qaxchax** E 1805 (kaxchik), 1834, En 1909, Ea 1983, A 1840, **qaxchagi-x̂** Am 1963 (-ĝi-) *vn.* black; En 1909 black paint (J 71:4); Eu 1984, A 1860 dark; **qaxchx-**, **qaxchxi-x̂** E 1870, 1909, A 1840 black; En 1950- black fox; A 1838-60 dark, darkness (E **qaxchikaayu-x̂**); 1950- *name of capes* (Amlia 133, 134) □ **chngatum qigangagan qaxchaga** En 1909 a sea otter with a black head (J 47:10); **dam qaxchaga** E 1805 (kakchig) pupil, *lit.* the black of the eye; **qaxchagulux** Eu 1984 not really dark (*e.g.* at moonlight); **alaĝum qaxchxan ilan** E 1870 in the black sea (the Red Sea, Acts 7:36); **aaykaaĝum qaxchxa** En 1909 black fox (J 56:28); **chidĝim qaxchaga** A 1840 dark blue (*Russian* siniy); **Imlam qaxchaga** A 1860 the dark gorge (John 18:1 note, expl. of Kedron); **qaxchxim ulagan il** A 1860 in the house of darkness, in prison (Luke 3:20); **sitxan qaxchxan il** A 1860 in the darkness under it, in its shadow (Mark 4:32, E **ugimaqaayagan sitxan**); **laampam qaxchxa** A 1952 lamp black (color term, *transl. from English*); **qan'gim alixch qaxchaxt^{r}igatayaayal** Au 1952 in the middle of the winter it is pretty (**-t^{r}igata-**) dark; [**yam**] **qaxchagnaa** Au 1952 dark [eye]; **alaĝu(m) qaxchagin** Au 1952 "whale birds" (*probably* slender-billed shearwater, *Puffinus tenuirostris*, *Russian* chornyy glupysh), *lit.* the black (*or* dark) ones of the ocean

qaxchagdux E 1791 (kaktshugthuk) *n.* blue; A 1840 gray + **-dug-**

qaxchaxt-, **qaxchaxsix** E 1834-, A 1840, Am 1963 *vt.* to blacken, make black; En 1982, A 1840 *vr.* to get black, become black; **mayam qaxchaxcha** En 1981 (P. Merculieff) very low tides during the night when there is no moon (at new moon) (*cf.* **ma-ya-**) + **-t-**

qaxchixtusi-x̂ (*or* **qaxchaxtusi-x̂**) En 1791 (Merck) substance for painting black; E 1805 ink (*cf.* **chirniila-x̂**) + **-t-usi-**

qaxchikaayu-lix E 1804- *vi.* to be dark, darkness; **qaxchikaayu-x̂** E 1805- *n.* dark, darkness ◻ **amgim qaxchikaayuu** E 1909 a dark night; **qaxchikaayux̂ aqalix** En 1982 darkness is coming, it is getting dark (A **tax̂s, tax̂t-**) + **-kaayu-**

qaxchikaayu[u]da-lix E 1805 *vi.* to stand in somebody's light ◻ **qaxchikaayu[u]daqadada** quit standing in [my] light, get out of the light + **-kaayu-aada-**

qaxchikda-lix A 1791-, **qaxchigda-l** Ab 1963 *vi.* to be black; **qaxchikda-x̂** A 1780-, Ab 1931, **qaxchigda-x̂** Ab 1963, **qaxchigya-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* black; very dark, darkness ◻ **uuquchiingim qaxchikdaa** A 1950-, Ab 1892 black fox; **qan'gim utman qaxchikdax̂ malgazax̂** A 1952 in the middle of the night it is very dark + **-kda-**

qaxchikdaada-x̂ A 1860 *n.* fairly dark (in the morning, John 20:1, E **qaxchikaayu-x̂**) + **-kda-aada-**

qaxchikdala-l A 1950- *vi.* to be dark (by patches): **inkatul qaxchikdalal** there are dark clouds + **-kda-la-**

qaxchikdat-, **qaxchikdas** A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be getting dark (in the evening); *vr.* to become black (pot from soot; damp grass) + **-kda-t-**

qaxchiklu-lix E 1791- *vi.* to be black; **qaxchiklu-x̂** E 1805 dark blue (*Russian* siniy); 1819- black, dark ◻ **tayaĝum ichidagan qaxchikluu** Ea 1952 man whose arse is black (derogatory); **aaykaaĝ(um) qaxchikluu** Eu 1984 silver fox, *lit.* black fox + ***-klu-**

qaxchiklut-, **qaxchiklusix** E 1978 *vr.* to get dark + ***-klu-t-**

qaxchiiku-x̂ E 1791- *n.* black bass (*Russian* okun'), *Perca variabilis* (Pallas), *Sebastes ciliatus* (*cf.* **tuku$_2$-x̂**)

qagdu-x̂ E 1778-1910, A 1952 *n.* sealskin parka (1778-91 worn by women, *cf.* J 63:3; A without hair); **-kix** E 1909 *du.* its (child's) parka of bird skin (*cf.* **sa-x**)

qagduĝi-l A 1952 *vi.* to wear a sealskin parka; **Qagduĝi-x̂** *vn. name of islet* (Atka 230) (A 1984 sealskin parka, reaching down to the knees) + **-ĝi-**

qagduuli[-]x̂ Ep 1941-83 *n.* "Blackhead", small kind of rockfish (1941; 1983: kind of black, stripes of orange under the side, big head, very bony, fished at low tide)

qagida-x̂ E 1805, Ea 1983, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **qaxida-x̂** E 1834, Eupn 1909-, **qagiya-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* horned puffin, *Fratercula corniculata*; A 1952 *name of bight* (Kanaga Island 932), *pinnacle* (Unalga Island 999)
[[AAY K **qagiya(q)** horned puffin *from Aleut*; *perhaps cf.* AAY **qaing^{r}aq,** CSY **qagingiik** harlequin duck]]

Qagizg-a A 1840, 1950-52 *name of bay* (Atka 367; *Russian* 1840 **Tayánik**, *apparently from* **tayat'** to thaw)

Qaglu-x̂, **Qaglum naga** En 1984 *name of bay* (Umnak 43)

qagmang *see* **qamgaang**

qagna-x̂ E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **qan'ga-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* bone; shell; frame; A 1952 *pl.* poles (of shelter, *see under* **nix̂su-x̂**); En 1950 drumstick; **-x** En 1950 *du.* Isanotski Peaks (Unimak Island, *cf.* **Iisa-n**) ◻ **kamgi(m) qagnaa** En 1950, A 1952 skull, *lit.* bone of head; **ala(m) qagnangis** A 1950- bones of whale; **igiqam qagnaa** E 1909 bone foreshaft of spear; **saahmlam qagnaa** A 1950- eggshell; **chalam qagnaa** En 1978 clam shell; **aalax iqyam qagnakix** Eu 1909 two baidarka frames (J 85:55)

qagnadiga-l A 1952 *vi.* to be hard; **qagnadgaa** En 1950 *vn.* (something) hard, solid + **-diga-**

qaagnaĝiida-lakan E 1804- *vi. neg.* to be soft, limber (*e.g.* grass, wood); **-qada-lix** 1834-70 to become soft ◻ **taangalĝilgalix, aqadguun qangilgakux̂ qaagnaĝiidlakax̂** En 1983 when it (piece of wood) is put in water and then bent, it is soft; **ayuqdaagim qaagnaĝiidaayulux** Ea 1983 limber spear + **-ĝi-aada-**

qagnuulax-s A 1952- *vi.* to be hard and painful for a skinny person to lie on (of bed, floor); **Qagnuulax** A 1950- *name of rugged point* (Amlia 148) + ***-uulag-**

qagnalux-six, qagnaluxta-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to have aching bones + **lug-**, **lug-(x̂)ta-**

qagnaaluxsi-lix En 1948-, **qagnuulaxsi-l** A 1952 *vi.* to be sore, feel pain from lying on the floor or on a hard bed ◻ **saakunakuqaang mal qagnuulaxsil gumazakuq** A 1952 I am skinny so I feel pain from lying on the floor + **-Vlug-/ -uulag-(x̂)si-**

qagnaalux̂si-lix Eau 1983-84 *vi.* to be hard (of bed, chair) + **-Vlu(g)-x̂si-**

qagnaqáli[-]x̂ A 1840 *n.* armor (*Russian* kol'chuga) + **-qa-li-**

qagnatu-lix E 1805-1909 *vi.* to be hard, stiff; **qagnatu-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* hard, stiff + **-tu-**

qagnatut-, **qagnatusix** E 1909 *vt.* to harden + **-tu-t-**

qaagnayaag-ix En 1948 *n.du.* socket foreshaft; **iglagim qaagnayaaxkix** En 1950- foreshaft of harpoon (*cf.* **tumga-kix**); **qaagnayaagim kudukix** En 1950 tendons of foreshaft; **agadaĝim qaagnayaaga** En 1952 foreshaft of arrow; **ayaasaqam qaagnayaaxkix** En 1948 (Shade 1949: "When bone foreshafts were used with bone harpoon points, a shock absorber of wood was placed in the foreshaft so that the two pieces of bone would not be in contact and thereby be more prone to break. This shock absorber was called ayasaqam qagnayaxkix." *The dual indicates the meaning*:) foreshaft of harpoon thrown from shore + ***-yaag-**

Qagnaqa-x̂ A 1952 *name of hill* (Tagalak Island 706)

qagnaqu-l Au 1952 *vt.* to touch ◘ **qagnaquuĝnaan** don't touch it

qaxsa-x̂ E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1952, Abm 1963 *n.* (*mostly pl.*) eyelash(es); E 1805-, A 1948-, Ab 1931, Am 1963 whalebone, baleen ◘ **da(m) qaxsakix** E 1804, A 1791 *du.*, **dam qaxsangin** E 1804-, **da(m) qaxsangis** A 1950-, **ya(m) qaxsangi** Au 1952 *pl.* eyelashes; **alam qaxsangis** A 1950 whalebones

qaxsa-lix E 1909- (1909 -x̂s-), A 1909- (1950 -x̂s-), Ab 1931 *vi.* to slide (down a hill, on ice *etc.*) (*cf.* **chat-**); to slip (*cf.* **hatax̂-six**, **qdi-li-lix** , **tma-l**); **qaxsa-x̂** E 1909 (-x̂s-), Eap 1941-52 *vn.* a slide (1909 *also* inclination of wave) ◘ **qayam ilidaan qaxsakuqing** En 1978 I am sliding on the hillside; **iqyax̂ qaxsakux̂** E 1909 the baidarka slid on the wave; **sunax̂ nuĝim kungin qaxsanaa tutalgakum** En 1934 (-x̂s-) when the ship was heard sliding on rocks; **kitaa qaxsaangan** En 1910 when his foot slipped (J 51:31); **qax̂ sunaaĝikung qaxsakux̂** En 1978 I tried grabbing the fish but it slipped (was too slippery); **sdax̂ qaxsalix** En 1950 falling star (*cf.* **idgaĝisix**)

qaaxsaada-lix Ep 1941, **qaxsaada-lix** En 1978 *vi.* to slide down a hill (as of playing children) + **-aada-**

qaxsaadaalux̂ En 1978 *n.* slide ◘ **aniqdun qaxsaadaaluĝim kugan mikakun** the children are playing on the slide + **-aada-aluĝ-**

qaxsat-, **qaxsasix** Ea 1910 (-x̂s-), 1952, A 1840 (-x̂s-), 1909 *vt.* to roll down; A 1909 to make slide (**iglagiin** his spear, J 79:79); E *vr.* to slide down, slip down (**analuĝim angaan** along the ladder, J 32:5) (*cf.* **chidu-lix**) + **-t-**

Qaxsadax A 1952 *name of bay* (Skagul Island 982) [[*perhaps* **qaxsa**$_2$**-** + **-dag-**]]

Qaxsadgaĝi-x̂ (*also* **Qasadgaĝi-x̂**) A 1952 *name of bay* (Atka 547) + **-d(a)g-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

qaxsx- En 1791 (kachschcha = **qaxsx-a**), **qaxsxi-x̂** E 1870, Ep 1941 (qax̂sgix̂, qaxsa-), Eun 1950-, **qasxi-x̂** E 1878, 1909, Ea 1983, **qasiya-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* (*mostly pl.*) scale (of fish) (A **qasmax**); E 1941- dandruff ◘ **qam qaxsxingin** En 1978- (Ep 1941 qaxsangin) fish scales; **kamgim qaxsxingin** En 1982, **qasxingin** Ea 1983 head dandruff

qaxu-lix Ebu 1984, A 1973 *vi.* to be mean, grumpy, always mad (*cf.* **kusu-lix** , A **aq-la-l**); **qagu-** A 1838 to be fierce (Matthew 8:28); **qagu-x̂** Ea 1909-, A 1840, **qaxu-x̂** E 1870, Epun 1941-, A 1860- *vn.* wild, fierce, mean; A 1840 brutal, brutality; 1860 refractory, disobedient (Luke 1:17); Eu 1791 (xagux) *name of boy* (at Unalaska 52) ◘ **alix̂yam qaxungin** E 1870 fierce wolves (Acts 20:29); **angaĝim qaxungin** Eu 1984 mean people

qagux̂si-lix Ea 1909 *vr.* to become violent, furious (J 9:2); **qaxux̂si-lix** E 1870 *vr.* to become embittered, hardened (Acts 19:9); A 1984 to get cranky + **-x̂si-**

qaxux̂six̂ta-, **tayaĝ(um) qaxux̂six̂taa** En 1984 *vn.* "kind of wild man" + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**

qagux̂siisa-lix Ea 1909 *vrt.* to get mad at (J 3:100) + **-x̂si-usa-**

qaxulux-s A 1973 *vi.* to get cranky + **-lug-**

qaxuni-lix E 1860-70 *vr.* to become embittered, hardened: **kanuuĝingin imang qaxuniisanangin** the bitterness, hardness of their hearts (Mark 3:5, A **hawakus kanuuĝdix higmugnix̂taasanangis**); **Alitxux̂ Qaguninax̂** Eu 1791 (alitgux xaguninax) Made The Army Fierce, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 52); **Tayaĝun Qaguninax̂** Ea 1791 (tayagun kaguninak) Made The Men Fierce, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 23) + **-ni-**

qaxuusa-lix Eu 1984 *vt.* to be mad at (person) (= **kusuusa-lix**); A 1973 to be mean to; **Niiĝux̂ Qaguusax̂** Ea 1791 Mad At The Andreanof Islander, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 1) + **-usa-**

qaguusi- Ea 1791 *n. in* **Tayaĝum Qaguucha** Man's Fierceness, *name of chief* (at Krenitzin I. 23) + **-usi-**

qagut-, **qagusix** E 1909 *vt.* to make wild; *vr.* to become wild + **-t-**

qaxuta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to have embittered, hardened (your hearts, Mark 10:5); *vr.* to be brutal (*example under* **max̂ita-lix**); **kanuuĝmax il an'gitanadix qaxutas** A 1860 *vn.pl.* the proud in the imagination of their hearts (Luke 1:51) + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

qaxutu-x̂ Eu 1984 *vn.* mad, bad-tempered + **-tu**

qaagu-n E 1870 *n.pl.* dust (Matthew 10:14, Luke 10:11, A **hax̂sxi-s**), **-x̂** Ean 1978- dust, dirt; **qaagu-s** A 1952- *pl.* scraps, rubbish; **qa[a]gu-x̂** Au 1909 dirt, dirty (E **kikagna-x̂**); **-ĝ-ul** *neg.* clean (E **aamalisiga-x̂**) ◘ **taangam qaaguu** Au dirty water, **taangam qaaguungul** clean water

qaagudgasi-x̂ En 1978, **qaagudgusi-x̂** A 1952- *n.* scrap can + **-dgasi-/-dgusi-**

qaaguli-lix A 1840 *vt.* to winnow, fan (*Russian* veyat'); Au 1909-52 to clean (1909 **ulang** my house) (E **aamali-lix** , A **hagya-ya-lix**) + **-li-**

qaaguliĝi-l Au 1909 (x̂-) *vp.* to have been cleaned (**kaluka-x̂** plate) + **-li-ĝi-**

qaagulix̂ta-l Au 1909 (x̂-) *vt.* to keep clean + **-li-x̂ta-**

qaagulit^{r}**iga-l** Au 1909 (x̂-) *vi.* to be clean (of person) + **-li-t**^{r}**iga-** (A **-ziga-**, E **-siga-**)

Qagudaa En 1976-82 *name of cove* (Umnak 58); **Qagudas** A 1950- *pl. name of islet* (Atka 514) [[*perhaps* **qag-uda-a** "its eastern bay", **qag-uda-s** "eastern bays"]]

qaxux̂-s A 1984 *vi.* to try to do nothing, to be "restless" (of person)

qaguĝni-lix A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to spoil, damage (*e.g.* food, engine); 1840-60 to defile (Mark 7:15, E **kikagnaasa-**); 1860 *vr.* to be spoiled, damaged (Luke 5:36) [[**qaguĝ-ni-**]]

qaguĝnix̂taala-lix A 1862 *vp.* (**ngiin** for them, the holidays) to be defiled by (unchaste and dirty deeds; Cat.) + **-x̂ta-ula-**

qaaĝ-, **chuqam qaaĝa** En 1948- *n.* epithelium of gullet; **an'gim qaaĝa** A 1952 internal membrane of gut (of sea lion, scraped off before use of the gut); **Qaaĝa** A 1952 *name of hill* (Atka 641)

qaali-lix *see separate entry*

qaĝa-lix E 1805 *vi.* to be glad; E 1834-, Au 1909 *vi.*, A 1952- *vr.* to thank, be grateful; **qaĝa-lakan** En 1978 *vr.neg.* to get angry; **qaĝa-x̂** E 1826-1909, A 1840- *vn.* gratitude, thanks (*e.g.* Matthew 15:36, Mark 8:6); E 1834 grateful; E 1826 love ▫ **ngaan aĝikung nung qaĝakux̂** En 1978 I gave it to him and he thanked me (*lit.* to me); **txidix qaĝal samgazanas** A 1952 they bowed deeply in gratitude (*lit.* thanking, N.M. 2:35)

||AAY Ch **rra-t'e**- to make merry; CAY **qara**- to have all that one wants; I to take it easy, to not do any work; CSY **qagha** an Eskimo dance done by dancers in a sitting position||

qaĝaduux-six E 1834, A 1952, **qaĝadux̂-six** E 1909 *vi.* to dance (J 17:89 of man); E 1909, En 1948- to have fun; **qaĝaduux** En 1791 (kahadok) *vn.* man's dance ▫ **qaĝanáasam ilan qaĝadúukuun** E 1834 when he was dancing at a party (V A 10:4); **ax̂alix qaĝadĝikun** En 1984 they are dancing and having fun + *-**duug**-, **-duĝ-**

Qaĝaduugalux̂ A 1952 *name of cape* "Dancing Place" (Seguam 7) + *-**duug-aluĝ-**

qaĝadúugna-x̂ E 1834 *n.* dancer (V A 6:1) + *-**duug-na**$_1$-

qaĝaĝa-lix E 1826, A 1860 *vp.* to be loved: **haangux̂ ama awamiizax̂ qaĝaĝaa Aguuĝum anuxtaa** to love labor and diligence is what God wants + **-ĝa-**

qaĝax̂chi-ĝ-ulax Am 1963 (-gulax̂) *vn.neg.* unfair, harmful, *lit.* what doesn't make one thank + **-x̂chi**- (**-chx̂i**-)

qaĝaĝi-lix E 1909 *vi.* to express gratefulness by arrangment of a feast; to participate in a feast with playing and contests; En 1950 to have a dancing party; Ea 1983 to have a good time; **qaĝaĝi-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* feast; games; contest for the reception of a guest; **qaĝaĝi-n-ulux** E 1870 *vn.neg.* the unthankful (Luke 6:35, A **qaĝada-z-ulag**-) + **-ĝi-**

qaĝaĝiila-lix Ea 1909 *vp.* to be treated with a feast, to be given a party (J 3:59) + **-ĝi-ula-**

qaĝaĝini-lix E 1870 *vr.* to be glad, rejoice (Acts 2:26, 7:41) ▫ **chamang aguqagan kadan txidin qaĝaĝinix̂tanan** they rejoiced in the works of their own hands (Acts 7:41) + **-ĝi-ni-**

qaĝaĝitaachxuza-kux̂ A 1840 (qaga-, -sa-) it is beautiful, *lit.* it very much (**-iichxuza**-) keeps [one] happy + **-ĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

qaĝax̂si-lix E 1805-, A 1791-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be happy, merry, to have a good time; **-lakan** Ab 1963 *vi.neg.* to be bored, sad (*Russian* skuchnyy); **qaĝax̂si-x̂** E *vn.* feast ▫ **qada, taangada, qaĝax̂sida** A 1860 eat, drink, be merry (Luke 12:19, E **txin qaĝatada**) + **-x̂si-**

qaĝax̂siida-x̂ Ea 1909, Ep 1941 *vn.* enjoyment (J 2:13); En 1983 happiness + **-x̂si-aada-**

qaĝax̂sini-lix E 1832-60 *vt.* to please (Mark 6:22; 1870, A **qaĝa-t**-); 1834, Ep 1941 [*vr.*] to be pleased + **-x̂si-ni-**

qaĝax̂siisi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* gladness (Luke 1:14, E **qaĝa-ta-x̂**) + **-x̂si-usi-**

qaĝax̂ta-lix E 1826-, A 1838- *vt.* to like, to love (*e.g.* E 1826 God; A 1862 **ugiin** her husband, *cf.* **qumyux-ta-lix** , E **itux̂-ta-lix**); Ab 1892 to respect (*Russian* uvazhat'); **-lakan** E 1826-, A 1950- *neg.* to dislike, to hate; **qaĝax̂ta-x̂** E 1826- *vn.* loving; love ▫ **agitaasaan qaĝax̂tada, angaqusaan qaĝax̂talagada** E 1838 love your friend, hate your enemy (Matthew 5:43, A … **angaan inaayux̂tada**); **qaĝax̂tananing** A 1950 those I love, my friends; **qaĝax̂tangulax** the one I hate, my enemy; **Hlang qaĝax̂taasaadang** E 1838, **Hlang qaĝax̂taachxuzang** A 1838, 1860 my beloved (*lit.* very much loved) Son (Matthew 17:5, Mark 9:7, Luke 9:35; E 1870 **itux̂taasaadang**) + **-x̂ta-**

qaĝax̂tana-lix E 1870, A 1838 *vi.* to be in favor, lovable (to all people, Acts 2:47) + **-x̂ta-na**$_2$-

qaĝax̂taasi- E 1826-, **Aguuĝum qaĝax̂taasingin** E 1833:4 *n.pl.* the love of God + **-x̂ta-usi-**

qaĝaala-lix E 1826-1909, A 1840-62 *vp.* to be thanked (J 3:59 for us to thank) + **-ula-**

qaĝana-lix E 1909, Ea 1983 *vi.* to be likable: **nung qaĝanakux̂** he/it is likable to me, he is kind to me, I like him/it; **qaĝana-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* gratitude; A 1840 pleasure + **-na**$_2$-

qaĝanaada-x̂ 1. Ea 1909 *vn.* feast (J 9:74, *unclear text*); Ab 1963 gladness [= **qaĝanaaza-x̂**]

2. E 1870 calm, lack of wind (Mark 4:39, Luke 8:24, A **sxadiga-x̂**) + **-na**$_2$**-aada-**

qaĝanlingin En 1984 *n.pl.* wishes ("thanking") for the New Year + **-na**$_2$**-li-**

qaĝanaasa-x̂ E 1805-, **qaĝanaaza-x̂** A 1836-40 (-s-), 1973-, Ab 1931 *n.* joy, merriment, fun; E, A 1840 feast, evening party, ball, celebration; **qaĝanaasa-lix** E 1834 *vi.* to participate in an evening party (with dancing *etc.*); to have a celebration (J 71:2); **qaĝanaaza-l** Ab 1982 to be such that one becomes joyful, happy + **-na**$_2$**-aasa-/-aaza-**

qaĝanaasaala-lix En 1910 *vp.* to be entertained with a feast (J 48:24) + **-na**$_2$**-aasa-ula-**

qaĝanaazani-lix A 1838 (-s-) *vr.* to rejoice (Acts 2:26, E **qaĝaĝini**-) + **-na**$_2$**-aaza-ni-**

qaĝanaasi-x̂ E 1840 *n.* merriment (Zap. 2:91); Ea 1910 feast (J 33:22) (= **qaĝaĝi-x̂**) + **-na**$_2$**-usi-**

qaĝanaachaĝi-lix En 1948- *vi.* to have lots of fun + **-na**$_2$**-uch-aĝi-** (**-usi-** + **-ĝi-**)

qaĝani-l A 1973- *vr.* to become glad; **-lakan** *vr.neg.* to become furious (N.M. 3:8) + **-ni-**

qaĝaasa-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vt.* to thank (somebody), to thank for (something); A 1952- *vrt.* to be grateful for; A 1860, Am 1963 *vt.* to praise (Luke 2:20, E **hiiyu-lix**); **-qada-lix** Eu 1909 to become displeased with (person, J 81:23, Au **kaniisa-qaya-l**); **-lakan** En 1935 *vt.neg.* to bawl out, scold ▫ **txin qaĝaasakuqing** E 1909- I thank you; **imin qaĝaasakung** E 1909 I thank you for it (I am grateful to you for it); **Uĝaluun Kalunaa Qaĝaasanax̂** Ea 1791 (ugalyun kalyuna kagasanok) Was (*or* Being) Happy For His Spear Shooting (hitting ?), *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 26); **ngus kiduusanat qaĝaasakuq** A 1952 I thank you for helping me (I am grateful for your helping me); **ngus qaĝaasaachxuzaqang** A 1952 I was very grateful for it; **ting qaĝaasadaqaliiqaltalakax̂** En 1935 he began to bawl me out one time after the other + **-usa-**

qaĝaasachx̂i-lix En 1983 *vr.* to make oneself grateful, to like: **anaĝiidam usuu taĝalix ting qaĝaasachx̂idan(a)ĝulting** I didn't like all I tried (to eat) + **-usa-chx̂i-**

qaĝaasi-x̂ Ab 1963 *n.* gratitude + **-usi-**

qaĝat-, **qaĝasix** E 1870-, A 1838- *vt.* to make happy, to please (Matthew 14:6, Mark 6:22); E 1832 *vr.* to be glad + **-t-**

qaĝadula-lakan A 1837 *vp.* (**Ngaan** for Him) to be made angry by (evil deeds, Cat. 44) + **-t-ula-**

qaĝadusa-lix E 1909 *vrt.* to be glad for (**chaayux̂** tea); Eu 1791 *see under* **chaguda-x̂**; **-lakan** E 1909- *vrt.neg.* to get angry for (J 59:8); to be displeased with (J 81:13) + **-t-usa-**

qaĝata-lix E 1833, 1909 *vt.* to make glad (always), to give pleasure; E 1832- *vr.* to be glad (*e.g.* Luke 1:28, A **inix̂si-**); A 1950- *vr.* to feel pleasant, have a good time (*cf.* **uguta-lix**); **-lakan** A 1952- *vr.neg.* to feel cross, to be in bad humor; **qaĝata-x̂** E 1834-1909 *vn.* joy; 1834 merry; **qaĝataachxuza-x̂** A 1973 really happy + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qaĝatachx̂i-lakan Ea 1983 *vr.neg.* to be angry (**ngaan** at him) + **-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

qaĝatalga-lix E 1834 (V A 3:4), 1909 *vp.* to be rejoiced, to be celebrated ▫ **qaĝatalgax̂ aslitakux̂** he deserves to be celebrated + **-t-(x̂)ta-lga-**

qaĝataasa-lix E 1833-70 *vrt.* to be glad for, to do with pleasure (1870 Matthew 13:20, Mark 4:16, A **inix̂sitaasa-lix**); **angaĝim usungin igiim qaĝataasa[x̂]** En 1949 *vn.* who is happy with all people, a happy-go-lucky + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

qaĝataasi-x̂ E 1909 *n.* pleasure (in the sense of good food, joy, *etc.*) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

qaĝaya-lix En 1984 *vt.* to make feel happy; **qaĝaya-x̂** Ep 1983 *vn.* happiness; **Qaĝay(am)-naga** En 1976-84 Izhiga Cove (Umnak 189) (*but cf. also* **qaĝaya-x̂** *separate entry*) + **-ya-**

qaĝ[a]yaĝaasaada-lix E 1839 *vp.* being very much favored (Christianity, Hist. 100) + **-ya-ĝa-aasaada-**

qaĝa- -

[[*cf.* **qaĝa$_1$-lix** *and / or* CAY **qaraliq** spot, mark, decoration on a parka; CSY **qaghaaya** dangling strip of fur sewn on parka for decoration (SLI); amulet on parka (Rubtsova)]]

qaĝachuda-x̂ A 1840- *n.* design (1840), decoration, trimming (of fur; weaving with silk on basket; *etc.*) + *-**chuda-**

qaĝana-x̂ E 1910, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931 *n.* paint (for trimming *etc.*; *cf.* J 71:4) + **-na$_2$-**

qaĝanat-, **qaĝanasix** A 1840, 1952 *vt.* to paint (1840 **kuu** its surface) + **-na$_2$-t-**

qaĝanadusa-, **quhmas qaĝanadusa-x̂** A 1860 *vn.* who paints with white, bleacher (Mark 9:3) + **-na$_2$-t-usa-**

qaĝasi-n E 1909, **qax̂asi-n** Eukn 1948- *n.pl.* decorations for baskets and grass mats (like yarn, all kinds of colors) + **-(u)si-**

qaĝachi-x̂ E 1812-38, Ep 1941, A 1840-60, **qax̂achi-x̂** E 1860-70, En 1950 *n.* curtain, veil (Matthew 27:51, Mark 15:38, Luke 23:45); Ep 1941 door (of kashgi type house); En 1950 drapes put around the bed of a girl in confinement (during menarche)

qaĝada-, **alam qaĝadaa** Ab 1963 (*unknown* A 1984) *n.* striped whale

qaĝaya-x̂ E 1909, Ep 1941 (Ean 1948-: *St. Paul word*), **qaĝ(a)yaada-x̂** Ep 1983 *n.* red-legged kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris* (*cf.* **gidaax̂**, **tiigilgaax̂**); **Qaĝayam Anii** Ep 1902 "Kittiwake's Lake" (St. George Island)

qaĝdax̂-six *see under* **qa-x̂**

qaĝlu-, **kitam qaĝluu** Ea (Ek) 1982 (1952 **kalĝuu**), **qax̂luu** En 1948- (*also* -xl-) *n.* arch of the foot; **qax̂lux̂**, **qax̂luĝi-x̂** A 1984 ankle (*but cf.* **quxulukda-x̂**); **qax̂lux̂** Ab 1963 joints of foot [*probably* arch]

qax̂ludiga-lix En 1950 (-xl-) *vi.* to have good arches (**kitakix** his feet) + **-diga-**

qax̂luĝ(i)-lakan En 1950 (-xl-) *vi.neg.* to be flat, without arches (**kitakix** his feet) + **-ĝi-**

qaĝlux̂-six E 1834, Ea 1982, **qax̂lux̂-six** E 1909, Ep 1981, Ekn 1936- *vi.* to boil (of water, pot) (A **huĝ-dax-s**); En 1950 to make a gargling sound; **qaĝlux̂** E 1834, Ep 1941, **qax̂lux̂** En 1935 *vn.* boiling (water) ▫ **taangax̂ qax̂luĝikux̂** 1909 the water is boiling; **taangam qaĝluĝa** Ep 1941 (-ga) boiling water; **qax̂luĝnax̂ liidax̂ imad(u)sanax̂** En 1950 he hollered like gargling

qaĝlux̂chx̂i-lix Ea 1982-, **qax̂lux̂chx̂i-lix** Eu 1984 (A 1973) *vt.* to boil, let boil (A **huĝdaxchx̂i-l**) + **-chx̂i-**

qax̂lugni-lix E 1909 *vt.* to boil, make boil (**taangax̂** water) + **-ni-**

qax̂lux̂ta-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* boiling ▫ **taangam qax̂lux̂taa** boiling water + **-(x̂)ta-**

qaĝna-s A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.pl.* sweepings (outdoors)

qaĝu-, alaĝum qaĝuu Ab 1963 (*unknown* A 1984) *n.* crab, crayfish (*Russian* morskoy rak)

qax̂u-, **iglagim qax̂uu** En 1909-50 *n.sg.*, **iglagim qaĝungis** A 1952 *n.pl.* butt, back part of shaft (of harpoon, **akliga-x̂**, or spear, the part covered by the throwing stick, **hasxu-x̂**, A **haasxu-x̂**); **[qagatukdam] qaĝuu** Ea 1983 (*also* -g-) dart (of flipping board)

[[*cf.* SPI **qaruaq**, ECI, GRI **qaquaq** back part of harpoon or dart]]

Qaĝu-n E 1840 (K-), **Qax̂u-n** Eu 1791 (*see* **kala-lix**), En 1791-, **-s** A 1948- (1840 Káĝus) *n.pl.* The Rat Islanders; **Qax̂u(m) tanangis** A 1950- the Rat Islands (Amchitka - Buldir); **Qax̂u(m) Sitxinaa** A 1950 Little Sitkin Island (Rat Islands 1040)

qax̂u-lix A 1840 *vt.* to hit exactly (*Russian* ygodit', utrafit'); to guess (*cf.* **hiichaaza-lix** *under* **hi-lix**)

qax̂ux̂taaguza-kux̂ Ab 1963 (-ĝuda-) *vi.* it fits exactly + **-x̂ta-iiguza-**

qax̂uusa-l A 1973 (-x-), Ab 1963 *vt.* to hit exactly (*e.g.* a rock, a hole, of person) + **-usa-**

qax̂uta-l A 1973 (-x-) *vi.* to be exact, the right one (**chiikda-x̂** bullet) [*perhaps for* **qax̂ux̂ta-l**]

qaaĝuliisi-, **kayuxta(m) qaaĝuliicha** En 1950- *n.* sinker line + **-usi-**

qaaĝuliisx̂iiluĝ-, **kayuxta(m) qaaĝuliisx̂iiluĝa** En 1950 *n.* knob for tying sinker line + **-us(i)-sx̂i- (-lĝi-)-aluĝ-**

qaka A 1952 *demonstrative* out there (outside of the house) (*not in* Au 1952); 1. **qakan** E 1834 "the last one of those sitting"; 1909, Ea 1983 the one at the entrance of the house (A **qika-n**); A 1950-52 that one outside of the house, that one (far) out there, *pl.* **qakakus**

2. *loc.* **qakangun** En 1910 *loc.* in the east (J 69:11); **qakang** A 1950 (far) out there; *abl.* **qakaax** A 1952 from out there (*example below*); **qakaax ax̂tax̂** A 1791, 1840, 1950 east wind

3. **qakaadaa** E 1909 [the area] at the entrance, in the passage (corridor)

[[*cf.* **qaku**]]

qakaaĝa-lix Ea 1910 *vi.* to come to the doorway (J 17:91) + **-uuĝa-**

qakaaĝamixtachx̂i-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to let out (several, J 9:6) + **-uuĝa-mig-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

qakaanu-lix A 1909 *vi.* to go east (J 76:288) + **-uunu-**

qakanga-, **Amchixta(m) Qakangaa** A 1952 *n.* the east side of Amchitka, East Cape (Amchitka 1009); **Amchixtam qakangan tanĝingis** the islands at the east side of Amchitka (1010) + **-nga-**

qakangudaĝan A 1952 *adv.* out, outward ▫ **tayaĝux̂ qakaax angalim silagaan qangux̂tagalikux̂, txin ukux̂talakax̂, qakangudaĝan agach ukux̂takuun** ... when a man came in [into the cave] from the daylight without seeing him, he, looking out, saw him [coming in] ... (N.M. 3:74) + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

Qakaatxusi-x̂ E 1840 (Zap. I 212 Kakatxusik) Cape Sarichef (the cape of western Unimak Island turned toward the Bering Sea) + **-uutx(a)-usi-**

qaka-lix E 1804-, A 1840- *vi.* to be dry; **qaka-x̂** E 1804-, A 1860-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vn.* dry; **qaka-ĝ-ulux** E 1909, A 1840 (*for* **-ulax**), **-ul** Au 1909-52 *vn. neg.* wet (*cf.* **chix̂-ta-**) ▫ **umnakum mal naga qakakux̂** A 1950 (the boat) is tight so it is dry inside; **[h]yaagam qakaa** E 1804 dry wood; **tanam qakaa** E 1909, Au 1909-52 dry ground; **tanam qakaayulux** E 1909, **tanam qakaangul** Au 1909-52 wet ground; **chaayu(m) qakaa** Ea 1952 something dry (bread, cake) to eat with tea

qakaadgu-lix E 1909-, **qakadgu-l** A 1952- *vt.* to dry several (fish, meat, *etc.*); En 1978 *vi.* to be dry; to be brittle (A **hig-duulaxs**); **qakaadgu-x̂** En 1978- *vn.* brittle ▫ **udan qakaadgukux̂** En 1978 she is drying fish; **kliibax̂ qakaadguu aqakux̂** the bread is getting dry + **-dgu-**

qakadguusi-x̂ Ab 1963 *n.* dryer, instrument for drying + **-dgu-usi-**

qakax̂ta-lix E 1909 *vi.* to be dry, in a dry state; **qakax̂ta-x̂** E 1909, A 1840- *vn.* dry, dried ▫ **ulum qakax̂taa** A 1840 dry meat; **aalax anĝaĝim qakax̂takix** Eu 1909 two dried persons (mummies, J 37:18) + **-x̂ta-**

qakamádgi-n E 1840 *n.pl.* kind of red berries, *perhaps* bearberries (Zap. 1:52: look like currant; have one stone inside, a black bump outside; grow together with crowberries; not used for food because it causes headache when eaten in quantities) + *-**ma**$_3$**-dgi-**

qakamaatukda-n En 1948- *n.pl.* kind of round red berries without taste, *probably* bearberries, *Arctostaphylos alpina or uva-ursi* + *-**ma**$_3$-V**tu-kda-**

qakaaq(u)la-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to be too dry, hard (as of hide) + -V**q(u)la-**

qakaqaya-l Au 1952 *vi.* to get wet + **-qaya-** (**-qada-**)

qakat-, qakasix E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963- *vt.* to dry, make dry (*e.g.* clothes, gut); to dry out (displace the water, N.M. 3:67); E 1832-, A 1860- *vr.* to get dry, to dry up (*e.g.* clothes, blood; En of TB patient) ▫ **qakatikuning** A 1950 I dried them (clothes); **chx̂uĝim usungin txidin qakatikun** En 1978 all the clothes (laundry) got dry + **-t-**

qakata-lix E 1870 *vr.* to have dried up (tree, Mark 11:20, A **qakat-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qakatix̂siĝi- En 1983-84 *vn.* baked in oven (dried up): **kasamim saamhlaa qakatix̂siĝii qasudadax̂** an eider duck egg baked in oven is delicious + **-t-x̂si-ĝi-**

qakatukda-n Ea 1982- *n.pl.* alpine bearberry, *Arctostaphylos alpina* ("eat like cracker") + **-tu-kda-**

qakaya-lix E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Am 1963 *vt.* to dry, let dry (*e.g.* clothes, skin; feet at fire); **qakaya-x̂** En 1978, A 1973 *vn.* dry weather, weather for drying + **-ya-**

qaklax-s A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be dry and hard, brittle (as of bread); **xliibam qaklagii** dry hard bread; **taganim qaklagingis** hail, *lit.* dry and hard pieces of falling snow; **Ugimgim (Ugimagim) Qaklaga** "The Brittle Rocky Wall" (Atka 405) + **-lag-**

qaklaagdu-l A 1952- *vi.* to be crispy (of cracker); to be too dry + *-**laag-du-**

qakayngi-lix (*also* **qakadngi-lix** , **qakadgi-lix**) Ea 1983 (*unknown* Eun 1984) *vi.* to move, shake the head to the sides (as when talking, "can't keep head in one place")

qakiida-x̂ E 1778-, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **qakiiya-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* silver salmon, coho, *Oncorhyncus*

kisutch; **Qakiid(am)-kamga** Ea 1983 *name of point*, "Silver Salmon Head" (Krenitzin Islands 58); **Qakiid(am)-tanaa** Ea 1983 Derbin Bay (Krenitzin Islands 13)
[[AY **qakiiyaq** silver salmon *from Aleut*]]

qakiig-is A 1952, **qakiigi-ngis** 1973 *n.pl.* the upper part of its (bird's) backbone (corresponding to the region of scapula of man)

Qakilux̂ E 1909, **Qakilux** Ea 1952 (*unknown* Eun 1982-84) Biorka Village (Unalaska 15)

qaku A 1952- *demonstrative* in there (invisible) (*not in* Au 1952); **qakun** E 1834 "the last one of those sitting"; E 1909-, A 1950- the one in there (as in the interior part or other room of the house, at the bottom of a bay, *etc.*, invisible), *du.* **qakukux** E 1910 (J 17:129), *pl.* **qakukus** A 1952-; **qakung** A 1950- *loc.* (it is) in there, **qakuux** *abl.* from in there; **qakuligan** En 1978, **qakuhligan** A 1952- in there; **qakuya** E 1909 it's in there, *pl.* **qakuyangis** A 1952-; **qakuu-hadan** A 1952, **qakuudan** 1973 *loc.* in there ◻ **qakuun ulam qalaan** En 1910 from the back (bottom) of the house (J 48:37); **qala akiitam ilan qakun** A 1952 (the area) in there to the bottom (of the bay, N.M. 3:11); **Qakun Udax̂** A 1952- "The Bay In There", Nazan Bay (**Ngazang**, Atka 326)
[[**qaku-n** <***qakumna**, Y **qakemna** the one out there; **qakma**, AI **qakma**, **qaŋma** out there, outside of the house or next door]]

qakuudgu-x̂ A 1950- *n.* narrow lagoon at the bottom of a bay (*in place names*: Atka 454, 578-9, Kagalaska 810, Adak 878); *also* **qakuudg-a** (Atka 448, *different informant*) + *-V**dgu-**

qakuuĝa-lix E 1909-, A 1909- *vi.* to reach in there, to come in there (as from camp to the village) ◻ **ayx̂aasix̂ udam qalan qakuuĝakux̂** A 1978 the boat reached the inside of the bay; **agaluĝilix qakuuĝax̂tax̂takux̂** Ea 1910 (the women) apparently had teeth inside (their vulva, J 17:129) + **-uuĝa-**

qakugli-lix 1. En 1982, A 1973 *vt.* to clean, scrape the inside of (seal stomach)
2. A 1840 (-qu-) *vi.* to spit, expectorate (*Russian* kharkat') + ***-ĝli-**

qakuĝliisi-x̂ E 1834, Ep 1941 *n.* cleaning rod, ramrod (for gun); En 1982 scraper (= **qitx̂uusi-x̂**) + ***-ĝli-usi-**

qakulit-, **qakulis** A 1984 *vt.* to clean the inside of (**isuĝim kimlaa** seal stomach, turned inside out) + **-lit-**

qakumalíiĝu-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* molar + **-ma-li-aaĝu-**

qakuunu-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vi.* to go in there (as into the rear of house, J 10:73, or another room, into a bay, *etc.*) ◻ **qakuunul qakung unguchida** A 1978 go in there and sit down + **-uunu-**

qakuqi-x̂ En 1909-, A 1971 *n.* back-scratcher (1909 of bone, Jochelson 1925:89, Fig. 61) (*cf.* **imlag-asi-x̂, qaqulqa-x̂**) + ***-qi-**

qakuqinaada-n E 1878 (ka kó ghi ná din) *n.pl.* molars and bicuspids; **qakuqnaada-x̂** En 1952 third molar, wisdom tooth; **qakuqinaada-x̂** (*pl.* **-s**) A 1952- molar(s); **qakuĝinaaya-x̂** (*du.* **-x**) Au 1952 wisdom tooth + ***-qi-na**$_1$**-aada-**

qakuqinámu-s A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.pl.* gum (*cf.* **anglaaĝi-s** *under* **aalhngaaĝi-n**) + ***-qinamu-**

qakuutxa-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to be deep (as of bay, den, bag); **haĝaaĝum qakuutxaa** A 1952- a deep indentation (at the coast) + **-uutxa-**

qal- E 1804-, A 1950-, Au 1909-52, Am 1963, **qali-x̂** E 1909, Au 1909, **qala-x̂** E 1909, Ab 1963 *pos.n.* bottom, lowest part (as of sea, *opposite of* **hangad-**); bottom, inner end (as of house, cave, bay, *opposite of* **hat-**); inside (as of hand, *opposite of* **qudg-**); **qali-x̂** Au 1948 grass matting; **qali-x** A 1840 *du. unidentified part of baidar* (*Russian* rebeny); **qali-m** E 1839 *rel.* in depth, thoroughly; *loc.* into, on the bottom of; *abl.* out from, from the inside of ◻ **qalimadaa ukulix** E 1909, **qalim-hayaa ukul** Au 1909 looking toward the rear (of the house, from the door, J 82:12); **udang qalim hadan ayx̂aqadaamax** A 1952 (people of Amlia) having traveled over here (into the bay of Atka, N.M. 3:15); **alaĝum qala** E 1909, A 1950 the bottom of the sea; **sakaan qalan akux̂** A 1952 it is down there on the bottom; **iqyam qalii** A 1952 bottom of baidarka; **alaĝum qalagaan kuuĝakux̂** A 1952 it is coming up from the bottom of the sea; **puchuunkax̂ qaliin nukux̂** En 1978 the barrel is almost empty, *lit.* is reaching its bottom; **duuram qalan hyaagangis** A 1952 floorboards of dory; **inka(m) qala** A 1950 the top (*lit.* bottom) of the sky, zenith; **aĝadgix̂ inka(m) qalan hakaaĝal** the sun is reaching zenith; **qakuun ulam qalaan** E 1909-, **akuun ula(m) qalagaa** Au 1909 out from the rear of the house (J 48:37; 82:14); **uda(m) qala** A 1950- the bottom, inner part of a bay; **Tanaangis qalingis** the bottom of the bay T. (Atka 240; *other examples* Atka 266, 435, 504, 595); **udaax ukalĝan qalagaan** A 1952 out from the head of the bay here (N.M. 3:14); **kita(m) qala** Ea 1983, A 1948-, Au 1952 footsole; **cham qala** E 1804, 1909, **qisi(m) qala** Ea 1983, A 1952 inside of hand, palm; **qisiim qalikin anĝiguum** En 1910 when he breathed into his palms (J 48:37); **isx̂agan qalikiin ux̂ux̂ yux̂takuu** En 1909 foam was pouring out of the corners of his mouth (J 41:22); **utam isx̂agan qala** En 1950 the space between the thumb and forefinger; **Kuum malgaduukanan qalim axtaasalix ngiin hix̂taqangin** E 1839 He told them thoroughly (going over in depth) what was going to happen to Him (Hist. 82, A **atiiguzan**)
[[*perhaps cf.* Y **qaltaq**, I **qattaq** bucket, *possibly suffix* -**taq** thing pertaining to]]

qala-x̂ *see separate entry*

qalixti-x̂ A 1840, Ab 1931 *n.* bottom; **qalixtii** A 1952 its bottom (inside of can, *cf.* **qal-a** its bottom, inside and outside), *pl.* **qalixtingis** (of barrels); **tamlaadam qalixtii** Ea 1982 bottom of tobacco pouch + **-xt-**

qaliĝi-lakan A 1860 *vi.* to have no bottom: **qamdam qaliĝiganulax iĝanaa** a terrible depth having no bottom, a great gulf (Luke 16:26) + **-ĝi-**

qalix̂ta-lix En 1978 *vt.* to have as a bottom; **Qalix̂ta-x̂** Eu 1763-1984 Kalekta Bay (with former village, Unalaska 52); **qalax̂ta-x̂** Ep 1941 sole (of shoe, boot) (*cf.* **tadaga-x̂**) + **-x̂ta-**

qaliisa-lix En 1978 *vt.* to provide (**ngaan** it) with as a bottom: **puchuunkam ngaan yaagax̂ qaliisakuqing** I put a wooden bottom on the barrel + **-usa-**

qaluuĝi-x̂ E 1870-, A 1950-, Au 1952 *rel.n.* the inner, interior; the inside, innermost part ◻ **qaluuĝix̂ kigusin** Ea 1983, **agalu(m) qaluuĝing** Au 1952 the inner teeth: molars; **Qaluuĝix̂ Hiliix̂sax̂** A 1950- *name of bays* (*opposite of* **Hachuuĝix̂ H.**, Atka 442, Adak 848); **qiqutam ulagan qaluuĝiigusagan nagan** E 1870 in the very innermost prison (Acts 16:24); **ulam qaluuĝigan txin unguchaa** En 1978 sit down at the innermost place in the house; **Samĝunam qaluuĝigaan itx̂aygis kalukus** A 1971 we shot reindeer inside (from inside) S. (*village site in bay*, Atka 501) + **-uuĝi-**

qaluĝlu-ng kigusii Ea 1952 *n.* my last [*presumably* innermost] tooth + ***-uĝlu-**

qala-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1826-, A 1837- essence, nature; purport, meaning; E 1833-34 proper, appropriate place ◻ **tayaĝum qalaa** E 1839, **anĝaĝim anĝaĝigan qalaa Kuum sulix** A 1838, E 1870 taking on Himself the nature of man, human nature (Cat.); **maqaĝim qalaa** A 1840 profession (*Russian* remeslo), *lit.* the nature/purport of activity; **asx̂am qalaa** A 1860 the purport of death (Mark 16:18); **tunuchi qalam ilan Qagakuĝiis tunungin liidanginulux** (*for* **tunungis liidangizulax**) A 1837 the words of yours different in meaning from the Easterners' words (Nachatki XIX); **tunum qalaa** A 1840 letter (of the alphabet; *cf.* **alux̂**); **tayaĝum tunux̂taaĝungin aamaliĝiiyulux Aguuĝum angaligan hadan aĝaguum, hamaligan qalaamulux ilan kum aduukaku[x̂]** E 1833:67 if a man with uncleaned sins got to Paradise, he would not be in his appropriate place there; **qagnam qalaa** Ea 1909 a (real) piece of bone (J 5:21)

2. E 1833, 1909 grave ◻ **Igiim nanaasaqatxin Qalaam ilan aĝaasanax̂** 1833:67 took His sufferings with Him into His grave

3. E 1826, A 1838-60 seed ◻ **qalas ilan chisilgaax̂ta** 1840 may seeds be scattered (sown) in it; **hitxulim qalangin** (*for* **-ngis**) 1838 plant seeds (Matthew 13:24, E **qaasa-**); **hitnisam qalangis** 1860 ears (Mark 2:33, E **kang-ayaagi-n**) [[*probably* **qal-a-**, **qal-a** its bottom/inside *taken as a stem*]]

qaladiga-kux̂ A 1840 *vi.* is nice (*Russian* slavno), *lit.* has a good nature + **-diga-**

qalaĝa-lix En 1984 *vp.* to be the meaning (**ngaan** for it), to symbolize; **qalaĝanam huzuu** A 1837 all our essence (Cat. 27) + **-ĝa-**

qalax̂ta-lix E 1826-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to have the essence of, to really be (to prove to be; E 1831-34 to be worth); to have the nature of, to be like (*cf.* **liida-lix**); to mean, imply (*cf.* **kang-ta-lix**); **qalax̂ta-x̂** E 1834-, A 1837-, Au 1952, Ab 1963 *vn.* having the nature of; meaning, implying; Au equivalent to; in-law; (E 1834 limb, body part) ◻ **qalax̂taqaa haqasaĝan hadan ayuxsxa slugaan aĝakuun, asagaan akux̂ gumaasalka saĝaqaan ax̂takux̂ ukulix** A 1840 when he set out to find out who he was and got to him, he saw that it was his cousin he had done so to (killed) the day before (V B 2:4); **qankus tanas tingin hnux̂taalaqaa qalax̂tanangis haqatazaĝulaq** A 1973 we were taken (from Japan) to three islands but I don't know which they were; **paamatnikax̂ qalax̂takux̂, ngaan qalaĝalix, ikax̂** En 1984 it is like a memorial, that's what it symbolizes, the **ikax̂; chimin ukux̂takun; qalax̂tanangin aqatalakagning** En 1935 we saw footprints; I don't know what they mean; **asx̂ax̂tas ilingiin haĝaxsxaa, alqux̂ qalax̂tax̂ aax̂taa?** A 1860 to rise from the dead, what could it mean? (Mark 9:10, E **kang-ta-**); **hingan tunux̂ alqux̂ qalax̂tax̂** A 1952 what does that word mean?; **anaĝim asla qalax̂tangizulax hix̂tazax̂** A 1952 he says things that have no meaning, he talks nonsense; **Adaan asix ataqan qalax̂tax̂** E 1839-70, A 1862 having the same essence as His Father, consubstantial with the Father (Cat.); **uging qalax̂tax̂** Au 1952 equivalent to my husband: my husband's brother, my sister's husband; **asxinung/hlang/ayang/anang qalax̂tax̂** Au 1952 my daughter/son/father/mother-in-law (A **asanaqang**, **ngaĝung**, **saatimging**) + **-x̂ta-**

qalalĝi-lix A 1860- *vr.* to get a content: **hitxulim txin qalalĝinaaulax** a seed not getting a content, not bearing fruit (John 15:2) + **-lĝi-**

qalaangu[u]si-x̂ A 1838-60 *n.* fruit (of tree, Luke 3:8 *etc.*, E **qaayu-x̂**; of womb, Luke 1:42, Acts 2:30); 1952 "what is inside" + **-aanguusi-** (*possibly* **qal-**)

qalaasa-lix E 1833:47 *vrt.* to be filled with, overwhelmed by (poverty and misery); 1870 **ataqan Asix nung qalaasaakangan** in order for me to become one with Him, to unite with Him (Cat., Eucharist) + **-usa-**

qala-x̂ Eu, A 1909- (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* lots of, many (*cf.* **amna-ĝu-**) ◻ **aguqaadam qalaa** Eu lots of artifacts (J 39:43); **anĝaĝim qalaa** many people

qalaada- Ea 1982-83 (*not used* Epn 1982-84) *n.* many ◻ **anĝaĝim** (**anĝiĝ-**) **qalaadaa** many people (= **amnaĝuu**) + **-aada-**

qalaĝi-lix Ea 1983 (**-na-**), A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Am 1963- *vi.* to be many, numerous (*cf.* **hasina-lix**, E **amna-ĝu-lix**); **-lakan** A 1838- *vi.neg.* to be few (Matthew 9:37); **qalaĝi-x̂** A 1838- (*pl.* **-s**), Au 1909, Ab 1931 *vn.* many; **qalaĝi-z-ulax** A 1840 (-s-ulux) *pl.*, **qalaĝi-ĝ-ul** Au 1909 some, but few ◻ **qam qaliĝnaa** (**qalaĝi-naa**) Ea 1983 lots of fish; **anĝaĝinan qalaĝikun** Au 1909 the people are numerous, there are many people; **anĝaĝinan qalaĝing** Au 1952 many people; **uĝayanas qalaĝingis ilingiin hasinax̂ igim**

sulax̂taasanaa A 1860 who had suffered much of many physicians (Mark 5:26); **qalaĝis ugiĝiqadax̂tanas** A 1860 many widows (Luke 4:25, E **ugiĝiqadax̂tan amnaĝungin**) + **-ĝi-**

qalaĝidi-m A 1860- *adv.* many times (Mark 9:22, E **amnaĝudim**) + **-ĝi-di-**

qalaĝini-lix A 1840 *vr.* to increase + **-ĝi-ni-**

qalaĝiqada-l A 1952- *vi.* to decrease in number, to become few (as of people, N.M. 3:114) + **-ĝi-qada-**

qalaĝit-, **qalaĝisix** A 1840 *vt.* to increase (= **hasinat-**) + **-ĝi-t-**

qalaĝita-lix A 1860 *vr.* to have become numerous, to be in great number (Luke 11:29, E **txidin amnaĝutalix**); **aguuĝus qalaĝitalgangis** A 1862 *vpn.* (**-lga-**) polytheism, *lit.* gods having been made numerous + **-ĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

qalaĝu-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* a few (*Russian* neskol'ko) + **-ĝu-**

qalagim aligasqaa En 1950 (*unknown* 1982) ambergris (En 1948 Shade **qalagax̂**), *lit.* puke of **q.** (a deep-sea fish; *perhaps for* **kalag(a)m**) (*cf.* **chituya-x̂** *under* **chit-**)

qaalaax̂-six E 1870-, A 1952- (*also* **qaalax̂-s**) *vi.* to mock, to talk in ridicule; **qaalaaĝi-lix** Eu 1984 *vt.* to imitate (mockingly) □ **agitaasangin qaalaax̂six tunux̂tanan** E 1870 others mocking said (Acts 2:13); **angaĝim qaalaaĝii** Eu 1984 *vn.* mimic

qaalaaĝa-lix Eb 1829, En 1909- *vp.* to be mocked, made fun of (J 41:4); A 1838 to be abused, reviled (Matthew 5:11) + **-a-** (**-ĝa-**)

qaalaaĝaĝi-x̂ E 1834, Ep 1941 *vn.* mocker + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

qaalaaĝnaax̂-six En 1978, A 1838- (*also* **qaalaĝ-**) *vi.* to mock, make fun (*e.g.* A Acts 2:13); **qaalaĝnaax̂** A 1840 *vn.* censure □ **qaalaĝnaax̂s tunux̂takux̂** A 1978 he is talking mockingly, is making fun of others + **-naaĝ-**

qaalaĝnaaĝala-lix A 1837-60 *vp.* to be abused, reviled (Mark 10:34, E **qaalmiidaĝa-**) + **-naaĝ-ala-** (**-ula-**)

qaalaaĝnaaĝasa-lix, **qaalaĝnaaĝasa-lix** A 1838-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to mock, deride (a person); 1860 to abuse, revile (Luke 18:32) + **-naaĝ-asa-** (**-usa-**)

qaalaĝnaaĝasi-dix A 1860 *n.* (having ended) their mocking (Mark 15:20) + **-naaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

qaalaĝnaax̂taasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to mock (**Haman** Him, Luke 22:63); to mock (**ngaan** him) for (it, Luke 14:29, E **qaalaax̂ta-**) + **-naaĝ-(x̂)ta-usa-**

qaalaaĝnasika-x̂ En 1982 *n.* mocker + **-nasika-**

qaalaax̂ta-lix E 1819- *vt.* to mock, make fun of (person) + **-(x̂)ta-**

qaal(a)miida-lix Eu 1984, **qaalhmiida-lix** En 1984 *vi.* to mock, to make fun of somebody + ***-miida-**

qaal(a)miidaĝa-lix E 1832- (En 1984 **-lhm-**) *vp.* to be mocked, to be laughed at, to be made fun of □ **saatimgigan qaalmiidaĝakux̂ tutaatuqadakan, ngaan igiqax̂siqalikuu awa** Ea 1909 his father-in-law, no longer wanting to hear him made fun of (for being an insufficient provider), began to make a lance for him (J 16:24); **qaalamiidaĝam ilaan ting sismiiĝan** E 1870 in order to save me from censure (Luke 1:25, A **haazaalam ilugaan**) + ***-miida-ĝa-**

qaalmiidax̂ta-lix E 1833- (En 1984 **-lhm-**) *vt.* to mock, to make fun of (person); 1834-38 to abuse, entreat spitefully (Matthew 22:6) + ***-miida-x̂ta-**

qaalmiidaasa-lix E 1868 *vt.* to mock (**ngaan** him) for (his God) + **-miida-usa-**

qaalalaaĝi-s A 1952- *n.pl.* tonsils

qalamiida-s *see* **qaalmiida-n**

qahlati-x̂ A 1860 (*unknown* 1971-) *n.* well of water (John 4:14) (*cf.* **hidati-x̂**)
[[*cf.* AY **qalla-** to be boiling, CSY **qalla** boiling, bubbling noise; AY **qallaneq** eddy, spring; AAY K **qallat** spring (of water); Y **qallate-**, I **qalat-** to boil]]

qalg-a Ea 1952- *n.* its sod, mud: **aman Unang(am) tanaa alitxux̂talix qalga kuux̂tikux̂ (kuuĝatikux̂)** making war on that Aleut village he put it upside down, *lit.* exposed its mud (Raven story)
[[*perhaps cf.* CAY, I **qaliq** top layer]]

qalgada-x̂ *see under* **qa-x̂**

qaalgiiya-x̂ E 1805-1952 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *n.* anchor (*e.g.* 1870 Acts 27:29-30) (*cf.* **qayu-x̂**, **yaakara-x̂**)

qalguya-x̂ Eu 1909 *n.* stone knife (J 85:27); spear with a stone point (Jochelson 1925:131)
[[AAY (*old*), CAY **qalugyaq** harpoon head, lance point; CSY lance for killing whales and other sea mammals; NSY harpoon head; AI, GRI **qalugiaq** whale lance; *perhaps loanword in Aleut*]]

qalx̂imix-s A 1952 *vi.* to clear one's throat
[[**qalx̂i-mig-**; *cf.* CAY **qalrir-** to cry out, to make an inarticulate vocal sound]]

qali- -, **qahli- -**

qalix̂ta-lakan E 1832-34, Ep 1941, **qahlix̂ta-lakan** Epun 1982-84 ("Pribilof word") *vt.neg.* to strongly dislike, cannot stand, detest (person; Ep 1983 "as an insult"); 1832 to become indignant against (Matthew 20:24) + **-x̂ta-**

qahlina-lakan Eu 1984 (Ep *word*) *vi.neg.* to be dislikable + **-na**$_2$**-**

qaali-lix E 1941- *vt.* to scrape the blubber (**chaduĝnaa**) off from (a sealskin; fox - En 1978: head, ears, paws) with a knife (*cf.* **midali-lix**, **qidux-six**, **qitx̂u-lix**); **qaali-x̂** E 1878 (Krú lûq) *vn.* skindresser or scraper; En 1984 scraping blubber off; **qaalim yaagaa** Ea 1983 (Ep *word*) scraping board (*cf.* **halaya-x̂**, **kumulina-x̂**) □ **isuĝim igluqaa qaalikuqing** En 1936 I scraped the blubber off from a sealskin
[[*apparently* **qaa-li-**, *cf.* **qaaĝ-**]]

qaaliilux̂ Ep 1941 *n.* blubbering place + **-aluĝ-**

qaaliisi-x̂ Ean 1952- *n.* flensing knife, hunting knife + **-usi-**

qaaligda-lix En 1982 *vt.* to clean (animal skin) + **-(li)gda-**

qalixsa-x̂ En 1948- *n.* cache (1950: cover up in a hole in the ground, for concealment) (A **kinuga-s**); **qalixsa-lix** 1979- *vt.* to cache (P. Merculieff: hide it among grass and cover it with driftwood or rocks)

qaliigu-lix A 1837-60 (*unknown* 1971-) *vt.* to accomplish, perform, finish (*Russian* sovershit', Luke 2:39, John 17:4, E **chx̂a-t-**; John 4:34, E **ina-t-**); *vr.* to be accomplished, finished (John 19:30, E **chx̂a-t-**), fulfilled (Mark 13:4, E **ma-lga-**) [[*perhaps derived from* **qal-**]]

qaliigux̂ta-lix 1. A 1836-40 *vi.* to be perfect (Matthew 5:48, E **atxaĝiigusa-**); 1860 *vr.* to be accomplished (John 19:28, E **chx̂a-t-**); **qaliigux̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* perfection

2. **qaliigux̂ta-x̂** E 1870 *vn.* zealous (Acts 21:20, *explanation*; 22:3 **Aguuĝum hadagaan** toward God); Ea 1983 jealous of people's possession ("you are good to people, tell him what he got, you talking about him all the time, what people got"); **txin qaliigux̂takux̂** *vr.* he is jealous of people's possession + **-x̂ta-**

qaliigux̂taaguza-lix A 1838 (-usa-) *vi.* to be perfect (Matthew 19:21); **-x̂** A 1860 *vn.* complete (your joy, John 16:24, E **chx̂aagusa-**) + **-x̂ta-iiguza-**

qaliigux̂taasa-lix Ea 1983 *vrt.* to be jealous of (it) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

qalit-, **qalisix** Ek 1982 *vt.* to be against (**tuman** us)

qalita-lix Eaukn 1982-84 *vt.* to be against, to talk angrily of (Ea as of person not given to eat); A 1840 [*vr.*] to take offense, to resent; A 1973 (*unknown* 1984) to want more (to eat) without getting it, complaining of not getting enough □ **tuman qalitalix** (*or* **qalisix**) **tunux̂takux̂** Eukn he is talking against us (Eu *rather* **sitxuux̂ta-lix**) + **-(x̂)ta-**

qalitna-hlinas A 1840 *vi.* (their witnesses) were still (**-hli-**) inadequate, did not agree (Mark 14:56, 59, E **sana-linan-ulux**) + **-na**$_2$**-**

Qalmanaĝu-x̂, **Qalmanaĝum Anii** En 1949-84 *name of lake* (Umnak 92)

qaalmiida-n Ea 1983, **qaalhmiida-n** En 1977-84, **qalamiida-s** A 1840, 1950-52 (*also* **qalamida-s**; *unknown* 1982) *n.pl.* ferns (En in general, used for tea; A 1952 smaller and brighter green than **qimdixti-s**)

qaalmiida-lix *see under* **qaalaax̂-six**

qalngaax̂ E 1791-, A 1791, 1840, Ab 1963, **qalngaaĝi-x̂** E 1840 (Zap. 1:66), **qanglaax̂** A 1860-, Ab 1892-1963, **qanglaaĝi-x̂** A 1952-, Ab 1963, **qaglaax̂**, **qalgaax̂** Au 1909, **qaglaaĝi-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* raven, *Corvus corax*; Ea 1982-83 spade (in cards, *cf.* **piiki-x̂**); **Qanglaaĝis** A 1952 *name of hill* (Atka 637); **Qanglaaĝi(m) Kiiĝuucha** A 1952 "Raven's Mountain" (Atka 624); **Qalngaaĝim Iganaa** En 1982-84 "Raven's Cliff" (Umnak 107, 111); **qanglaaĝim aahmaaĝa** A 1948- "Raven's flower", buttercup, *Ranunculus occidentalis*; **qalngaaĝim luux̂sikangin** E 1949 (T. Bank) "Raven's spoons", springbeauty, *Claytonia sibirica* (A **qugu-s, chilum aahmaaĝa**); **qalngaaĝim qaayuu** E 1909, Ea 1983, **qanglaaĝim aangsuu** Ab 1931 crowberry (1909 *Russian* voron'ya yagoda) (*cf.* **kidngam qaayuu**); **qalngaaĝim saaq(u)daa** En 1984 "Raven's parsnip" (*unidentified*); **qanglaaĝim chaxudaa** A 1948-52 "Raven's hat", kind of clam, fam. *Garidae*, gen. *Siliqua*; **qalngaaĝim chalaa** En 1948 "Raven's clam", mother-of-pearl shell, rock oyster; **qalngaaĝ(im) kriistaa** Epu 1941-84 "Raven's cross", starfish (En **sda-x̂**, A **iĝadaga-x̂**); **qalgaaĝim ukuutaa** [Au] 1909 "Raven's basket", a figure of cat's cradle (Jochelson 1933:63)

[[AAY K **qalngaaq** raven *from Aleut*]]

qaglaaĝaaya-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* little raven + **-aaya-** (**-aada-**)

Qalngaaĝimguusi-x̂ Ea 1909 (J 1:24,35), **Qalngaaĝimguusa-x̂** Ea 1952-74, **Qalngaaĝimguusa-x̂**, **Qalngaaĝimguuda-x̂** Eu 1909, **Qalgaamiguuya-x̂** Au 1909 Real Raven, Big Raven (*in tales*, J 81, 82:44) + *-**mguusa-**, *-**mguuda-**

qalngaliqda-x̂ En 1948-84, **qangaliqda-x̂** Epn 1982-83, **qaahngaliqda-x̂** A 1950-, **qaaqaliqda-x̂** A 1984, **qaaqamiida-x̂** A 1948, **qaaqachiida-x̂** [A] 1878, **qaaqachiiya-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* uvula

qalqaĝaya-x̂ E 1791, 1804-05 *n.* raven; 1834 magpie; Ea 1791 (xal'kagayak, kalgagayak) *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 31); Eu 1791 (kal'kagiyax) *name of boy* (at Unalaska 122b) [[AAY K **qallqayaq**, **qalqasaaq**, Ch **qallqana(a)q**, CAY **qalqerayak** black-billed magpie, *loanword either way*]

qaalqaĝayaada-x̂ E 1840 (Zap. 1:66), **qaalqaĝyaada-x̂** Eb 1984 *n.* magpie; Ea 1952 (*unknown* 1983), En 1948-52 crow ("lots over at Sand Point", *probably meaning* magpie) + **-aada-**

qalu-n Ea 1909 (J 10:91), **qahlu-n** En 1950 (*unknown* 1982), **qalu-s** A 1840- *n.pl.* hot springs (Eaup **haanĝu-n**, En **ux̂saaĝu-n**)

[[*cf.* **qahlati-x̂**, AY **qalla-** to be boiling; *etc.*]]

Qaluucha A 1952 *name of bight* (Tanaga Island 955, *hot springs in the neighborhood*) + **-uch-** (**-usi-**) **-a**

qaalu-x̂ A 1952-, Ab 1963 *n.* fermented urine; **qaalu(m)-chachii** [A] 1878 (Ka lú cha chí) (A 1982) skate *or* ray (*cf.* **qamax**); *perhaps* Eu 1791 (xalyuk), A 1791 (xallyuk, xal'lyuk) *name of tributary men* (at Unalaska 96, Atka 634, Tanaga 971), *cf.* **atxi-t-** 2.

[[AAY **qaaluq** chamber pot *from Aleut*; *perhaps cf.* Esk. **qalu-** to dip, scoop, bail]]

qaalunu-lix En 1978, A 1971- *vi.* to smell of urine + **-nu-**

Qaalutu-x̂ A 1791 (xallyutox) *vn.* Having Much Fermented Urine (?), *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 905) + **-tu-**

qalug-in E 1804- (Ab 1963) *n.pl.*, **qalux** Ea 1909 (J 4:30), **qalugi-x̂** Ean 1978-84 *n.sg.* coverlet, blanket (A **ingti-x̂**); **qalux-six** E 1878, 1909 *vt.* to cover, provide with a blanket; **kuu q.** A 1840 to block up, to bury (*Russian* zavalit')

qalug(a)la-lix En 1983 *vp.* to be used as blankets (**ngaan** for him, to cover him) + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

qalugasa-lix En 1909- *vt.* to cover (**ngaan** him) with (J 49:19; 69:38) □ **chuĝanan iqisix ngiin qaluxsalix tuman quyunan** 1934 we took off the clothes we had on and covering overselves with them went to bed + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

qalugdaasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to cover several times with + **-da-usa-**

qalugli-lix E 1878 [*vt.*] to uncover + **-li-**

qalux-six A 1840- *vt.* to pass across (a stretch of water: **chiĝanax̂** river, **hanix̂** lake, *etc.*); **kuu qaluxs** 1973 to pass over it (as over a bridge); **qalux** A 1840 *vn.* crossing; **Qaluga** 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 40, with a portage, **sisxix̂**, over to the other side of the island) □ **itx̂aygis uchixs hanix̂ qalugnas** 1952 the reindeer swam across the lake

qaluĝ- -

qaluĝaĝi- E 1870, En 1952 *vpa.* mixed: **smiirnam kayux aluuyam qaluĝaĝii** 1870 a mixture of myrrh and aloes (John 19:39); **qaayum qaluĝaĝingin** En 1952 berries mixed [with cod liver, salmon milt]; **qaluĝaĝi-x̂** En 1982 "Aleut ice cream" (Ean **taaĝu-x̂**) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

qaluĝasa-lix E 1870, Ea 1983 *vt.* to mix: **quyx̂itxin chiqix̂ ngiin qaluĝasalix** mixing his spit with mud (John 9:6) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

qalux̂ta-lix E 1909 [*vt.*] to mix + **-(x̂)ta-**

qalux̂taasa-lix E 1870-1909 *vt.* to be mixed with; to mix, stir; **qalux̂taasa-x̂** E 1834, En 1952 *vn.* mixed (with something); Ep 1941 mixer □ **alaĝux̂ taangax̂ qalux̂taasakux̂** 1909 the salt water was mixed with fresh water; **taangax̂ alaĝux̂ ngaan qaluĝasada** 1909 mix, stir salt into the water + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

qáaluĝa-n E 1834, **qaalùĝi-n** 1840 (Zap. 1:67 ka-) (*unknown* Eban 1982-84) *n.pl.* whitefish, *Coregonus* (Eb 1984: the fish not around here)

Qalutigna-x̂ A 1948-52 Andrew Bay (Adak 886); **Qalutignam hanii** Andrew Lagoon (Adak 887)

qəma-x̂ E 1833-4, Ea 1909- (A 1860), Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **qahma-x̂** En 1950-, A 1952- 1. *n.* step, stride; E 1909 peace (measure); **qama-lix** E 1909, **qahma-lix** En 1978-, A 1952- *vi.*, *vt.* to step, stride (**qusaa** over it)

2. Ea 1909- *n.sg.*, *pl.*, A 1952 *du.* crotch, fork (of legs); A 1952 *sg.* fork (of pants) □ **chux̂taqangin qamagan quchxan ngaan suchx̂isxalix** Ea 1909 making her (pregnant woman) hold her clothes in (*lit.* between) her crotch (J 12:2); **qamangin quchxa agal(u)ĝix̂takux̂** Ea 1983 she had teeth in (*lit.* between) her crotch; **bruuki(m) qahmaa** A 1952 fork of pants

3. En 1909 (*unknown* 1982) *n.* breechclout (= **saaquti-x̂**); **qama-lix** E 1834 [*vr.*] to gird oneself

qamaĝida-x̂ E 1834 *vi.* (the dancer) is girding himself (V A 6:1) + **-ĝi-da-**

qamax̂ta-lix 1. E 1834 *vi.* to step, make a step; **qahmax̂ta-lix** En 1978, A 1952- to be straddling; **qamax̂ta-l, qaxtax̂ta-l** Au 1952 to sit astride (**hyaagam hangayagaa** over a log)

2. E 1834 *vt.* to have as a girdle, to be girded with (**qawagan igluqaa** the hide of a sea lion V A 6:2) + **-x̂ta-**

qa[h]maalux̂ E[n] 1909 *n.* place through which one strides + **-aluĝ-**

qa[h]maaluĝa-lix En 1909 *vp.* to be stepped over (J 75:9) + **-aluĝ-a-** (**-ĝa-**)

qahmamix-s A 1992, Ab 1931 *vi.* to step, stride + **-mig-**

qamaza-lix A 1840 *vt.* to step over (*Russian* shagat') + **-za-**

†**qamásati-kux̂** Ab 1963 [*vt.* ?] steps (*Russian* shagayet)

Qaamachi-n Eu 1970- *n.pl.* Broad Bay (Unalaska 82; *according to one informant* the lake inside 82)

qamax E 1840-, A 1840-, **qamgi-x̂** Ek 1978 *n.* skate (ray); **Qamax** Ea 1983 *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 41)
[[*perhaps* **qa-mag-**]]

Qamaga-x̂ A 1952 Careful Point (Adak 869)
[[*perhaps* **qamag-a-** "being a skate"]]

qamaxchi-x̂ Ab 1931-63, **qamgachi-x̂** Am 1963 (*unknown* A 1984) *n.* rowanberry (*Russian* ryabina)

qamaxti-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* large knife (Jochelson 1925:64, Fig. 3) (*cf.* **utux̂nu-x̂**)

Qamaĝya-x̂ Eu 1909 Dora Harbor (I 81, J 40:22)

qamaqu-x̂ E 1834-40, Eap 1941- (A 1840), (**qahmatu-n** Eu 1984 *pl.*), **qahmaqu-x̂** En 1950-, A 1948-52 *n.* cockle clam, *Cardium spec.*
[[AAY K **qa(h)maquq** cockle *from Aleut*; *perhaps cf.* AY **qapilaaq** mussel]]

Qamaya-x̂ Eu 1984 *name of small creek* (Unalaska 108, "we used to pack water from there") (*same informant hesitatingly* **qamaya-x̂** cockle clam, *cf.* **qamaqu-x̂**)

qamchi- -
[[*cf.* **qami-x**, **qamti$_2$-x̂**]]

qamchiĝi-lix Ebu 1984 *vi.* to frown, stare (*cf.* **adĝi-lix, tadi-lix**) □ **qamchiĝilix ukux̂takung** Ea I looked at it frowning; **qamchiĝiqdada** Eu stop (**-qada-**) staring + **-ĝi-**

qamchix̂ta-lix Eb 1984 *vt.* to stare at (**ting** me) + **-x̂ta-**

qamchida-x̂ Ep 1941 (**qaamchiida-x̂** Ek 1982 *uncertain*; *unknown* En 1982) *n.* "sea angel", *Pteropod spec.* ("probably Cliona Knicaidi")

qamchiing E 1778-, A 1791-, Ab 1963, **qavchiing** Au 1909-52 *num.* eight; **qamchii[ngi-lix]** En 1936 *v.* to get eight (game) ▫ **qamchiing hatix̂** E 1805 eighty, **qamchiing sisax̂** eight hundred; **qavchiing hatix** [*du.*] Au 1952 eighty [[*cf.* **qanku-**]]

qamchiilung E 1834 eightfold +**Vlu-**

qamchiingidim E 1804-, A 1840- *adv.* eight times ▫ **qamchiingidim hatix̂** E, A eighty + **-di-m**

qamda-lix E 1791-, A 1950- *vi.* to be deep (of sea, river, snow, cave, wound, *etc.* and of words); **qamda-lakan** E 1805-, A 1950-, **qavya-lakan** Au 1952 *vi.neg.* to be shallow (*cf.* **chix̂sax-six**); **qamda-x̂** E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **qavya-x̂** Au 1909-52, **qamya-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* deep; deep spot, pool (*cf.* **kulu-x̂**); **qamda-ĝ-ulux** E 1805-, **-ulax** A 1952, **qavya-ĝ-ul** Au 1952 *n.neg.* shallow; shallow place, shoal (*cf.* **chix̂sax**) ▫ **chiĝanam qamdaa** E 1909, **chiĝana(m) qavyaa** Au 1909-52 a deep river; **isii qamdakux̂** A 1952 the cut (wound) is deep; **avakun Atan angaĝinangi iqiyu(m) tunuu angax̂tax̂ tunux̂taasal tunungi qavyalakaĝin** Au 1952 the Attu people speak a language mixed with baby talk and their words are not deep [[*perhaps cf.* CSY **qavraatat** *pl.* gulch, ravine; **qavragh-** to stir; to lose something in digging by having it mix with the debris from the digging]]

qamdaad(a)-lakan En 1982 *vi.neg.* to be shallow (A **chix̂sax-s**) + **-aada-**

qamdax̂si-lix Ean 1982-3 *vt.* to make deep + **-x̂si-**

Qamdaang En 1976- *name of bay* (Umnak 152) + **-Vng**

qamdaqada-lix Eu 1909 *vi.* to become shallow (of cave, J 37:11) + **-qada-**

***qamdat-**: **qavyacha-yit** Am 1963 *vt.* makes deeper + **-t-**

qamdaat-, **qamdaacha** E 1834-, A 1791-, **qamdaatii** E 1909-, A 1978, **qavyaacha** Au 1909 *n.* its depth ▫ **qamdaatii sanalakax̂** A 1978 its depth is insufficient, it is not deep enough + **-aat-**

qamdaata-lix E 1870-, A 1952-, **qavyaata-** Au 1909 *vt.* to be as deep as ▫ **alaĝum qamdaacha atxitikun, algidim hatix̂ sigax̂ qamdaatax̂takux̂ ukunan** E 1870 they sounded the depth of the sea and found that it was apparently (**-x̂ta-**) twenty fathoms deep (Acts 27:28); **asugim man qavyaataa** Au 1909 a pit as deep as this + **-aat-(x̂)ta-**

qamgaang E 1791-, **qamgaangi-x̂** E 1950-, **qamgaagi-x̂** E 1840, En 1950, **qagmaang** A 1840, **qagmang** A 1950-52, **qagmangi-x̂** A 1948- *n.* emperor goose, *Philacte canagica* (Au **ilĝili-x̂**)
[[*perhaps* PEA ***qavuɣaŋ**, I **qaugak** duck, CSY **qawaak** duck, bird; Sir. **qafqex̂** bird *and* CAY **qaûgeq**, **qaûgiiq** spectacled eider *are unclear*]]

qamgaangiigamax En 1982 *n.* adult goose + **-iigamag-**

qamĝa-x̂ E 1805, Eb 1984, **qamx̂a-x̂** Epn 1952- *n.* sleeve (Ea **amĝa-x̂**, Eukn **amx̂a-x̂**, A **hamĝa-x̂**)

qamĝali-na-x̂ E Unimak 1791 *vt. in* **Tukux̂ Q.** Deprived The Chief Of His Sleeves, *name of tributary man* + **-li-**

qami-x A 1780-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.du.* eyebrows; *sg.* **qam** A 1840, **qami-x̂** Au 1952; **qamim qagnaa** Ab 1931superciliary arc
[[AAY **qaugluq**, *du.* **qaugluk**, CAY **qavluq** eyebrow, *pl.* eyebrow hairs, I **qavlu**, **qavlut**, GRI 1750 **kablo = qablu** eyebrow; *suffix* **-lu**]]

qamti-x̂ E 1778- *n.* eyebrow; **qamti-x** E 1791, 1834 *du.*, **qamti-n** Ea 1952- *pl.* eyebrows; **qamtin chngangin** E 1804, E[n] 1952 browhairs + ***-ti-**

qamti[i]da-x̂ E 1909 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *vn.* game: consists of a small stick to which a ring is attached by means of a woman's hair. The ring when thrown up must fall on a stick. When this is accomplished the player has the right to pull out an eyebrow [hair] from his partner (Jochelson 1933:63) + ***-ti-aada-**

qaamida-n Ep 1941 (*unknown* Epkn 1982-) *n.pl.* small sea anemone (grows only on the beach, not in deep water, eaten raw) (*perhaps for* **qaalmiida-n**)

qamiidgu-lix Ea 1983, **qahmiimdu-lix** En 1982 (1984 *also* **qahngiimdu-lix**) *vt.* to fold (*e.g.* a blanket) (Ep 1983 **qangiidgu-lix**) + **-dgu-**

qahmix *n.* En 1948-, A 1791-, Ab 1963 (qami-) door (E **satmali-x̂**); **itaangix̂ kamga-tukugan sadaaĝix̂ qamigan** [*ms.* k-] **nagan** E 1870 into the court of the first priest (John 18:15), *lit.* inside the outer door
[[*perhaps cf.* CI, GRI **qipik**, *pl.* **qipkit** cover, blanket]]

qamigasi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1832-70 key (*cf.* **kluuchi-x̂**) ▫ **Aguuĝum angaligan qamigasingin** 1838-70 the keys of the kingdom of heaven (Matthew 16:19); **qamigacha** 1834 (+ -q) its key, the key to it (lock)
2. Au 1909-52 door (E **satmali-x̂**) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

qamix-six En 1909-52 *vi.* to emerge from the water to breathe, to bound along fast without leaving the water (of sea otter or fur seal, J 56:31) (*cf.* **qasa-lix**)

qamigasi-x En 1950-52 *n.du.* spear made to dive and hit diving sea otter, spear that hits water vertically + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

qamix̂six (**qamiĝ-** *or* **qamix̂t-**) A 1840 *vt.* to hide, conceal (*cf.* **aĝut-**)

qamilachx̂i- E 1834 (-chxi-) (*unknown* Eaun 1982-4) *vt.* to deepen, make deep; **akalux̂ qamilachx̂isix** beating, pawing the way + **-chx̂i-** (**t̂-**)

Qamilaalux̂ A 1952- *name of flat points* (Atka 385 **hachuuĝix̂** outer, 386 **qaluuĝix̂** inner) + **-aluĝ-**

Qamisu-x̂ En 1976- *name of point with a sea lion rock* (Umnak 13)

qámiti-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.* sail (or the like, *Russian* bolon'); **qagaaĝix̂ qamítix̂** foresail; **qamítim idgiducha** halyard, *lit.* means for pulling sail (*cf.* **paarusa-x̂**, **sutu-x**)

qamli-x̂ E 1778-1909, **qavli-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* knife; E 1791 broad knife; 1840 stone knife or dagger; 1832-34 *also* sword (*cf.* **nuusi-x̂**, **qichiĝ-na-x̂**, A **ukina-x̂**); **Qamliin Susaliisanax̂** Eu 1791 Disentangled (*or* Disentangling) With His Knife, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 53b)

Qamliĝiisa-na-x̂ Eu 1791 (kamligisinak) Handled (*or* Handling) (it/him/them) With His Knife, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 85) + **-ĝi-usa-**

qamlitu-x̂ E 1840 *n.* war knife (edge on one side; Zap. 2:106) + **-tu-**

qamliiku-x̂ Au (at En) 1950 *n.* shark (E **qachiiku-x̂**) [*hardly genuine Attuan*]

qamnáax̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) slightly (*Russian* legon'ko)

Qamtadagi-n En 1976- *n.pl. name of bay* (Umnak 147)

[[*probably* ***qamta-diga-n**]]

qamti-x̂ Eu 1978, En 1909, Ea 1952, A 1948-, Ab 1963, **qavti-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.* scapula, shoulder blade (*cf.* **lupaataka-x̂** *under* **luhmaatka-x̂**) □ **alam qamtikix** En 1909 whale shoulder blades (as paddle, J 41:10); **qamtim quchxikix** Ea 1952 the back between the shoulders (*but* **lupaataka-x̂** scapula); **qamti(m) qagnaa** A 1952 scapula (the bone)

[[*cf.* SPI **qavigluk** the back between neck and shoulders; *different suffixes*]]

qamtiqda-x̂ E *n.* 1. 1834-40 cockleshell, 1909 oblong shell (*cf.* **qamaqu-x̂**)

2. Ea 1909- (*unknown* En 1982) *du.* mountain peaks or hills with a depression between them □ **udaan alaxsxim qamtiqdagan quchxikin** 1909 between two hills of this plain (or mainland, J 9:10) + ***-qda-**

qamti-x̂ *see* **qami-x**

qamu-lix Ebk 1982-4 *vt.* to drag (fish on a string) (*cf.* **kala-t**)

[[Y **qamur-** to pull, drag, tow; I **qamuk-** to pull with a towline, to tow]]

qamuusi-x̂ Ebkn 1952- *n.* string for stringing fish and carry (= **kala-asi-x̂**) + **-usi-**

qamu-n Am 1963 *n.pl.* laundry (Ab, A **chx̂uuĝ-is**)

qan En 1978, Ab 1963 (1982 **qaan**), **qanang** En 1909 *interjection* well! (A **qa**) □ **qanang, qidaqadada!** En 1909 well, stop crying now (J 64:12, 18); **qan, ingamaqdada!** En 1978 well, you stop it!; **qan tanaaĝanax̂** Ab 1963 well (you see), he's come back

qana *interrogative* where, which 1. **qana** E 1791 where [*perhaps for* **qanang**]; **qanan**, *rel.* **qanaan** E 1805-, A 1840-, Abm 1963 which, which one, *pl.* **qanakun** E 1826, **qanakus** A 1837-, Ab 1892; **qanangun** E 1804-, **qanangus** A 1791-1860, **qanangu** Au 1909, **qanang** A 1860-, Au 1952, Ab 1931-63 *loc.* where; **qanaagan** E 1832-, **qanaaga** Abm 1963, **qanaax** A 1950-, Au 1952, Ab 1931-63 *abl.* from where □ **qanan ilakiin alakat, wan asxuunulux hingan** A 1952 which one of them do you want, this one or that one?; **qanakus kamlixtat** A 1952 which ones did you shoot at?; **qanan azax̂ isux̂ husii-ax̂s** A 1952 how many seals will it (the boat) take?; **qanan axsit** A 1952 where did you pass?; **qanan akiitalix** E 1870, A 1860 until when, how long (*e.g.* John 10:24); **qanan tanax̂ hinga** A 1952 which island is that?; **qanaan chasam/chasim ilan** E 1870/A 1860 at which hour (John 4:52); **qanakus hachigaasin** (*for* **-s**) A 1837 which teachings; **qanangun aku[x̂]txin** E 1804 where are you? **qanangunulux** E 1805 nowhere; **qanaax haqat** A 1950-, Au 1952 where do you come from?

2. **qan-hadagaan** A 1860, **qanaadagaan** A 1838 whence (Mark 6:2, Luke 1:43, E **qanaagan**)

3. **Qanatanax̂** A 1948- Kasatochi Island (667; when it arose, people asked: **qana(n) tanax̂ al sakaax kuuĝal sakamax̂ saka** which island is it that is emerging out there?); Davidof Island (Rat Islands 1041); **Qanatanam iguĝa** A 1952 the spit of Kasatochi Island (669)

[[Esk. **qa-**-: AY **qaku** when (in future), **qangvaq** when (in the past), **qavcin** how many; CSY **qakun, qavngaq, qafsina**; I **qakugu, qaŋa, qapsich** *etc.*]]

qanaaĝa-lix E 1978-, A 1977- *vi.* to be where now □ **qanaaĝalix amaya** En 1978 where is he now?; **qagaat(ing) maamang qanaaĝaax̂taa** Ek 1982 well, where could mom be now? + **-uuĝa-**

qanaaĝi-x̂ E 1826-, A 1860-, Ab 1963 *rel.n.* which one; which side □ **aalax ilkiin qanaaĝix̂ taqachx̂iiqing?** E 1833:39 which one of the two shall I release?; **hamakux ilkiin qanaaĝim hamaya itux̂taagusaqaliduukakuu?** E 1870 which one of them will love him more? (Luke 7:42, A 1860 *similarly*); **tanĝim qanaaĝii agit** A 1977 on which side of the islet did you pass? + **-uuĝi-**

qanaligan E 1819-, Ab 1931-63, **qanahligan** A 1860- *loc.* where; **qanahligaax** A 1952 from where □ **qanaligan kama** E 1819 but where is he?; **qanahligan paasxax̂ qaatux̂t?** A 1860 where do you want to eat the passover? (Mark 14:12, E 1870 **qanangun**) + **-hli-**

qanalix̂ta-lix E 1804 *vi.*: **qanalix̂talitxin** (Kanáliok telixtin)? where have you been? + **-li-x̂ta-**

qanamat-, **qanamasix** Ek 1982, A 1860- *vi.* doing in which way, how □ **qanamasix dakin aginax** A 1860 how were your eyes opened? (John 9:10, E 1870 **alqusix**) + **-ma-t-**

qanamata-lix A 1860- *vi.* to be or do how, of what kind □ **maqulim huzungin ilingiin itaangix̂ qanamatax̂** 1860 what is the first of all commandments? (Mark 12:28, E 1870 ... **qanaaĝix̂ itaangix̂ akux̂); qanamatalix hilazat** 1860 how do you read them? (Luke 10:26, E 1870 **alqutakin samdakutxin**); **qanamatalgal hilazalgax̂** 1862 how is it read? (-**lga**- *pass.*); **achixaasim qanamatangis** 1862 what (what kind of) teachings + -**ma-t-(x̂)ta-**

qanaanu- E 1804-, A 1860-, Au 1952, Am 1982 *vi.* to go where, in which direction □ **qanaanuumin** E 1804-, **qanaanuumis (hingamax̂t)** A 1950-, **qanaanuum ux̂sit** Au 1952 where are you going?; **qanaanux̂txin** A 1860 id. (John 13:36, E 1870 **qanangudaĝan [h]uyakux̂txin**) + -**uunu-**

qanaang E 1832-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Abm 1963- *num.* how many □ **qanaang slux̂taltxin** E 1909 how old are you? *lit.* how many years do you have; **qanaang x̂liiman ilamchi alix** E 1870 how many loaves of bread do you have? (Mark 6:38, A 1860 *similarly*); **Tseerkvam il Aĝachiĝaĝizulax qanaang as** A 1862 how many sacraments are there in the Church?; **qanaang aniqdux̂ matat** A 1950 how many children do you have? + -V**ng**

qanaangidim E 1832-, A 1840- *adv.* how many times (*e.g.* Matthew 18:21) + -V**ngi-di-**

qanaangilu-s A 1840 = **qanaang** + -V**ng-ilu-**

qanangudax̂-six E 1804, A 1860 *vi.* to go where, in which direction; **qanangudaĝan** E 1870, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63 *adv.* where, in which direction □ **qanangudaĝiimin** E 1804, **qanangudaĝiimis** A 1860, **qanangudaĝan huyakux̂txin** E 1870, **qanangudaĝan huyaamis** A 1950 where are you going? (1860, 1870 John 16:5) + -**ngudaĝ-**

qanaatxa-lix Ebk 1982-84 *vi.* to be how far; A 1982 to be close to which side + -**uutxa-**

qanayaam E 1791-, A 1791-, **qanayiim** A 1860-1952, Ab 1892-1963 *adv.* when □ **qanayaam [h]iikun malgaaĝin aqan** E 1870, **hingakus qanayiim masxaaĝin aqas** A 1860 when shall these things be? (Mark 13:4); **qanayiim haqanax̂t** A 1950 when did you come? + -**ya-** *3R sg.rel.*

Qana-m Ulaĝax A 1840, **Qanam Ulax̂ax** (-xax) 1952, **Qanax̂ Ulax̂ax** (*also* -**xax̂**; *rel.* -**xam**) 1950- Korovin Bay (Atka 372); **Qanax̂ Ulax̂ax** 1952 Bay of Waterfalls (Adak 849) [**ula-x̂ax** big house, *reference to village*]

qanadiga-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *vi.* to be bright (*Russian* yarko) + -**diga-**

qanax E 1791-1950 (*rel.* **qan'gim** 1860-), A 1840 (*pl.* **qan'gis**), **qan'gi-x̂** En 1978, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892, 1931, Abm 1963 1. *n.* winter; E 1791, A 1780-, Au 1909 year (*cf.* **slu-x̂**); **qan'gaan** E 1838-1950 (A 1840), **qan'gaax** A 1860- *abl.* in the winter, during the winter; **qanax-six** E 1870-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **qan'gaa-** Au 1909 *vi.* to winter, to spend the winter; *v.aux.* to do in the winter □ **qanax inalix** E 1791 the year [or winter] is ending; **qan'gi(m) sangis** A 1950 winter birds; **huzukix qan'gikix tagadaqadax anax** A 1860 they (*lit.* their years) were both old (Luke 1:7, E 1870 **slukix**); **hagumatal angaĝinas qaatulakan qanagzanas hiilax̂tazas** A 1952 in that way the people lived through the winter without starving, it is said (N.M. 1:54); **uuquchiingis qiĝunal qanagikus** A 1952 foxes were hard to get this winter; **misiisaaĝuung ting ayugnul qan'gaanaq** Au 1909 last winter I set out to hunt foxes (J 80:1, E **qanagnaqing**)

2. **qanax-six** En 1978- *vi.* to snow steadily ("when it is a heavy squall of snow") (*cf.* **taga-ni-lix**) □ **amgim chimikaa qanaxsix angalix̂ aqatikux̂** 1978 it snowed all night

[[CAY **qanuk**, SY, I **qanik** snowflake, falling snow; AY **qanir-**, I **qanniq-** (*suffix* -**(l)iq-**) to snow]]

qanaxchalux̂ En 1791, A 1840- *n.* wintering place, winter hut(s) + -**t-aluĝ-**

qanaxtusi-x̂ A 1950- *n.* wintering place; *name of bay* (Atka 542); E Unimak 1791 (kanaxtusek, -n) *name of tributary man* + -**t-usi-**

qan'gita-lix A 1860 *vt.* to have reached - years of age □ **hiikus aslingiin qankudim hatix̂ qan'gitanax̂** (Jesus) was at that time thirty years old (Luke 3:23, E 1870 **slu-x̂tanax̂**); **qankus qan'gitax̂** Ab 1881 [three years old] fur seal + -**t-(x̂)ta-**

qaniix E 1778-, A 1791-1952, Ab 1881-92, **qaniigi-x̂** En 1978, A 1952-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **qaniiga-x̂** A 1952-, **qaniqa-x̂** Au 1909 (J 80:7) *n.* snow (on the ground or falling); A 1950 *pl.* area(s) of snow (in the mountain in the summer); **qaniix-six** E 1909, A 1952- *vi.* to snow (A without wind, *cf.* **taga-ni-lix**) □ **qaniix aqakux̂** E 1909 snow is coming, **qaniigikux̂** it is snowing; **kiiĝuusim kangan qaniigis higal slum ilan** A 1950 on the top of the mountain there is (*lit.* freezing) snow in the summer; **qaniigiqalikux̂ uma** A 1952 it started (-**qali-**) to snow now + -‡- (*perhaps* *-**ag-**)

qaniixtu-lix En 1978, A 1950- *vi.* to have much snow; **qaniixtu-x̂** A 1840, Ab 1963 *vn.* snowy, snowy place □ **ulas quchigis qaniixtul** A 1950 there is much snow between the houses + -‡-**tu-**

qanikinga E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1931-63, **qaniking** Au 1952 *n.*, *rel.* **qanikingan** E 1909-, A 1840- spring; **qanikingaan** E 1909-52 *abl.* in spring < **qangim king-a**

qanikingt- Ea 1974 *v.aux.* to do in spring: **iqax̂silix qanikingtxalikux̂ awa** he started (-**qali-**) in spring to build a baidarka (for his son) + -**t-**

qanaax̂-six *see under* **qa-x̂**

qanamna-x En 1909 *n.du.*, **qamna-n** Ea 1909 (J 6:44) *pl.* loops for darts going from the sides of the baidarka; **qanmina-s** A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.pl.* buttons (*Russian* guziki) [for fastening straps] on the stern part of a baidarka □ **igiqatxin iqyaam qanamnagan-ikin chx̂adusaqadaagiim** E 1909 having filled the loops on both sides of his baidarka with his spears (J 45:3) [[**qana-mi-na**$_1$-, *cf.* **qanasi-, qanisa-**]]

qanasi- *see* **qanisa-**

qanaayngi-lix Ep 1983 *vi.*, En 1984 *vr.* to have a hard time ("you just couldn't do it")

qanaaynginix̂ta-lix Ep 1983, **qanaayangni-lix** En 1984 *vr.* to really have a hard time ("barely make it") + **-ni-x̂ta-**

qanaayngiisa-lix En 1984 *vrt.* to have a hard time with (something) + **-usa-**

qan'g-, chaxam qan'ga En 1952- *n.* kind of hard wood (hard to split) (*cf.* **angli-lix**)

qan'gi-x̂ *see* **qanax**

Qahnichx̂ucha A 1952 *name of bight* (Igitkin Island 737)

||**qahni-chx̂(i)-uch-(-usi-)-a**, *perhaps* ***qat-ni-**, "the place there for letting it get cracked"||

qaniix *see under* **qanax**

qanisa-x̂ Eau 1909-, **qanasi-x̂** En 1978-, A 1952- *n.* slit in meat, fish, hide, used for a handle (when carrying or dragging); **kuligaluĝim qanasik** Au 1952 *du.* small pieces of skin sewed on to each side of the baidarka deck for fastening the cross-strap; **qanisa-lix** Eau 1909-, **qanasi-lix** En 1982 *vt.* to make a slit in (meat *etc.*); En 1984 to put up (fish) in bunch, to cover up (fish) with grass; **qanisalignax̂** Ea 1909 *vn.* who feels that he will be cutting himself (J 24:15)

||*probably* **qana-(u)si-**, *cf.* **qanamna-x**; *vowel metathesis in* Eau||

Qanachaĝu-x̂ A 1952 *name of narrow bight* (Amlia 213) + **-aĝu-** (**-ĝu-**)

qanisa-n E 1834, Ek 1982, **-s** A 1840, **qanasi-n** En 1948- *n.pl.* wild parsley (= **pitruuski-n**)

||*perhaps* **qa-nisa-** "wait for eating", *vowel metathesis in* En||

qaanku-n E 1778-, **qanku-s** A 1772-, Ab 1881-1963, **qaku(n)** Au 1909-52, Am 1963- *num.* three; **qaankungin** E 1838-1952, **qankungis** A 1780- the third of them (*e.g.* Matthew 25:15); **qanku-lix** En 1936-, A 1838- *vi.* to score three (A in the kakaahngas game); *vt.* to get three (game) □ **qaankun hatix̂** E 1805 thirty, **qaankun sisax̂, qankus sisax̂** A 1840 three hundred (*cf.* **qankudim** *below*); **qaankun hiisix̂** E 1870-, **qaankus hiisix̂** A 1840- the third; **Qaankun aa** E 1834 Trinity (*coined term*); **qankus sdas** A 1840 three stars (*cf.* **sda-x̂**); **angalim qankulix hiisix̂ chasaa** A 1838 the third hour of the day (Acts 2:15, E **qaankun hiisix̂**); **isux̂ qankuuqaltakuqing** En 1978 I got three seals (*likewise* A); **qankukung** En 1982 I got three of them

||**qan-ku-**, *perhaps* ***qamt-ku-**, *cf.* **qamchiing**||

qankudim E 1780- (1870 *also* **qáankudim**), A 1840-, Ab 1963, **qakuyi** Au 1952, **qakuyim** Am 1963 *adv.* three times □ **qankudim hatix̂** E 1791- (1780 azitik), A 1840-, Ab 1963 thirty; **qankudim sisax̂** E 1804 three hundred (*cf. above*); **Atan qakuyi qiichil** Au 1952 going three times around Attu + **-di-m**

qankudidim E 1834 *adv.* for three times; triple + **-di-di-m**

qankuulu-n E 1834-, **-s** A 1840- *num.* triple; three a piece (Latin terni) □ **qankuulun atxaĝayanan** E 1870 three witnesses (for every word, Matthew 18:16); **qankuulun san** Ea 1983 three ducks each; **Qankuulum Snganaadaa** A 1840-62 the Holy Trinity, **Qankuulum Snganaachxuzaa** 1838-62 the very Holy Trinity; **Snganaadam Qankuuluu** A 1840 triply holy (*Russian* trisvyatoy) + **-Vlu-**

qankuuluxsi-lix A 1840 *vt.* to triple + **-Vlu-x̂si-**

qaanquli-x̂ *see* **kaanquli-x̂**

qanga-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be done, cooked, to boil (of fish, meat; A 1952- of pot, kettle); E 1834-, A 1860-, Abm 1963 to ripen (of berries; *Bibl.* of corn, seeds, *e.g.* Mark 4:29)

qangadgula-lix En 1984 *vi.* to be not really done + **-dgu-la-**

qangax̂ta-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931-63 *vi.* to be boiled, cooked, burned; A to be ripe □ **qax̂ qangax̂takux̂** E, Au 1909 the fish is cooked; **taangam qangax̂taa** A 1950 boiled water; **aangsum tachim qangax̂taĝulangis** A 1973 berries that are not yet ripe; **nuĝi(m) qangax̂taa** Ea 1983 kind of volcanic rock (quartz or the like), *lit.* burned rock + **-x̂ta-**

qanganasiilux̂ Au 1952 *n.* cooking place (A **unaalux̂**) + **-na$_1$-si-aluĝ-**

qangasaaĝu-x̂ Ea 1909 *vn.* freshly boiled (J 9:82 of meat) + **-saaĝu-**

qangat-, qangasix E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909 *vt.* to cook, boil (fish, meat; kettle); to burn, scald (part of body; of fire or something hot, *e.g.* J 82:35); *vr.* to burn oneself; A 1840 *vt.* to weld (**daĝan** on it) □ **qax̂ qangatikux̂** E, Au 1909 he cooked (boiled) the fish; **chaayux̂ akinal umsux̂ qangatikux̂** A 1952 the tea is hot and burns the tongue; **chang qangatikuq** A 1952 I burned my hand; **aĝadgim qangatxaa** A 1950 sunburned (*also* **qangasxaa** *vp.*) + **-t-**

qangatigna-x̂ A 1937 *n.* scar from an old burn + **-t-gna-**

qangaya-lix A 1840- *vt.* to bake; **qangaya-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* ripe seeds, ripe plant + **-ya-**

qangayaalux̂ A 1937 *n.* bakery, oven (*cf.* **piichi-x̂**) + **-ya-aluĝ-**

qanga-l Au 1909 *vt.* to touch (E **(h)adĝa-lix**) □ **ingan sanĝux̂ qangakux̂** he touched the stomach

qangaasa-l Au 1909 *vt.* to touch (**ngaan** it) with □ **ingan chaan sanĝum-naa qangaasakux̂** he touched the stomach with his hand + **-usa-**

qaahngaliqda-x̂ *see* **qalngaliqda-x̂**

qangaana-n En 1978 (P. Merculieff) *n.pl.* parka (*or* parkas)

qa(a)ngduula-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* kind of rock fish [*uncertain word*]

qangi-lix E 1834, 1909, Eba 1983-4, **qahngi-lix** Eun 1982-4, **kahngi-lix** A 1840-, Ab 1963 (q-), **kangi-l** Au 1909, Am 1963 (q-) *vt.* to bend (*e.g.* board, tin, pipe); to turn up (En basket when weaving from the bottom up) (*cf.* **uli-lix**); to fold (once, *e.g.* blanket, pocket knife) (*cf.* **ihngi-lix**); A 1840 *vr.* to stoop; **qangi-x̂** E 1834, 1909 (Abm 1963), **qahngi-x̂** En 1950- *n.* bend, curve (in a river), semicircle, arc; hollow, cavity, cove (at the coast) (*cf.* **uuli-x̂**); edge, corner (*cf.* **iqux̂**) [[E **q**- *apparently secondary; perhaps cf.* **kang**$_2$- *and/or* SY **kangiq** indentation on shore line, bay; SY, CAY **kangiraq** corner; SY (*also* Sir.) cove, inlet; I corral (for catching caribou); CAY **kangirrluk**, AI **kaŋiqɬuk**, GRI **kangerluk** fiord, bay]]

kangida-lix E 1860-70 *vi.*, *vr.* to bend over (of waves); **qangida-lix** Ea 1983 *vt.* to bend (several) ▫ **ayx̂aasim nagan alaĝum taagaa txin kangidaqalinax̂** E 1860 the breaking sea began to beat (*lit.* bend) into the boat (Mark 4:37); **taagam hamayangin kungin kangidaqangin** E 1870 the waves bent over (upon) them (filled their boat, Luke 8:23) + **-da-**

qangiidgu-lix Ep 1983 *vt.* to fold, roll together (Ea **qamiidgu-lix**) + **-dgu-**

qangĝaadgu-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to fold, roll together (= **qamiidgu-lix**) + **-ĝa-dgu-**

qangiĝi-x̂ E 1909, Abm 1963 (*probably for* **k**-) *vn.* folded (1909 of pocket knife); **qahngiĝi-x̂** Ab 1963 (*for* **k**-) crampon; **iliim ka[h]ngiĝi-nax̂** A 1860 *vi.* was bowed together, *lit.* in herself (Luke 13:11) + **-ĝi-**

qangiiĝu-lix (*also* **-gu-**) Eu 1984 *vt.* to fold several times + *-**Vĝu-**

qangiilux̂ *see separate entry*

kahngit-, **kahngisix** A 1840 (-ng-) *vt.* to bend, fold (*cf.* **uli-lix**); 1952- *vr.* to bend down (of person) + **-t-**

qangita-lix E 1826-34 *vt.* to bend down, bow; E 1909 to keep folded; **kahngita-l** A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vr.* to be bent, stand crooked + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

kahngiiti-x̂ *see separate entry*

qangta-lix E 1834- *vi.* to be bent, crooked (*e.g.* of log, sprained finger); **qangta-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* bend (*e.g.* in pipe), arc. ▫ **kanguuĝii qangtalaaĝanax̂** En 1909 the upper part of his body was bent, his chest was not flat (he was powerfully built, J 46:21) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qangtxali-x̂ *or* **igunaa qangtxalix̂** Eu 1984 *n.* old sea lion bull with bent nose + **-t-xali-** (**-qali-**)

qangiilux̂ E 1834, Ep 1941 *n.* wooden cap with closed top used when riding in a baidarka (1941: made of soft light wood)
[[**qangi-aluĝ-**]]

qanglax-six E 1909-, A 1977- *vi.* to be curious, inquisitive ▫ **tayaĝum qanglaga** E 1909 a curious man; **qanglagnax̂ asx̂azax̂** A 1977 "curiosity kills", *lit.* a curious [person] dies (saying)

qanglagna- E 1903 (kanglaĝna-) *vi.*: **tunusam qanglagnangin** interesting stories + **-na**$_2$-

qanglaxta-lix E 1909-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to be curious about, interested in (J 17:46); A 1840, Ab to recognize, find out + **-(x̂)ta-**

qanglaax̂ *see* **qalngaax̂**

qangli-x̂ E 1778-, A 1780-, Ab 1931-63, **qagli-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.* shoulder; **Qangli-s** A 1950- *pl. name of high bluffs* (Amlia 99)

qangla-lix En 1978, A 1909- *vt.* to pack, take on the shoulder (*e.g.* **hyaagax̂** a log); **qangla-x̂** A 1909 *n.* burden on shoulder

qanglax̂ta-l A 1973- *vt.* to carry on the shoulder ▫ **qanglax̂takan aygagusakung** I walked (with it) carrying it on the shoulder + **-x̂ta-**

qanglaĝu-lix E 1909- *vt.* to pack, take on the shoulder (*e.g.* **yaagam aduu** a long log, J 29:13); **qanglaĝu-x̂** E 1832-1941 *n.* burden on shoulder (*cf.* **haĝu-x̂**); 1834 yoke + **-ĝu-**

qanglaĝux̂ta-lix E 1909- *vt.* to carry on the shoulder ▫ **isux̂ kasulix qanglaĝux̂talix tanaaĝaasakuqing** En 1935 I found a stranded seal and carried it home on the shoulder + **-ĝu-x̂ta-**

qaanglaĝuusi-x̂ En 1949 (1956 k-) *n.* the first rib, *lit.* place/means for packing on shoulder + **-ĝu-usi-**

qangta-lix *see under* **qangi-lix**

qangu-lix E 1791-, A 1838-, Ab 1909-52, Abm 1963 1. *vi.* to go *or* come in, to enter (**ulam nagan** *or* **ilan** into a house; into a bay), to get into (**isuĝim nagan** into the sealskin, J 43:23) (*cf.* **changa-lix**); A 1909 *vt.* to enter (**tangaaĝim ulaa** the bear's den, J 79:132) ▫ **qanguda!** A, **qanguya!** Au 1952 come in! (answer to knocking); **ulaam ilan qangukux̂** En 1909 he went into his house (J 49:38); **anagan ilan qanguqdaagiim** En 1909 having gone in to his mother (J 43:6)

2. **qangu-x̂** A 1952-, Au 1952 *n.* cave with submarine entrance and dry inside (where seals go in to rest); **Saĝuuga(m)-qanguu** A the seal cave of S., *name of point* (Atka 401); **Qangux̂** Ea 1909 *name of place (probably islet) not far from Sanak Island* (J 17:22) (*possibly* Seaweed, En **qahngu-x̂**)

qanguchx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to let in (sulfur-ball into house, J 85:58) + **-chx̂i-**

qangudgu-n En 1950 (*unknown* 1982-4) *vn.pl.* cooking by putting hot rocks into a wooden vessel (Marsh) [*possibly for* **qanga-dgu-n**] + **-dgu-**

Qanguxchila-x̂ A 1950- *name of promontory* (Atka 451) + *-**xchi-la-**

Qaanguĝiida-x̂ A 1952- *name of island with seal cave* (Atka 288) + **-ĝi-aada-**

qangux̂ta-lix E 1909, Ab 1963 *vi.* to go in for a while ▫ **qangux̂taakakux̂** Ab may he go in + **-x̂ta-**

qangula-lix E 1840 (k-) *vi.* to enter one after another (Zap. 2:208: having feast after the construction of a new communal house) + **-la-**

qanguula-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be led or taken in (into a house, J 49:40; **nuĝim sitxan** under a rock, J 47:4) + **-ula-**

qangulga-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be entered: **udax̂ qangulgakux̂** the bay was entered = we entered the bay + **-lga-**

qánguliisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* bowsprit + **-li-usi-**

qangunaĝila-lix E 1909 *see* **i[h]naĝila-lix** *under* **hit-** + **-na$_1$-ĝi-la-**

qanguusa-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, Ab 1931-63 *vt.* to take in, lead in + **-usa-**

qanguusi-, Aguuĝux̂ agunam qanguusingis A 1840 *n.* the introduction of God's mother (praesentatio Mariae, 21. November) + **-usi-**

qangut-, qangusix E 1909-, A 1973- *vt.* to let in (sulfur-ball into house, J 85:57); to take in, bring in (food) + **-t-**

qangusxa-lix E 1909, A 1840- *vp.* to be taken in (*e.g.* weaving grass for drying); A 1840 to be driven in + **-t-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

qangu-x̂, *pl.* **-n** E 1878, 1909, Eb 1984, Au 1949-52, Am 1963, **qahngu-x̂**, **-n** Eun 1909-, **-s** A 1840-, Ab 1931-63 (-ng-) *n.* seaweed, kelp (A *Alaria fistulosa*); **qa[h]ngu-lix** En 1909 *vt.* to put seaweed (**kuun** over himself, J 41:15)
[[AAY P **qanguq**, Ch **qahnguq** giant kelp, *from Aleut*]]

qahngutu-x̂ A 1973 *vn.* (presence of) much kelp: **qahngutux̂ malgalakan aguun** if there is not much kelp + **-tu-**

qanguchxi-x̂ *see* **kanguchx̂i-x̂**

qaqa-x̂ *see under* **qa-x̂**

qaqax̂ A 1948-52, **qaqaĝi-x̂** A 1952-, Ab 1892-1963 *n.* arctic loon, *Gavia arctica pacifica* (*cf.* **chngachada-x̂, qigux**)
[[CAY **qaqaq**, **qaqataq**, AI **qaqsrauq**, GRI **qarsaaq** red-throated loon, *Gavia stellata*; *imitative*]]

qaqadux̂si-lix Eb 1906, Eu 1984 *vt.* to tickle; Euk 1982-4, **qaqlux̂si-lix** Eb 1984 *vi.* to be ticklish (En **sngaaĝitu-lix**, A **sngaaĝiduxsi-l**)

qaqulqa-x̂ En 1948- *n.* back scratcher (*cf.* **qakuqi-x̂**)

qasa-lix E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909, Am 1982 *vi.* to surface, emerge from the water (of sea mammal, bird after diving); **Tayaĝuu Qasanax̂** E Umnak 1791 His Man Surfaced, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 121)
[[*perhaps derived from* PEA ***qaδə-**, AY **qai-**, SY **qaye-**, Sir **qaca-a**, I **qaa-** surface, top side]]

qasadaasa-lix A 1840 *vt.* to surface several times with (**inix̂sinax̂** joy, of sea lion, V B 1:2) + **-da-usa-**

qasax̂ta-lix E 1978, A 1950- *vi.* to have surfaced, to stay up from water for some time □ **qasax̂tal ayx̂al** A to swim after diving + **-x̂ta-**

qasaaĝu-lix En 1909 *vt.* to wait for (seal, sea otter) to surface (J 56:9) + **-aaĝu-**

qasaalux̂, isuĝim qasaaluĝii En 1936 *n.* place where the seal emerges + **-aluĝ-**

qasamix-six En 1952-, A 1950-, **qaasamgiida-lix** Eu 1984 *vi.* to go up and down in the water (as of whale, seal, sea lion) + **-mig-**, **-mig-aada-**

Qasanadag-is A 1952 *n.pl. name of rocks* (Kiska Island 1051) + **-na$_1$-dag-**

qasansa-lix En 1978, **qasanisa-l** A 1977- *vt.* to wait for (**isux̂** seal) to surface + **-nisa-**

qasaasa-lix En 1909 *vt.* to surface with, to swim up with (J 47:8) + **-usa-**

qaasa-x̂ E 1832-70 (*unknown* Eban 1982-4) *n.* seed (*cf.* **dax̂sx-**; A **qala-**, **huluĝ-**); **qaasan chisidax̂** 1834-70 sewer (*e.g.* Matthew 13:3)
[[*perhaps* **qa-usa-**, *coined term*]]

qasadgi-n En 1948, **-s** A 1948 *n.pl.* kelp with holes in ("pogie's handkerchief", pogies lay eggs in it) (*cf.* **kahngadgi-n**)
[[**qasa-d(a)g-**]]

Qasadgaĝi-x̂ A 1950-2 *name of bay* (Atka 547, *other informant* **Qaxsagaĝi-x̂**) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

Qasaxsa-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay on the southeast side of Sanak Island* (I 72)

qazax̂a-lix A 1791 *vi.* to be good (E 1791 **machxiza-lix**), 1860 to be right (Mark 7:11, E 1860 **atxaĝ-**); **qazaĝa-x̂** 1840 *vn.* good (= **iĝamana-x̂**); **qazax̂a-ĝ-ulax** 1791 *neg.* bad, evil (*Russian* durno)

qazax̂ax̂sidguusa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to admire, be delighted with (**Hamaan achixaasazanangis** His teachings, Mark 11:18, E 1870 **alaqaadanix̂taasa-**) + **-x̂si-dgu-usa-**

qazaĝat- A 1840, **qat^{r}aĝat-** Au 1909 *vt.* to arrange, adjust (J 81:11, E **atxax̂t-**) + **-t-**

qas(a)ĝata-lix Ek 1982, **qasax̂ta-lix** En 1984 (*unknown* Eapu 1983-4), **qazaĝata-lix** A 1840-, Ab 1963-, **qat^{r}aĝata-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to be just right, accurate; A 1840 to be good; En to become a little cleaner; **qazax̂ata-x̂** Ab 1931 *vn.* right, correct, **qazaĝata-x̂** Ab 1963 truth □ **qat^{r}aĝatal tunux̂taya** Au 1909 talk rightly: tell the truth (E **achiigusalix tunux̂tada**); **ukuĝaa qasax̂takux̂** En 1984 it looks cleaner (something washed, *e.g.* clothes) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

Qasax̂si-x̂ Ea 1983 Lost Harbor (Krenitzin Islands 39)
[[*perhaps* **qasa-x̂si-**]]

qasxa-lix A 1791-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to laugh (loudly) (E **aalux̂ta-lix**); **qasxa-x̂** A 1950- *vn.* laughter □ **qasxax̂ igiim asx̂anix̂taasal** A 1950 dying with laughter
[[**qas-** -, CAY **qas-tu-** to be loud, I **qati-tu-** to have a deep voice; *cf.* **qaslux-six**]]

qasxaachxuza-l A 1950- *vi.* to laugh loudly + **-iichxuza-**

qasxatuza-l A 1952- *vi.* to laugh all the time (although there is nothing to laugh at) + **-tu-za-**

qasxi-x̂ *see* **qaxsx-**

qasx̂i-lix E 1909- *vi.* to raise one's arm for throwing or stabbing □ **ingasaĝan qasx̂ikum** En 1909 when he raises the arm to throw (J 56:6); **qamlii sukan, ngaan qasx̂ikan** Ea 1910 grabbing his (the other one's) knife and raising his arm over him (J 32:14)

[|*perhaps* ***qaδ-** (CAY **qai-**, SY **qaye-**, I **qaa-** surface, top side) + **-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi-**)||

qasx̂ita-lix E 1909, En 1949 [*vt.*] to keep one's arm raised ready to throw + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qasx̂itaasa-lix En 1909 *vt.* to keep (**nux̂** stone, **yaagax̂** piece of wood, **igiqaan** his spear) raised ready to throw (*e.g.* J 46:3) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

qasi-x̂, *pl.* **-n**, E 1909- *n.* stitch; **qasingin** 1909 embroidered geometrical figures on grass baskets (Jochelson 1933:67), *lit.* its/their stitches

qasilaasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* big needle + **-la-usi-**

qasitu-, siitam qasituu A 1984 *vn.* sieve with large holes + **-tu-**

qasi-lix, qaasi-x̂ *see under* **qa-x̂**

Qasix̂siila-s A 1952 *name of rocks* (Oglodak Island 679)

||*perhaps* **qa-si-x̂si-ula-s** "used for making fish supplies"||

qasiiĝu-x̂, qasiiku-x̂ *see* **kasiiĝu-x̂**

qaslux-six E 1834-, A 1791- *vi.* to quarrel, argue, to growl at each other; **qaslux** E 1834-70, Ab 1892 *vn.* quarrel, argument (*e.g.* Acts 15:39, 23:10; A 1839 **agi-lĝaĝi-**) □ **hamaaga asix qaslugikuun adalagaax̂ta** A 1860 don't quarrel with anybody

||**qas-lug-**, *cf.* **qasxa-lix** *and* CAY **qas-tu-** to be loud, I **qati-tu-** to have a deep voice, *etc.*||

qaslugasa-lix En 1978 *vr.* to argue with each other; A 1840 *vt.* to scold + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

qasluxsnika-x̂ A 1971- *n.* quarreler + **-snika-**

qasluxta-lix En 1950 *vt.* to have an argument with (**agitaasaan** his opponent) + **-(x̂)ta-**

qasmax, *pl.* **qasmagis** A 1937-52, **qasmagi-x̂** Ab 1931, **qasma-x̂, -s** A 1952- *n.* fish scale (E **qaxsx-**, **qasxi-**) □ **qam qasmagis** 1952 fish's scales

||*perhaps* **qas-mag-**, *cf.* **qasa-lix**, **qasx̂i-lix**||

qasuux̂, *pl.* **qasuuĝin** En 1950 *n.* snare for birds on top of cow parsnip flower when in seed

||*probably* **qa-suuĝ-**||

qata-x̂ 1. E 1834-, A 1977-, Au 1909-52 *n.* lateral half (of a fish, Au also of seal), fillet □ **qam qataa** En 1982 fish fillet; **uda(m) qataa** Ek 1982 lateral half of dried fish; **isuĝim qatagan tamangu kinugax̂taluqagan axtaa** Au 1909 the transversal half of the longitudinal half of a seal that had been cached there (J 80:7, E **angagan ... angtaa**)

2. A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1931 *n.* sheath (E **hug-**) □ **ukinam qataa** A 1952- the sheath of a knife (E **nuusim uga**); **ama(m) qatakix** Au 1952 labia, *lit.* sheath of vulva; **qatam ilmaang lilax̂tangis** A 1840 chain, *lit.* sheaths appearing out of each other (*coined term*, *cf.* **chiipa-x̂**); *perhaps* **Qatax̂** Eu 1791 (kattax) *name of old man* (at Unalaska 86); **Qataa Agizax̂** A 1791 (katta axizhax) His Sheath Is Usually Open, *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 202)

||*possibly* **qat-(x̂)ta-**, *cf.* **qati-x̂**||

qatat-, qatasix E 1948-, A 1973- *vt.* to split (fish; A grass for weaving) + **-t-**

qaata- 1. *interrogative* **qaataa** E 1791-, A 1838- (*also* **qataa**), Au 1909-52, Ab 1892, Abm 1963 where is he/she/it?; *pl.* **qaatangin** E 1909, **qaatangis** A 1860- (*cf.* **kama**) □ **qaataa tayaĝungin** E 1909 where are his men? **qaatangin tayaĝungin** where are their men? **qaatangin amakun asx̂aadan?** En 1909 where are those outlaws (J 46:3; = **kamayangin**); **qaataa Haman** A 1860 where is He? (John 7:11, E **qanangun ax̂takux̂ Hama?**), **Haman qaataa?** where is He? (John 9:12, E **Hamaya qanaligan akux̂?**)

2. **qaatam-adaan** E 1834 *abl.* everywhere, anywhere; **qaatax hadakin** A 1860 *du.loc.* on each side (John 19:18)

3. *abl.* except, besides, other than (*3.sg.* **qaatagaan** E 1870, A 1838-, Ab 1963, **qaatxaan** E 1978; *3.du.* **qaatakiin** E 1870, A 1860 Luke 9:13; *3.pl.* **qaatangiin** E 1838-70, A 1860; *1.sg.* **qaatamiing** A 1837-62; *2.du.* **qaatamdiix** A 1860 Luke 10:14) (*cf.* **uglug-**, **unuqu-**) □ **ulum qaatagaan asla qalgakux̂ alakax̂** A 1952 there is nothing to eat except meat; **Qaatamiing unuqus aguuĝus imis alagaax̂tas** A 1862 you shall have no other gods than Me (*likewise* 1837, E **Unuqukiiming**)

[|*possibly derived from* **qa-** - *in* **qana**]]

qaataĝulit-, qaataĝulisix A 1860 *vt.* to surround, crowd around (Him, John 10:24, E **imukan**) + **-ĝu-li-t-**

qaatamudaĝan A 1860- *adv.* in every direction □ **awaax ... il ilamchiix qaatamudaĝan chisaladuukakuchi** 1860 the time when you shall be scattered, everyone to his own side (John 16:32) + **-mudaĝ-a-n**

qaatuuĝi- *see separate entry*

qatxa-x̂ A 1909-, Abm 1963-, **qaxta-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* 1. penis (*cf.* Au **nungi-x̂**, E **ung**); **Qatxas** A 1952 *pl. name of corner of bay* (Atka 391, *presumably with pointed rocks*)

2. Au inaccessible place (A, E **chinga-x̂**) □ **qiiĝuusim qaxtaa** 1909 inaccessible mountain (not to be climbed)

Qatxaĝi-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of lagoon* (Tanaga Island 959, *presumably with pointed rocks*) + **-ĝi-**

Qatxaĝaĝux̂ A 1950-52, **Qatxaaĝux̂** 1973 (**Qatxaaĝuĝix̂** 1952) *name of bay with rocks* (Atka 250) + **-ĝa-ĝu-**

Qatxayuux A 1791 (katxayux) *n.* Poor Penis, *name of tributary man* (at Tanaga 953) + **-yuug-**

qatxamachuqda-x̂ A 1952 (*unknown* 1971) *n.* sea snail (Marsh 1948 *from the same informant* **kachatu mukdax** periwinkle; 1952 *different informant* **kuchuqdumuqdax̂**)

||*perhaps derived from* **qatxa-x̂**||

qatxaya-x̂ E 1950-, A 1948-, **qaxtiyaqit^{r}a-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* winter wren, *Troglodytes troglodytes*; A 1952 *name of eastern chief* (N.M. 3:73); **Qatxayas yaaĝa** A 1952 *name of point* (Great Sitkin Island 747)

[[**qatxa-ya-**, *reference to tail*]]

Qatxayaĝu-x̂ A 1840- Reindeer Bay (Atka 473; 1840 Vasilevskaya) + **-ĝu-**

qatxuĝda-x̂ Ea 1909, En 1950 (*unknown* Eun 1984) *n.* bosom (inside the front of the parka, J 17:52)

qatxuuya-x̂ Ea 1952 (qatxuyux̂), En 1982 (1984 **qatxuya-x̂**), A 1952-, Ab 1963 *n.* (man's) shirt, Ea jacket (Ea 1983 **rubusuunka-x̂**)

qati-x̂ Eun 1949-, A 1937-, Abm 1963 *n.* crack (as in a board); En 1949 *also* vagina; **kamgim qagnagan qatingin** En 1949 sutures, *lit.* cracks in the skull

[[**qat-**, *cf.* **qata-x̂**]]

qatmi-x̂ E 1909 *n.* wide crossbeam in the stern and in the bow of baidarka (A **agda-atiqda-x̂**)

qatmalux̂ A 1948 (*Attuan informant married to an Eastern woman*) *n.* stern beam of baidarka (A 1984 top beam before hatch, *but cf.* **kitalux̂**); **qatmaluĝ-is** A 1840 *pl.* strengthening of upper transversal ribs (*Russian* ukrepleniye verkhn. sheshtov) of baidarka (*exact meaning unknown*) + **-aluĝ-**

qatmi-x̂ En 1948-82 (*unknown* Eun 1984) *n.* razor clam (*cf.* **chala-x̂**); Ea 1791 *see* **ugu-tayaasa-**

qaatuuĝi- En 1952-, A 1952- *n.* side: **udam qaatuuĝikix** the bay's sides (*cf.* N.M. 3:11); **yaaĝim qaatuuĝii kingtitugan qayaa** A 1952 a point with steep and high side[s] (N.M. 3:57); **ayx̂aasim qaatuuĝikix** a boat's sides (*cf.* **itx̂a-**); **qa[a]tuuĝikix** En 1952 both his extremities (his hands and his feet)

[[**qaat-uuĝi-**, *cf.* **qaata-**]]

Qatunaaĝlux̂ Ea 1983 *name of high point* (Krenitzin Islands 14)

[[*perhaps* **qa-tu-naaĝ-alux̂** "place tending to have much fish"]]

Qavsata-x̂ Au 1909 *name of bay* (J 85:33)

qawa-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1881-1963, **qava-x̂** Au 1909-52, Am 1963- *n.* sea lion, *Eumetopias jubata* □ **qawam aliĝa** A 1840- male sea lion; **qawam ayagaa** A 1840- female sea lion; **qawa(m) hlaa** A 1950 young sea lion; **qawa(m) tanangin** Ea 1983, **qawa(m) tanangis** A 1952-, **qava(m) tanaa** Au 1949 sea lion rookery (*also place names*: Krenitzin Islands 91, 94; Adak 855); **Qawam Chngangin** E 1909 "Sea Lion's Fur", *name of person* (Jochelson 1933:74); **tana(m) qawaa** Ean 1978-, A 1952- caterpillar; Ab 1931 centipede; A land snail (without shell); E 1878 bug, Coleopter; *lit.* land sea lion

qawaada-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840- *n.* yearling of sea lion (1-2 years old; En 1948 also less than one year old) + **-aada-**

qawaagamax Eu 1984, A 1973, **qawiigamax** A 1840 *n.* adult sea lion (A 1840 *Russian* sekach: more than five years old) (*cf.* **ugina-x̂**) + **-iigamag-**

qawáĝax̂ A 1840 *n.* half-grown sea lion (*Russian* polusekach) + -‡-

qawaĝi-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to butcher a sea lion + **-ĝi-**

qawax̂si-l A 1950- *vi.* to kill sea lions + **-x̂si-**

Qawaliga-n Eb 1984 *name of point* (Belkofski 38) + **-liga-**

qawanaaĝi-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* sea lion hunter; Ep 1903 *name of ledge* (St. George Island) + **-naaĝ-**

Qawa-chungux̂tan Eu 1984 *n.pl. name of point* (Unalaska 20, east side of Udagak Strait), *probably* **qawa(n) chungux̂ta-n** "having the eastern side as nest" (informant: "never seen a sea lion there")

[[CAY **qaug-na** the one upriver, inland, inside, **qava-ni** inside, upriver; CSY **qaaw-na** the one inside or toward the Northeast, **qawa** in there!; AI **qavva** over there, upriver (visible)]]

Qawalĝ-a, *rel.* **Qawalĝan** A 1950- Kavalga Island (Delarof Islands 992, east of Unalga Island) + **-lĝ-a**

Qawanga-x̂ Eu 1984 *name of gravel beach* (Unalaska 97, east of 96 **Iiqmangan**); **Qawangin** Ea 1952 (*presumably for* **Qawanga-n**) Sedanka Island (*cf.* **Sidaana-x̂**) ("make **udax̂** (yukola) on gravel beach, just lay split fish on gravel") + **-nga-**

Qawaatxaa E 1840 (Zap. 1:255 Kauátxa) *name of island east of Nagai* (Shumagin Islands) + **-uutxa-**

Qawalang En 1791 (Merck Koualang), **qawalangi-x̂** Eu 1984, *pl.* **Qawalangi-n** E 1768-, **Qawalinga-n** E 1791 (Sauer Cowghalingen), Ea 1982, **Qawalangi-s** A 1840-, Ab 1909 the people of western Unalaska Island (west of Cape Wislow: Makushin, Kashega, Chernofski) and Umnak Island (Zap. 2:3; Ea 1952-; *cf.* **Qigiiĝu-n** *under* **qiga**); *more loosely*: Fox Islanders (A 1950-52 including all of Unalaska Island and the Pribilof Islands)

[[Merck 1791: "bedeutet einen Seelöwen-gegend" = means a sea lion region, *but more probably derived from the obsolete demonstrative* **qawa-** *in* **Qawa-chungux̂tan** *etc.*; *the translation of* **Qawalangin** *as* "sons of sea lions" *is impossible, just a joke*]]

qaya-lix E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1931 1. *vi.* to be high, tall; **qaya-lakan** *neg.* to be low, short (*cf.* **adulakan**); **qaya-x̂** E 1805-, A 1791-, Ab 1963 *vn.* high, tall, A 1860 long (clothing); A 1791 *name of chief* (at Ilak 974); **qaya-ĝ-ulax** A 1791-, Ab 1963 *neg.* low □ **stuuluĝim qayaa** A 1952 a high table; **ulam qayaa** Eu 1984 a tall house; **angaĝim qayaa** En 1949 a tall person; **alaĝum himlagan qayaganulax kugan** A 1952 on the low waves of the ocean (N.M. 3:92); **amilgim qayaa** A 1838 high voice (Acts 2:14); **amum qayangis** A 1860 long clothing (Mark 12:38, Luke 20:46 **amum adungis**)

2. **qaya-x̂** E 1791-, A 1860-, Au 1952, Ab 1931-63 *n.* hill, mountain (*cf.* **aygi-x̂, amti-x̂**; Eu big mountain, like volcano, *cf.* **kiiĝuusi-x̂**) ◦ **qayam qayangin** Ep 1941 mountains, *lit.* high hills; **Qaya(m)-sitxaa** Eu 1984 *name of beach* (Unalaska 90b), *lit.* under the mountain (former volcano); **Amdagan qayaa** A 1952 the hill of Amdaga (Atka 226)

3. **slum qayaa** E 1909-, **qan'gim qayaa** A 1840-, Au 1909 leap year (*Russian* visokosnyy god 'leap year' *understood as* "vysokiy god" "high year")

qayaachxuza-x̂ A 1840- *vn.* very high **-iichuza-**

qayaada-lakan 1. E 1949- *vi.neg.* to be short ◦ **bruudnaking qayaadlakan** Eu 1984 my boots are short (not high enough for wading); **Tanĝi(m) qayaadaayulux** Ea 1983 "Low Islet" (east of Akutan, identification uncertain)

2. **qayaada-x̂** Ep 1983 *n.* small hill + **-aada-**

qayagla-n Au 1952 *n.pl.* high spots ◦ **tanam tin angax̂tagan qayaglaĝii** hilly country, *lit.* land that has (**-ĝi-**) high spots mixed in on it + *__-gla-__*

qayaĝi-lix E 1909 *vi.* to have hill on it + **-ĝi-**

qayax̂six̂ta-x̂ A 1860 *n.* hill (Luke 3:5, E **qaya-x̂**) + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**

qayaĝu-lix E 1909 *vi.* to have many hills on it, to be hilly + **-ĝu-**

qayakucha- 1. **qayakucha-ĝ-ulax** A 1952 *vn.neg.* very low

2. **qayakucha-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* small hill + **-kucha-**

qayala-lix E 1909- *vi.* to be hilly (En 1982 = **ayngila-lix**); **tanam qayalaa** E 1909 hilly country + **-la-**

Qayalgu-x̂ Ep 1983 High Bluff (St. Paul Island 14) + **-lgu-**

Qayana-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of points* (Krenitzin Islands 9, 105); A 1950- *name of promontory* (Amlia 47); **Chugu(m)-qayanaa** Ea 1975- Lava Point (Krenitzin Islands 93); **Qayan(am)-kadaa** Ea 1983 Cape Morgan (Krenitzin Islands 99) + **-na**$_1$-

qayaqla-, qayam qayaqlaa Eau 1983-4 *vn.* high hill + *__-qla-__*

Qayaasi-x̂ E 1840 (Zap. 1:255 Kayásiq) *name of island east of Nagai* (Shumagin Islands) + **-usi-**

qayat-, qayasix E 1832-38, A 1838-, Am 1963 *vr.* to grow tall (A 1952 **hla-x̂** boy); to rise; A 1838 to be exalted (Matthew 11:23) + **-t-**

Qayachaluĝim ayuu Au 1909 *name of cave* (J 81:5) + **-t-aluĝ-**

qayata-lix E 1860-70 *vt.* to keep long (**hax̂sadin** their clothing, Mark 12:38); Ep 1941 to hold high; 1832-38 *vr.* to exalt himself + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qayaat-, qayaati-x̂ E 1834, Ab 1963 *n.* height; **qayaatii** E 1978, A 1973-, **qayaacha** A 1977 its height + **-aat-**

qayaata-lix E 1978, A 1952- *vt.* to have the height of ◦ **ataqan sigax̂ qayaatakux̂** A 1952 it is one fathom high; **qayaata-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* the height [of]; **qayaatana-x̂** E 1834 [being as] high [as] + **-aat-(x̂)ta-**

qayaatx̂u-x̂ E 1840- *n.* wooden hat decorated with long sea lion whiskers and various small stones (Zap. 2:239); 1909 long wooden hat, En 1949-50 worn for warfare at sea (*cf.* J 33:7); En 1978 wooden visor cap with opening on top (*cf.* **chaguda-x̂**) + *__-Vtx̂u-__*

qayaygi-s A 1987 *n.pl.* pubic hair (E **chnga-n**, Ab **chiingis**)

qaygi-lix *see under* **qa-x̂**

Qayx̂asu-x̂ En 1950 *name of chief of Samalga Island* (P. Merculieff 1978: of Kagamil)

qayu-x̂ E 1834, A 1840 *n.* anchor (*cf.* **yaakara-x̂**); E 1909-, A 1950- retrieving hook (a piece of wood with a hook, Eb 1984 two hooks, 1909 three hooks, and a sinker, attached to a line, used for retrieving a seal, sea lion, duck, etc. that has been shot); **qayum an'gaa** A 1950 line of retrieving hook; **qayu-lix** E 1978-, A 1973- *vt.* to catch with a retrieving hook; **Algaa Qayuqax̂** Eu 1791 His Mammal Was Hooked, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 122b)

qayuĝiilux̂ A 1840 *n.* place for anchor (*presumably* hawsehole) + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

Qayux̂ta-na-x̂ E Morzhovoi 1791 *vn.* Hooked *or* Hooker, *name of tributary man* (at I 64b); **Algatxin Qayux̂tanax̂** Ea 1791 Hooked His Mammals, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 17) + **-x̂ta-**

qayumig- A 1791 *vt. in* **Algaa qayumikax̂** His Mammal Was Hooked Repeatedly, *name of boy* (at Chugul 712) + **-mig-**

qayumigasa-na-x̂ E Umnak 1791 *vt. in* **An'gatxin K.** (angatin kayumigasanak) Hooked (*or* Hooking) With His Lines, *name of boy* (at Umnak 74 or 82) + **-mig-asa-** (**-usa-**)

qaayu-x̂, *pl.* **-n** E 1791-, (**-s** A 1840) *n.* berry (in general), E *especially* crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum* (A **aangsu-x̂**; *cf.* **kidnga-x̂**); E 1805 cloudberry (*cf.* **muluuska-x̂**); **qaayum qaxchaga** E 1909, **qaay(um)-qaxchikluu** Eun 1978- crowberry, *lit.* black berry; **qaayum uluudaa** E 1909 (qaayux̂-) kind of small red berries growing four to five together; **yaagam qaayungin** Eu 1909 apples (*cf.* **yaavluka-x̂**), *lit.* tree fruits; **alaĝum qalan qaayungin** Ep 1941 eggs of squid or octopus, *lit.* berries of the bottom of the sea; **qaayu-lix** Ea 1952- *vi.* to pick berries

[[*perhaps* **qa-aayu** "ready to eat"]]

qaayut-, qaayusix En 1978- *vi.* to pick berries + **-t-**

qayuqi-lix E 1861-1870 *vi.* to be forced: **qayuqi-lakaĝiniin tuman niiĝim malgaa** 1870 (the third commandment forbids) us to swear needlessly, *lit.* when we are not forced; **qayuqi-liikaĝultxinaan uluung chasax̂ ayxax̂ saĝadaaĝanax̂txin** 1861:3 do not sleep more than seven hours without a special reason, *lit.* when you are not forced

qayuqiĝa-lix E 1870 *vp.* to be commanded (**hiqix̂taax̂tan** to avoid, Cat. 1. commandment) + **-ĝa-**

qayuqix̂ta-lix E 1861 *vt.* to do one's utmost with; A 1950- to have a hard time with ◦ **husum ilan**

qayuqix̂takutxin malix Aguuĝum agachiisagan anuxtanangin Ngaan chx̂atalix E 1861:8 doing your utmost to fulfill the will of God alone; **qayuqix̂talkat ii?** A 1952 do you have a hard time with it? + **-x̂ta-**

qayuqina-lix Ea 1910 *vi.* to be annoying, importune (J 16:1); **qayuqina-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* obstacle, hindrance + **-na**$_2$-

qayuqinaala-lix E 1833:2, 1834 *vp.* to be sought with effort + **-na**$_2$**-ula-**

qayuqinix̂ta-lix E 1861-1870 *vr.* to endeavor (*with vi. intentional* Acts 9:26; 1861:13) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

qayuqinix̂taasa-lix E 1861-1870 *vrt.* to endeavor (*with vt. intentional* Acts 17:5; 1861:13) + **-ni-x̂ta-usa-**

qayuqit-, **qayuqisix** E 1832-70, A 1838-60 *vt.* to overcome (Matthew 16:18); E 1870 to reign over (us, of sin); A 1860 to force, do violence to (John 6:15 *vp.*) + **-t-**

qayuqidusa-lix E 1870 *vt.* to persuade: **malgaax̂tan ngiin qayuqidusaqangin** she persuaded us to do it (Acts 16:15) + **-t-usa-**

qayuqita-lix E 1832-, A 1839 *vt.* to force (*e.g.* Matthew 5:41); to overcome (1833:92, 96); Ea 1909 to bother, worry (J 17:1); to oppress (*e.g.* Acts 7:6); to persecute (Matthew 5:44, A **iinux̂ta-**); A 1840 to prevent, hinder; **qayuqita-x̂** E 1838-70 *vn.* persecution (1838 Matthew 13:21, 1870 **qayuqitaqaĝix̂**, A **iinu-x̂**; Mark 4:17, A 1860 **inaayu-x̂**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qayuqitaasa-lix A 1839 *vrt.* to be prevented by (**angaĝinas** the people, Hist. 81) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

qdi- - E

[[CSY **qiighnagh-** to be slippery; **qiighnite-** to slip on ice]]

qdili-lix Ean 1948- *vi.* to walk in a slippery place; to slip, to lose footing + **-li-**

qdina-lix En 1936- (A 1952 *from* E) *vi.* to be slippery (A **angyu-na-lix**) □ **akalux̂ kdaĝilix qdinakux̂** 1978 the road is icy and slippery + **-na**$_2$-

qdit-, **qdisix** En 1948- *vi.* to slip off, glance off (A **tma-l**) □ **adqung stuuluĝim kugaan qditikux̂** 1982 my finger slipped off the table + **-t-**

qichax-six E 1791 *vi.* to be frost; **qichax** E 1805- *vn.* frost (A **higa-ya-x̂**); **taangam qichaga** En 1952 ice-cold water; **qichag-ulux** E 1975- *vn.neg.* mild weather; **Kaduuĝix̂ Qichagulux** Ea 1975, En(Eu) 1982 March, *lit.* the earlier mild weather, **Agaluuĝix̂ Qichagulux** April, *lit.* the later mild weather (*cf.* **qisaguni-x̂**)

qichax̂-six E 1780-, **qichix̂-six** A 1840-, Ab 1931 1. *vi.* to be sharp (of knife *etc.*; En 1983 also of shark's skin); **qichaĝ-lakan** E 1805-, **qichiĝ-lakan** A 1952-, Au 1909, Ab 1931 *vi.neg.* to be blunt, not sharp (*e.g.* of knives J 82:43); **qichax̂** E 1909-, **qichix̂** A 1840-, Au 1909, **qichiĝi-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* sharp; **qichaĝ-ulux** E 1909, **qichiĝ-ulax** A 1840- *vn.neg.* blunt □ **nuusim qichaĝa** E 1909-, **ukinam qichiĝa** A 1950 sharp knife; **trubam qichiĝa** A 1952 sharp telescope (N.M. 3:19)

2. **qichax̂** En 1909 *n.* sharp instrument, knife, **qichx̂iin** his own knife (J 45:19); **qichx̂i-x̂** E 1834-, *pl.* **qichx̂i-n** 1909, sharp instrument, instrument for hunting (1909 arrows, knives, pickets), weapon (for war); E Umnak 1791 (kitchixik) *name of boy* (at Umnak 78); **Qichx̂a Suqax̂** Ea 1791 (kichxasukax) His Knife Was Taken, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 17); **Qichx̂itxin Tanaaĝaasanax̂** Eu 1791 (kichxitxin tanaga-asinax) Brought His Weapons Back To His Place, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 86)

[[*perhaps cf.* CAY **qecug-**, CSY **qesug-** to pull out with the roots; NSY *also* to disarm; AI, GRI **qisuk-**, **qitchuk-** to scratch]]

qichaĝaada-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* thorny + **-aada-**

qichx̂aĝi-lix E 1832-70 *vi.* to be armed with weapon, sword (Matthew 26:47; Mark 14:43) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

qichx̂aĝiisa-lix En 1950 *vr.* to fight each other with knives + **-aĝi-usa-**

qichx̂ili-qa-x̂ Ea 1791 *pp. in* **Tayaĝungin Q.** His Men Were Deprived of Weapons, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 43) + **-li-**

qichiĝli-l Ab 1931 *vt.* to blunt (*cf.* **sa**$_2$**-li-lix**) + **-li-**

qichaĝna-x̂ E 1909-, **qichiĝna-x̂** A 1838-60 *n.* sharp instrument: E 1909- knife (J 82:43, Au **qavli-**, *cf.* **qamli-x̂**); A sword (*e.g.* Matthew 26:51, Mark 14:47, E **qamli-**); A 1860 sickle (Mark 4:29), axe (Luke 3:9, E **tukuulux̂**) + **-na**$_1$-

qichiĝnaĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to be armed with sword (Mark 14:43) + **-na**$_1$**-ĝi-**

qichiĝnalit-, **qichiĝnalisix** A 1840 *vt.* (**-lisxa-** *vp.*) to cut, slice + **-na**$_1$**-lit-**

qichax̂t-, **qichax̂six** E 1878, En 1952 *vt.* to make sharp (1952 axe) (*cf.* **chumli-lix**); **qichix̂s** A 1937- *vr.* to get sharp + **-t-**

qichalux̂ E 1778 (Kechalook) *n.* a small line or thread; En 1949 (*unknown* Ean 1983-4) braid of four or more threads

[[*possibly* **qit-aluĝ-**]]

qiichaluuda-x E 1909 (K'ijičalúḍax) *n.du.*(?) quadrangle made of throat hair of male caribou (**qyalun**) and fox tail sinew and cranberry stem(?) + **-aada-**

qichx̂i-lix E 1804-, A 1952- *vt.* to hang up to dry (clothes, grass, fish)

qichx̂aĝi-l A 1952-, **qix̂chaĝi-l** Au 1952 *vi.* to hang (be hanging) to dry (of clothes *etc.*) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

qichx̂asi-n, **qichx̂isi-n** En 1975- *n.pl.* fish rack (poles put on frames, **triisina-n**) (*cf.* **ni-x̂**); **qichqasi-x̂**, **qix̂chasi-x̂** Au 1952 clothesline (A **tugiida-x̂**) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

qichx̂it-, **qichx̂isix** A 1840- *vt.* to hang up to dry + **-t-**

qichx̂ita-lix En 1978, A 1948- *vt.* to keep hung up (clothes); A to keep stretched to dry (skin, on a frame or with pegs, **kuuli-s**, on the ground) (*cf.* **katmi-lix**); A 1948 to keep (grass) laid out to dry + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qichx̂ux̂ Ea 1909-10 *n.* rope made of baleen; *pl.* **qichx̂uĝ-in** harpoon line (J 10:86; 16:34; 17:42, 50; 30:13) (En **qidmax**, **qidmagin**; A **qidu-x̂**)

qichi-lix 1. E 1839- (*also* **qiichi-**), A 1950-, **qiichi-l** Au 1952, Am 1982 *vt.* to go around (*e.g.* an island, a hill, a house); E 1839 to surround (enemy, Hist. 41) (*cf.* **ilu-lix, imu-lix**); E 1909-, A *vi.* to go around in a circle (*e.g.* of wind, boat); to turn (of wind) (*cf.* **taqi-l**) □ **xaadagnaax̂s ulax̂ qichikux̂** A 1950 he ran around the house; **slaa nam-hadangudaĝan qichinax̂** A 1952 the wind turned to south; **anum qiichii** Eu 1910 tidal whirlpool, *lit.* current going around (J 35:63); **slam qiichigan wax̂ agux̂tagan sinigan** En 1936 in a whirlwind, *lit.* within a wind going around and making smoke

2. **qiichi-x̂** E 1832-34 *n.* round shallow vessel, tray; 1870-1909 dish (Matthew 14:8; J 45:2); Ea 1910 round vessel made of grass (J 15:9); Ea 1952- kettle (for cooking soup); **qiichim chumliilanaa** A 1840 whetstone, *lit.* round vessel used for whetting

3. **qiichi-x̂** En 1936- *n.* limpet, "Chinese hat" (Eu **chikna-x̂**, A **chiikna-x̂**)

qichida-x̂ Ea 1952 *vn.* whirl; **kamging kangan qichidaa** whirl on top of my head + **-da-**

qichidaasa-l A 1909 *vt.* to dance around with (J 77:194) + **-da-usa-**

qichidiga-lix E 1805 *vi.* to be round (like a circle); **tugidam qichidigaa** En 1982 full moon; **qichidiga-x̂** A 1840 full moon; 1973- something quite round, circle + **-diga-**

qichix̂taasa-l A 1952 *vt.* to stand around (a barrel, N.M. 2:16) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

qichiila-lix Ea 1910 *vp.* for it (**ngaan**) to be taken around (the house, J 33:22) + **-ula-**

qichili-lix A 1840- *vi.* to go around (like drunk), to be dizzy + **-li-**

qiichlix̂ta-lix Ekn 1978- *vi.* to feel dizzy; **qichilix̂ta-x̂** Ea 1983 *vn.* dizzy; **qichilix̂ta-l** A 1952- *vi.* to feel dizzy (as on top of a mountain; being sick); to be drunk (*cf.* **taanga-lix̂ta-lix**) + **-lix̂ta-**

qiichlimix-six Eu 1984 *vi.* to get dizzy; **qiichlimgikuqing** I'm getting dizzy + **-li-mig-**

qichiquli-x̂ A 1840- *n.* wheel (*cf.* **kulisa-x̂**) + **-quli-**

qichiisa-l A 1909 *vt.* to dance around with (J 77:209) + **-usa-**

qichit- 1. **qichisix** E 1834-, A 1840- *vt.* to turn; E 1834 to grind, mill; Ea 1970 to stir (**qiichiin** her kettle); A 1950- *vr.* to turn around (*cf.* **taqi-t-**)

2. **qichiti-x̂** E 1832-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* coin, money; E 1834, A 1840 ruble (*cf.* **qihma-dgu-x̂**); Eba 1909- fifty cents; Eu 1909 ten cents (J 39:65); En 1950 twenty cents (= poltina = fifty kopecks); A 1973- dollar (*cf.* **duulira-x̂**) □ **qichitim angunaa** A 1952 much money, *lit.* big money (N.M. 2:50) + **-t-**

qichichaada-x̂ E 1832-70 *n.* small coin (Matthew 5:26: her last penny) + **-t-aada-**

qichich(a)ĝi-lix Ea 1983 *vp.* to be ground (ashes for tobacco, "Black Bull") + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

qichidusi-x̂ E 1832-, A 1840 *n.* means for turning something around: E 1832-70 millstone (Matthew 18:6 1838 **alugam ngaan qichidusim quganaa** stone for grinding flour, 1870 **qichidusim quganaa**, Mark 9:42 **alugam qichiducha**); E 1870 wheel (Acts 8:28 **qichidusim kungin ayx̂aasix̂** "boat on wheels" = chariot); A 1840 capstan, **kanaatam qichiducha** windlass + **-t-usi-**

qichitidgusi-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* purse + **-t-dgusi-**

qichitix̂si-l A 1973 *vi.* to make money + **-t-x̂si-**

qichitikda-x̂ A 1837- *n.* top (toy to be spun) + **-t-kda-**

qichituqda-x̂ En 1956: **kamgim qichituqdaa** (1950 -kda-) hair-whirl, **utam qichituqdaa** thumb-whirl (dermatoglyph); **qichituqdatáĝan** A 1840 *rel.* revolving circle (V B 3:6, *unclear form*) + **-tu-qda-**

qichmalgi-x̂ A 1973 *n.* whirlwind (**slax̂ qichil** the wind goes around) (E **qiitiqila-x̂**) + *-**malgi-**

qichiqlu-x̂ E 1906- *n.* spring, spring water (*cf.* **idati-x̂**, A **hidati-x̂**); En 1976- *name of creek* (Umnak 206), **Qichiqlum acha** *name of camp* (Umnak 170); Ea 1983 *name of woman in story*

qichiqlut-, qichiqlusix En 1948- *vi.* to get, fetch spring water + **-t-**

qichiyux̂ Eb 1984 *n.* left hand (*cf.* **tuhluqu-x̂**), **qichiyuĝing** my left hand; **qichiyuĝi-x̂** E False Pass 1909 *vn.* left-hander (Eu **tuhluquĝi-x̂**)

Qichngiilug-is A 1950- *n.pl.* (1952 *also sg.* **Qichngiilux̂**) *name of bight* (Atka 345, with a creek) + **-aluĝ-**

qida-lix E 1780-, A 1780-, Ab 1892-1963, **qiya-l** Au 1909, Am 1963 *vi.* to cry, weep (to shed tears, possibly without noise); **qida-x̂** E 1829-, A 1840-, **qiya-x̂** Au, Am 1963 *vn.* crying, weeping; **Qiya-x̂** A 1971- *nickname of Attuan boy* [[AY, I **qia-**, SY **qiya-** to cry]]

qidaga[-]x̂ A 1909 [*vn.*] mourned person (object of mourning); **qidagaĝa-** *vp.* to be mourned (J 78:114-115) + **-ga-ĝa-**

qidaĝichx̂it-, kanuuĝiin qidaĝichx̂isix E 1861- with contrition in your heart (1861:5, 14), *lit.* letting your heart have crying + **-ĝi-chx̂i-t-**

qidahmiĝ- - *see separate entry*

qidani-lix En 1935, A 1973 *vt.* to make cry (*e.g.* by saying something mean or by striking); A 1860 *vr.* to shed tears, burst into tears (John 11:35; 1973 **qida-qali-l**); **qidani-x̂** A 1840 (-nax̂) *vn.* oppression, depression + **-ni-**

qidanix̂ta-lix E 1838 *vr.* to shed tears (Matthew 11:17); A 1840 *vt.* to oppress, depress + **-ni-x̂ta-**

qidaasa-lix E 1791-, A 1860-, **qiyaasa-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to cry with (A 1860 Luke 22:62 **txin asx̂anix̂tax̂** bitterness); to cry because of, to mourn □ **braataan ikusix qidaasakux̂** En 1978 he cries because he lost his brother; **Kasakax̂ txidix aĝiisanaa qidaasal qidal** A 1952 they cried because the Russians were leaving them (N.M. 2:33); **adang qidaasakuqing** E, **ayang qiyaasakuq** Au 1909 I'm mourning my father; **Tayaĝuu Qidaasaqax̂** Eu 1791 His Man Was Mourned, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 125) + **-usa-**

qidáyux̂ A 1840 *n.* zeal; labor + *-**yuĝ-**

qidayuĝna-x̂ E 1833- (Ea 1983 **qidaayugna-x̂**), A 1909- *vn.* E 1833-70 sorrowful, sad; 1909- feeling of vexation to the point of crying; sorrow, grief; A 1909- impatience (J 79:21); A 1952 anxiety, worry (N.M. 3:92) □ **angaasim qidayuĝnangin** E 1870 sad songs (Luke 7:32, A **qidam angaasingin**); **qidayuĝnax̂ nung tuhnikux̂txin** En 1984 you make me feel like crying + **-yuĝ-na**$_2$**-**

qidayuĝni-lix E 1870 (Ea 1983 **qidaayugni-lix**) *vr.* to be deeply moved (John 11:33, A **an'gi-ziga-qada-**); A 1838 to be deeply troubled (in their heart, Acts 2:37, E 1838 **qida-ni-**); A 1952 to be vexed, piqued (*e.g.* "when others have been hunting and not give you anything and you get mad and go out getting lots for yourself ") + **-yuĝ-ni-**

qidáyux̂six̂ta-x̂, **txin qidáyux̂six̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* zealous, industrious + **-yuĝ-(x̂)si-x̂ta-**

qidayux̂six̂taasa-lix A 1838 *vrt.* to be zealous for (Preface VI) + **yuĝ-(x̂)si-x̂ta-usa-**

qidayux̂six̂taasi-s A 1860 (*unknown* 1973) *n.pl.* zeal (John 2:17) + **-yuĝ-(x̂)si-x̂ta-usi-**

qidayux̂sita-lix A 1840 [*vr.*] to toil, labor + **-yuĝ-(x̂)si-t-(x̂)ta-** (*perhaps for* **qidayux̂six̂ta-**)

qidayux̂ta-l A 1973- *vt.* to covet ("want it very much but cannot get it"; 1984 "want to do same thing as the other") + **-yuĝ-(x̂)ta-**

qiduuĝi-lix *see separate entry*

qidahmiĝ- - A 1838-62 (E **ituĝ-** -)
[[**qida-hmiĝ-**]]

qidahmiĝitu-x̂ 1840-62 *vn.* merciful (E **ituĝisa-**, *e.g.* Luke 6:36, 18:13) □ **tunux̂taaĝumaan qidahmiĝitux̂ ngus ada** 1860 be merciful to me sinner; **qidahmiĝitum ulaa** 1862 house of mercy (*note to* John 5:2) + **-tu-**

qidahmiĝituusi-s 1860-62 *n.pl.* mercy (Luke 1:78, E **ituĝisaasi-**) + **-tu-usi-**

qidahmiĝna-x̂ 1838-62 *vn.* offense, injury (Matthew 28:14, E 1870 **txichi hangita-**) □ **qidahmiĝnas maasakung alagaax̂ta** 1862 (the sixth commandment demands) that I don't commit offenses to anybody (E **hamaagan agitaasaqang ... ituĝniidalilakaqing**) + **-na**$_2$**-**

qidahmiĝnaasa-lix 1838-62 *vt.* to offend, hurt (Matthew 5:39, 44, 20:13, E **ituĝnix̂ta-**); 1860 to offend (**ngaan** him) with (Luke 19:8, E **ituĝniisa-**) □ **hamakus timas qidahmiĝnaasanas** 1862 those who offend us (E **hamakun tuman ituĝninan**); **hamaax qidahmiĝnaasaqaĝiiĝanax̂txichi** 1860 do not offend anybody (**-qaĝi-**, Luke 3:14, E **hamaagan ituĝniqaĝidalagaax̂txichi**) + **-na**$_2$**-usa-**

qidahmiĝniila-lix 1860 *vp.* to be given charity (Luke 18:35, E **sismiisix̂**) + **-ni-ula-**

qidahmix̂ta-l 1860 *vt.* to have pity on (**taatunax̂** the poor) + **-(x̂)ta-**

qidanga-x̂ E 1805-, **qizanga-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1892, **qizangi-x̂** A 1952- *n.* ancient murrelet, *Synthliboramphus antiquum* (Au **saata-x̂**)

qidaaya-n E 1805, 1834, A 1840 (**-x̂** *sg.*), **-s** Ab 1892-1963, **qidaayu-n** Ekn 1978-82, **-s** A 1973-, **qidayu-x̂**, **-n** En 1982-4 *n.* (*mostly pl.*) gray hair (En 1984 first gray or white hair in one's head); Ab 1963 *sg.* gray; **qidaaya-lix** A 1840 *vi.* to be gray; **qidaayu-l** A 1984 to start to get gray (when gray hair starts growing, not all white, of person, fox, sea otter) □ **qidaayukuq** A 1984 I start to get gray; **uuquchiing qidaayukux̂** the fox has gray hairs (around head, like a silver fox)
[[AY, NSY **qiiq**, CSY **qiikw**, AI **qiřġi(q)**, *pl.* **qiřġich**, GRI **qeeq**, *pl.* **qiit** gray hair; *in Aleut additional suffix*]]

qidaayaĝu-x̂ E 1834, 1941, Ab 1892 (*all* -gu-) *vn.* gray-haired; **tayaĝum qidayuĝuu** En 1982 a gray-haired man ("lots of gray hair on him") + **-ĝu-**

qidaayat-, **qidaayas** A 1937, **qidaayus** 1973 *vr.* to be getting gray (**imlii** his hair) + **-t-**

qidgáĝ-is A 1840 *n.pl.* curls
[[*cf.* En **qixdax̂-six** *under* **qigda-x̂**]]

qidgaqlu-x̂ E 1805 (keidagakluk) *vn.* curly + **-qlu-**

qidgu-lix *see under* **qit-**

qidgulina-x̂ En 1982 *n.* sharp noise, real loud noise (as of music)
[[**qidgu-li-na**$_1$-]]

qidgulita-x̂ E 1840, 1909 (*unknown* Ebakn 1982-4) *n.* kind of snipe (Zap. 1:66, Jochelson 1933:53)

qidĝi-ngis A 1952 *n.pl.* its (arrow's) butt (*cf.* **qax̂u-**); **qit**^{r}**qi-x̂**, **-n** Au 1952 tail (of whale, fish) (*cf.* **chma**$_1$**-x̂**)

qidĝu-n E 1878, **qiyĝu-n** Au 1952 *n.pl.* back of hand; **qidĝungin** E 1778 (Kedhachoonge) [his] hand; **cham qidĝungin** En 1982 metacarpal bones; **cham qidĝungis** A 1840 hand (*Russian* kist' ruchnaya), 1973 back of hand; **kitam qidĝungin** E 1804 (kiton keidgunin) foot (or metatarsus, *Russian* stupnya), En 1982, **kita(m) qiyĝung** Au 1952 metatarsal bones, instep (A **kitam kamgii**)

qidĝu$_2$**-**, **tutusim qidĝuu** En 1948- *n.* earwax (A **tutusim qiqii**)
[[*cf.* AAY K **qiiguir-**, **qiiguar-** to clean out ear]]

qidĝuliisi-x̂ En 1950- *n.* ear pick + **-li-usi-**

qidĝulit-, **qidĝulisix** En 1982 *vt.* to pick, clean (the ear) + **-li-t-**

qidmax E 1805 *n.* rope, string; 1870 thong (Acts 22:25 *pl.*), 1909 seal thong; En 1950- line (1984: of sealskin, formerly of kelp) (Ea **qichx̂ux̂**, A **qidu-x̂**; *cf.* **umna-x̂**); **kitagan hugan qidmaga** 1870 his shoestring (Luke 3:16, John 1:27, A **tahmiigasi-kix**) (*cf.* **chudguĝ-asi-x̂**, **ihmiisi-x̂**, **kala-asi-x̂**): [=**qimdax** A]

qidmaxsi-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to make sealskin strands for making basket [*uncertain word*] + **-(x̂)si-**

qidmaxt-, **qidmaxsix** Eun 1982-4 (*uncertain* Ea 1983) *vt.* to make a hole in (Eu to "drill" with a knife), to scrape or cut into (En as with a dull knife)

Qidngax̂si-n E 1975 *pl. name of small cove with blackberry hill* (Unalaska 78) (*uncertain form, perhaps for* **Kidnga-x̂sxi-n**)

qidngi-lix E 1805, 1878, (A 1840), **qingdi-lix** A 1860-, Ab 1931,*vi.* to spit (E 1838- **quyx̂i-lix**, Au **qiyĝi-l**); **qingdi-x̂** A 1950-, *pl.* **qingdi-s** A 1840-, Ab 1931 saliva, spit (A 1952 *sg.* in mouth, *pl.* as on floor); **alaĝum qingdii** A 1949- jellyfish, *lit.* sea spit

qidngiilux̂ E 1909, **qingdiilux̂** A 1952-, Ab 1931 *n.* spittoon (E = **quyx̂iilux̂**); A 1952 ornament formerly hanging on chin + **-aluĝ-**

qingdimix-six A 1838- *vi.* to spit (of several, *e.g.* Matthew 26:67, Mark 10:34, E **quyx̂i-mix-six**) + **-mig-**

qingdusa-l A 1973, **qingdiisa-l** 1952- *vt.* to spit out (*e.g.* **aamgix̂** blood) + **-usa-**

qidu-x̂ A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **qiyu-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* rope, line (Ea **qichx̂ux̂**, Eun **qidmax**); **qidus** A 1840 *pl.* rigging; **aluuĝix̂ qidux̂** A 1840 cable, *lit.* middle rope

qiduliga-x̂ A 1973 *n.* strand for rope; **qiduligam imaa** 1840 rope-yarn, cable-yarn + **-liga-**

qidux-six E 1791-, **qiyux-s** Au 1909 [*vi.* & *vt.*] to scrape the blubber off with a scraper (from a skin or hide, 1909 for baidarka, boots or dress) (Ea = **qaali-lix**)

qidugasi-x̂ E 1909-, **qiyugasi-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* scraper, knife for scraping the blubber off + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

qiidux-s A 1973 *vi.* to shrink (as from heat, of leather, **igluqa-x̂**)

qiduuĝi-lix E 1861- *vi.* to sob, cry (Ea 1983 "crying inside, feel crying"), to mourn (A **ay-nga-lix**, *e.g.* Matthew 11:17, Luke 8:52); **qiduuĝi-x̂** E 1832-1941 *vn.* sobbing, crying ○ **hamaan hadagaan husungin qidalix kayux qiduuĝinan** 1870 all of them were crying and mourning for her (Luke 8:52, A **qidanas ama aynganas**); **qiduuĝilix qidanax̂** 1870 wept bitterly (Luke 22:62)

[[*apparently derived from* **qida-lix**]]

qiduuĝini-lix E 1860 *vt.*: **anĝiin qiduuĝinilix** sighing deeply in his spirit, *lit.* making his spirit sob (Mark 8:12, 1870 **anĝiin hachaasaada-**, *cf.* **hat-** 3.; A **anĝiin anĝ-usa-**) + **-ni-**

qidusa-lix *see under* **qit-**

qig- 1. **cham qiga** Ea 1909 *n.* forearm (*cf.* **taachi-x̂**); **chuyum qiga** En 1952- crook of arm ○ **chaam qixkin ilikin ax̂sxan** Ea 1909 putting it (the whale) in the crook of his arms (J 9:9)

2. **qix, qigi-x̂** E 1909, Ep 1941 curved point of bone fishing hook (Jochelson 1925:87); **qigi-x̂, ux̂tam qiga** En 1948- fishhook barb, *also* **ux̂tam qixiĝa** 1952-, **qixiĝii** 1984, **qix̂iĝii** Eu 1984; **qiga, qixiĝa** En 1950 barbs on point (**sax̂siida-x̂**) of (harpoon); **qixiĝ-ngin** En 1952 its (fish's) spines (of fins and head); **sa(m) qiga** Ea 1983 bone knob of spear thrower (*cf.* **miĝda-x̂**); A **chaqix** *see separate entry*

qigda-x̂ *see separate entry*

qiga- *defective demonstrative* by the door, in front (*obsol.*); east 1. **qigan** E 1909 (*unknown* Ea 1983) the one standing by the door, *rel.* **qigaan** from the door side; **qigang** A 1950- *loc.* in the east; **qigaagan** E 1909 *abl.* from the east (closer than **qagaagan**) ○ **qigan ukux̂** En 1909 sticking out straight: **inglaakungin qigan ukukudax̂** you wretch with the whiskers sticking out (J 49:36); **qigan ukux̂** Eu 1984 turning out (looking out a bay); A 1952- ebb tide turning northeast (through Amlia Pass into the Bering Sea); **qigan agal(u)saang** En 1948- whale with only two teeth in the lower jaw, *see under* **agalu-x̂**; **Qiga(n)-changanax̂** Eu 1984, A 1952- East Valley (Unalaska 92; Amlia 78, Atka 448, *next to* **Na-changanax̂**); **Qigaan kadaa** Eu 1984 *name of point* (Unalaska 11, east of Biorka); **Qigakux naga** En 1976- *name of bay* (Umnak 60), *lit.* the inside of the two eastern ones (points)

2. **qigaadaa** E 1909, A 1840 the east; **qigaadaan slax̂** Ep 1941 wind from the northeast; **qigaayaa** Au 1949-52 the east; **qigaayachuga** 1950 northeast; **qigaayaga ux̂tam ama qagayugim quchigikix** 1952 east-southeast + **-hada-a**

3. **Qigalaxsxan** En 1950 (K-), **Qigalaxsi-x̂** A 1973 (1948 Kigaalaxsxax̂, 1950 Qigalax̂sax̂) Kagalaska Island (796) (= **qig-alaxsx-a-n** *rel.*, **-alaxs[x]i-x̂**)

[[*cf.* CAY **keggna** the one outside, **keggani** outside; AI **kiani** outside (immediate area), right outside the door, in front of the house; GRI **kigani** over there in the south; *in Aleut presumably adjusted to* **qaga** *and* **qika**, **qaka**]]

Qigaadaĝina-n E 1834 *n.pl.* the people of the east (east of Unalaska); Ep 1941 the Aleuts of Alaska Peninsula (*cf.* **Qagaan Tayaĝungin**, **Qagiiĝus**) (**qigaa-hada-**) + **-ĝi-na**$_1$-

qigaadi-x̂ E 1791- *n.* north, north wind; A 1840- northeast; **qigaadi-l** A 1950- *vi.* to blow northeast wind; **Kasaka(m) qigaadii** Ea 1952- northeast, *lit.* Russian north; **qigaadim (h)achaĝuu** E 1834 (-kúu), 1909 north-northwest, En 1982 northwest, A 1840 (-ĝux̂) north-northeast; **qigaadim chugagaan ax̂tax̂** Ab 1931 northwest wind; **qigaadim tanakuu** E 1834, 1941, **-quu** 1909 north-northeast; **qigaadim sdaa** En 1948- North Star + *-**Vdi**$_2$-

Qigaaditigan kamga E 1840 (K-) the northernmost point of America (Zap. 2:272) + ***Vdi**$_2$**-ti-**

qigaaĝa-lix Ea 1909 *vi.* to come to the doorway (J 17:124); En 1978 to travel east + **-uuĝa-**

qigaaĝi-x̂ E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1952 *rel.n.* eastern (*opposite of* **naaĝi-x̂**, *frequent in place names*, *e.g.* Amlia 38, Atka 617); **qigaaĝii** E 1909, Au 1952, **qigaaĝiqaa** Au 1909 the east side of (bay, J 80:20) + **uuĝi-**

Qigaaĝina-x̂ Eu 1984 *name of bay* (Unalaska 116) + **-uuĝi-na**$_1$-

Qigalĝa E 1791 (Kigal'ga), **Qigalĝan** E 1778-1941, **Qigilĝan** Ea 1952- Tigalda Island (Krenitzin Islands 4) + **-lĝ-a**, *rel.* **-lĝ-a-n**

qiganga-x̂ 1. E 1909- *n.* head part (of animal); **qiganga-s** A 1952 *pl.* the region of the head inside the nose ○ **chngatum qigangagan quhmaa** En 1909 a white sea otter head or a sea otter with a white head (forepart, J 47:8);

Anagulam Qigangaa En 1982 the "forepart" of Anangula Island (Umnak 149, looks like a whale, *cf.* **chma**$_1$**-x̂**); **qigangam sinigan chxuu** A 1952 polyp of the nose, *lit.* sponge inside the nose region

2. E 1978, A 1840- east side □ **Atx̂am qigangaa** A 1840- the east side of Atka; **Qigaanga-x̂** (*possibly for* **Qigangax̂**) *name of bay* (Great Sitkin Island 760); **Qigangan** E 1840 (Kigángin) *name of island east of Nagai, Shumagin Islands* (Zap. 1:255) + **-nga-**

qigangudaĝan A 1952, **qiganguyax̂** Au 1909 *adv.* eastward (J 86:18, E **qagangudaĝan**) + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

qigaqu-x̂ E 1791- *n.* the east (direction) (A 1838-9 **qagaygi-**, Matthew 2:1; 1950- **qagaa-hadaa**) + *-**qu-**

qigaatxi-x̂ A 1952 *n.* front man in a two- or three-hatch baidarka (E **kad-uuĝiisi-x̂**) + -**Vtxi-**

Qigayax̂, *rel.* **Qigayaĝim** A 1950-52 (*later* **Qigaya-x̂**) *name of island and promontory* (Atka 241, 558) + **-yaĝ-**

Qigiiĝu-n E 1768-, **Qigiiĝu-s** A 1948- *n.pl.* the Aleuts of the Krenitzin Islands and the eastern part of Unalaska (east from Cape Wislow, Zap. 2:2-3); A 1952 (-gu-) *name of pinnacles* (Kasatochi Island 683) + **-iiĝu-**

qiiga-x̂ E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1909-49, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963 *n.* grass (any kind), *also pl.* (E **-n**, A **-s**); **alaĝum qalan qiigaa** Ep 1941 sea pen, Anthozoa, *lit.* grass at the bottom of the sea; **qiiga-lix** E 1909, A 1952-, Au 1909 *vi.* to gather (cut) grass; A 1952- *vt.* to provide with grass, to put grass in (bed *etc.*) □ **qiigam qakangin** E 1833:2 *pl.* dry grass; **qiigas lax̂tal, isxax̂tal, ingtix̂ akiiĝasal, chachix̂tal saĝazanas** A 1973 (when hunting) we used to gather grass for a bed and to sleep covered with a blanket that we brought along; **Qiigaa Adux̂** A 1952 *name of bight* (Atka 583), *lit.* Its grass is long; **qiigaqadal qiigaqat igiim hagyayaqalikux̂** A 1952 she finished cutting grass and started to clean the grass she had cut
[[AAY K 1805, Ch **qii'aq** grass *from Aleut*; *perhaps cf.* **qigax-six**]]

qiigaada-x̂ E 1909-, **qiigaaya-x̂** Au 1948-49 *n.* special kind of grass used for making baskets (*cf.* **tiĝyu-x̂**); **an'gim qiigaadaa** En 1950 white stripe on prepared gut from mesenteric attachment + **-aada-**

qiigax̂chiida-x̂ Ep 1941 *n.* stickleback (En **qikiichiglaang**); **anim qiigax̂chiidangin** horsetail, *Equisetum, lit.* lake sticklebacks (*cf.* **chiidĝiida-n** *under* **chidĝi-lix**) + *-**x̂chiida-**

qiigaĝi-x̂ E Unimak 1791 (keigagix) *vn. in* **Alitxuu Q.** His Army Is (hidden ?) In Grass, *name of elderly man* + **-ĝi-**

qiigax̂si-x̂ E, Au 1909 (-xsi-), A 1840 *n.* decorated grass rug used in the field or in baidarka (Jochelson ms.); grass mat in which a traveler wraps up his bedding (Jochelson 1933:67); **qiigax̂si-l** A 1937- to work with grass, to make a basket + **-x̂si-**

qiigaalux̂ A 1952 *n.* grass-cutting place + **-aluĝ-**

qiigaasa-lix E 1909-10, Au 1909 *vt.* to use (wing) as a grass couch or mattress (**ngaan** for her, J 69:38, 82:30) + **-usa-**

qiigati-l (= **qiigasix**) A 1973 *vi.* to gather grass + **-t-**

qiigatu-x̂ A 1973, Ab 1931-63 *vn.* grassy □ **qiigatumulax ilan** A in a place with little grass + **-tu-**

Qiixtuung En 1909- *name of bay on the south side of Kigul Island* (Umnak 33) + **-tu-Vng**

qigax-six E 1870-, A 1838- *vt.* to cut, mow (**qiiga-x̂** grass), to cut down (tree, Matthew 3:10; A Luke 3:9, E **isi-**); A to cut off (hand, Matthew 5:30, E **isi-lix**; rope); A *Bibl.* to circumcise (Luke 1:59, John 7:22, E **iqidgu-**)
[[*cf.* **qigumlux-six** *and* CAY **qiur-**, CSY **qigugh-** to cut hair short, to shear, to mow, AI **qiuq-** to thin fur, GRI **qior-** to cut, pare down]]

Qigagalux̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (Atka 491) + **-aluĝ-**

qigagasa-na-x̂ Eu 1791 *vt. in* **Uĝaluun Q.** Cut(ting) With His Spear, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 125) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

Qigagasi-x̂ A 1791 (kigigasik) *n.* Cutter, *name of tributary man* (at Chugul 712) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

qigaxtux̂-s A 1952 *vt.* to cut many + **-tuĝ-**

qigagza-x̂ A 1860 *vn.* circumcision (*note to* John 7:22, E **iqidgu-x̂**) + **-za-** (**-da-**)

qigagula-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be cut with: **igaĝiisim qigagulanaa** crosscut saw, *lit.* saw that is cut with + **-ula-**

qigamlux-s *see* **qigumlux-six**

Qiganamax Ea 1909 *name of mountain* (J 17:16)

Qiigangams En 1976- *name of cliff* (Umnak 18)

qigasli-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1952) [*vt.*] unsheathing (**uĝalux̂** spear, V B 1:5)

Qixchax̂ Au 1909 *name of settlement* (J 85:6, 7)

qigda-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **qixda-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* hook (single hook of fish spear or gaff); E 1909 *prebaptismal name of person*; **qigda-lix** E 1909-, A 1973-, **qixda-lix** Eu 1984, **qigya-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to hook, gaff (fish); to pull out with a hook (fox, J 80:5) □ **qigdam qiga** En 1950 point of the hook; **qaĝdaĝim qigdaa** A 1977 gaff (pole with a hook); **isux̂ qigdal hakaaĝas** A 1977 getting the seal up with a gaff
[[**qig-da-**]]

qixdax̂-six En 1948- *vi.* to be curly (**imlii** her hair) (*cf.* A **qidgaĝis**) + *-**ĝ-**

qigdaĝi-l A 1952 *vi.* to be hooked up (cups on barrel, N.M. 2:15) + **-ĝi-**

qixdala-lix Ek 1982 *vi.* to be curly (hair) + **-la-**

qigdalaĝa-lix E 1833:20, 1834 *vp.*: **tanaĝaan qigdalaĝaakalakax̂** we should not (resist and) be stubborn, *lit.* cling to the ground (*cf. the following*) + **-laĝ-(ĝ)a-**

qigdalax̂ta-lix 1. En 1950- *vt.* to cling to, hang on (steep hill, when going down or passing it; 1950: hanging on all four, as when forced forward against one's will) □ **qigdalax̂talix agiiqaltakung** 1982 I passed it by hanging on to it

2. E 1833:23 [*vi. or vr.*] to be stubborn, obstinate + **-laĝ-(x̂)ta-**

qigdux-six Ea 1983 *vi.* to holler (*cf.* **ima-chx̂i-lix**); Eu 1984 to growl (of dog)

qigdugnix̂ta-lix Ea 1910 (-duĝ-), 1983, En 1950- *vt.* to make roar (**algax̂** animal, J 17:111); Ea 1983 to make holler (= **imachx̂iĉhx̂i-lix**); En 1982 to holler at (person) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

qixiichx̂i-s A 1909- *n.pl.* rush, *Juncus balticus* (*cf.* J 77:106)

qigiqliisi-x̂ E 1909 (-ak-), Eau 1981-4, **qixiqliisi-x̂** En 1982 *n.* fish net, gill net (*cf.* **satxa-x̂**) + **-usi-**

qixitu-x̂ *see* **quxu-** -, **qixi-** -

qigla-x̂ E 1834-40, En 1982, A 1977-, **qixla-x̂** Ep 1941 *n.* snag, place where fishline sticks; coral; **qigla-lix** En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to snag, stick in the bottom (of fishline) ◻ **imgax̂ qiglax̂takux̂** A 1952 the fishline is stuck (**-x̂ta-** temporarily) in the bottom

qiglaĝu-l A 1977 *vi.* to be full of **qiglas**, places where the fishline snags (of bottom of sea) + **-ĝu-**

qiiglaagida-lix A 1840, **qiglagida-l** 1973-, **qigdagla-lix** Ek 1982 *vi.* to crack, make cracking noise (as of hard toast when chewed, or of phonograph); **qiigláagida-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* crack, crash; 1909 crack of noise (J 76:253); crunching (J 77:137) + **-da-**

qiglu-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **qilgu-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* knot, hitch; E 1909 a figure in cat's cradle (Jochelson 1933:63); A 1952 twist (on rope); A 1980 knot (nautical measure); **qiglux̂ ulgix̂tax̂** E 1909 spider, En 1952 daddy-longlegs, *lit.* having a knot as body; **qiglu-lix** E 1860-, A 1909-, Au 1909 *vt.* to knot, to make a knot in, to tie with a knot (*e.g.* J 78:91, 84:6); to knit; A 1952- to crochet; E 1860 to twine, braid (crown, wreath, Mark 15:17, 1870 **kiichxi-**, A **imaglu-**); **qiglum inguqangin** En 1950 knitting needles

qigluĝi-lix E 1870 *vi.* to be woven (John 19:23, A **inam-lu-ĝi-**); **qigluĝi-x̂** En 1978- *vn.* sweater, *lit.* something knitted; Abm 1963 wattled + **-ĝi-**

qiglux̂ta-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to be wavy, zigzag (*cf.* **qilu-qayali-x̂**) + **-x̂ta-**

Qigluĝutxa-x̂ A 1791 (kiglogotxax) *pp.* Got Many Knots (?), *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 75) + **-ĝu-t-xa-** (**-qa-**)

qiglúla-lix E 1838-70 *vt.* to twine, braid (crown, wreath, Matthew 27:29); **qiglula-s** A 1952 *n.pl.* lots of knots, **imgaĝim qiglulaa** fishline with many knots in it + **-la-**

qigluli-l Ab 1982 [*vt.*] to untie the knot [of] + **-li-**

qixluusa-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to tie (**ngaan** him) up with (J 5:7) + **-usa-**

qigna-x̂ E 1778-, A 1772-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963-, **qin'ga-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* fire; light (from fire, *cf.* **angali-x̂**); A 1948- match (E **spiich(i)ka-x̂**); E 1834, Ab 1892 hell; **qigna-l** A 1952- *vi.* to warm oneself over a lamp (E **angu-lix**) ◻ **qisimdix qalan qignax̂ anidaqalinax** En 1910 they began to kindle fire in their palms (J 67:26); **qiiĝuusim anĝigan qignaa** Au 1952 fire from volcano (*lit.* of breathing mountain)

qignadgasi-x̂ E 1805 (-tgashi) *n.* lantern, lamp + **-dgasi-**

qignadiga-x̂ En 1909 *vn.* bright fire (J 49:7) + **-diga-**

qignaĝi-lix E 1909 *vi.* to have fire, to be on fire; En 1936-, A 1983 to have light, to be bright (interior of house); **qignaĝina-x̂** E 1834 being fiery, burning; **kiiĝuus(im)-qignaĝii** En 1791 volcano, *lit.* mountain that has fire; **nuĝim qignaĝii** En 1909 red-hot rock (J 49:15) + **-ĝi-**

qignaĝiilux̂ E 1832-34 *n.* something to hold fire: oil lamp, lantern *etc.*; lamp; En 1982 fire box, stove + **-ĝiluĝ-**

qignalĝi-lix En 1910 *vr.* to catch fire (house, J 67:38) + **-lĝi-**

qignalit-, qignalisix A 1840 (**-lisxa-** *or* **-lasxa-** *vp.*) *vt.* to burn off or through (*Russian* otzhech') + **-lit-**

qignaanguusi-x̂ Euk 1982-4 *n.* light, lamp (any kind); En 1982 something to build a fire with + **-aanguusi-**

qignaanguuchaĝi-lix E 1870- *vi.* to have light, lanterns (John 18:3, A **taniichaĝilix**) + **-aanguuchaĝi-** (**-aangusi-** + **-ĝi-**)

qignatu-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* big fire; **qignatu-lix** E, **qin'gatu-** Au 1909 *vi.* to be (or have) a big fire (J 81:34) + **-tu-**

qigna-lix Eau 1871- (A 1952), **qignu-l** A 1952- *vt.* to caress, cuddle, play with (child) ◻ **laan qignakux̂** E 1909 he is caressing his son; Ea 1983 he is singing for his boy

qignux̂si-lix En 1978 *vt.* to play with (**aniqdux̂** baby) + **-x̂si-**

qignax̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to consider childish, worthless, inferior to oneself; **qignux̂ta-lix** A 1909 to think cute; **qignux̂takuchanaan anuxtal** thinking that the little ones (**alax hlakuchax** two small boys) were cute (J 76:94) + **-x̂ta-**

qignunaaza-l A 1952- *vi.* to be cute, attractive; **aniqdum qignunaazaa** a cute child + **-na**$_2$**-aaza-** (**-aada-**)

qignunix̂taasa-lix En 1910 *vrt.* to amuse oneself with, to be amused by (person) for a while (J 51:11) + **-ni-x̂ta-usa-**

Qixsi-x̂ Au 1909 *name of bay* (J 80:2, 4; 85:31) [[*perhaps cf.* Au **qixsi-l** *under* **qisxi-lix**]]

Qixtika-x̂ Au 1909 *name of cape and settlement* (J 85:8)

qixtugyi-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* midge (E **chukiidgi-x̂**) [[*perhaps for* **kix-tu-gyi-** (**-dgi-**)]]

qigu-x̂ E 1834 *n.* ore; 1909 precious thing; property; precious metal; gold, silver, copper; **qigu-lix** E 1909-, A 1840- *vt.* to lay away (*e.g.* J 29:15); to gather, collect (*e.g.* wood; N.M. 2:27 food, 3:80 birds); to pick (berries); A 1973 to take off (layer of grass for weaving) (*cf.* **taxsa-lix**, **la**$_1$**-lix**,

lagu-lix) ◘ **Unangam anaĝiidangin qigulix** En 1983 collecting [old] Aleut things (at an old site)
  qiguchx̂i-lix E 1909-, **qigux̂chi-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to have (belongings) gathered (for himself, J 81:38) + **-chx̂i-**
  qiguqa-n E 1909, **-s** A 1840 *vn.pl.* things gathered (J 85:5) or stored; **qagaligam qiguqaĝanangis** A 1840 stored fodder + **-qa-**

qigux 1. E 1834-, A 1936-52, **qigugi-x̂** E 1840-, A 1948-, Au 1936 (Kah-góo-gich) *n.* common loon, *Gavia immer*; **Qigugim Uyuu** A 1952 (-guug-) "Loon's Neck", Elbow Point (Little Tanaga Island 777)
  2. Ea 1952- slit in bow of baidarka; 1952 *also* joint by heel in baidarka; hole drawstring (comes out of gunwale)

Qigux̂aax En 1976- *name of point* (Umnak 12)

qigux̂si-lix Ep 1983 *vt.* to grind, gnash (**kigusitxin** one's teeth) (= **qimuuĝasa-lix** *Bibl.*, *see under* **qimi-** -)

qigumlux-six A 1840, 1937, **qigamlux-s** 1973-, **qiglumug-** Ab 1931 *vt.* to clip, shear, give a haircut to (*cf.* **qiklu-lix**) ◘ **hlax̂ qigamlugikuq** 1984 I gave the boy a haircut (*cf.* **imlii isikung** I cut his hair)
  [[*cf.* **qigax-six**]]

Qiguna-x̂, **Qigun(am)-kadaa** En 1976- Cape Kigunak (Umnak 190); **Qigun(am)-tugumaĝa** *name of beach* (Umnak 192)

qiguuyax̂ Au 1952 *n.* nose of fish
  [[*cf.* **qiga-nga-x̂**]]

qixya-n E 1840 (k-) *n.pl.* house platforms (*Russian* polati) in the ancient communal house (Zap. 2:206); **-x̂** A 1840 (-ĝy-), 1950- *sg.* shelf, 1840 cupboard (1952: in the former barabara on sticks on the wall of the corridor, **siina-x̂**, for pots, kettles etc.; some had covers over them and curtain); **qixyam asxutingis** A 1952 shelf sticks (in the wall)

qiigyux̂ (*and* **qiiĝyux̂**) E 1909 *n.* cradle made of grass (on Umnak of sealskin) (*cf.* **huĝ-na-x̂**, **luulka-x̂**)

qiix̂, *pl.* **qiiĝin** En 1948- (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* kind of brownish freshwater duck, smaller than a mallard (1948), *probably* gadwall, *Anas strepera* (1950, 1982), *or perhaps* pintail, *Anas acuta* (1984; A **amta-tu-x̂**) (1952 baldpate = American widgeon, *Anas americana*; 1978 goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*, *but cf.* **kuchuchuda-x̂**)

qiix̂chiida-x̂ En 1950-52 *n.* mallard, *Anas platyrhynchos* (= **hani(m) saa**, A **aaĝi-x̂**); En 1978, A 1936-, Ab 1892 green-winged teal, *Anas crecca* (*cf.* **atax̂-chiiya-x̂, chiruuka-x̂, turiika-x̂**)

Qix̂ta-x̂ E 1791 (Kextax, *village*), Ea 1976- Reef Point (Krenitzin Islands 96)

Qiix̂ta-s A 1950- *n.pl. name of island* (Atka 231)
  [[*informant*: *cf.* **qiiqi-x̂**]]

qix̂tu-x̂ Ea 1977- (1983 *also* **qitx̂u-x̂**), Eu 1984, En 1948-50 *n.* smoke hole, smokestack in barabara, mud house (En 1982-4 **luuka-x̂**)

qiĝu- -
  qiĝux̂si-l A 1971-, Au 1950-71 *vi.* to be unlucky, to have bad luck (as with game); **-lakan** *neg.* to be lucky, to get things one wants + **-x̂si-**
  qiĝux̂ta-lix Eu 1910 *vt.* to have difficulty catching (**algax̂** sea mammals, J 36:23) + **-x̂ta-**
  qiĝux̂tani-lix A 1840- *vt.* to make difficult to get, to make inaccessible (**igim** for herself, V B 3:3) + **-x̂ta-ni-**
  qiĝuna-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vi.* to be difficult to get, to be scarce; **-lakan** *neg.* to be easy to get, to be plentiful ◘ **asx̂asxangin qiĝunadanulux** Ea 1909 they (sleepy people) are usually (**-da-**) easy to kill; **ukunaax̂sxaa qiĝunakux̂** En, A 1978 it is difficult to find, **uuquchiingis qiĝunal qanagikus** A 1952 foxes were difficult to get (were scarce) this winter + **-na**$_2$-

qiiĝuusi-x̂ *see* **kiiĝuusi-x̂**

qika (A 1952) *demonstrative* out there (as in the corridor, or outdoors near the entrance to the house) 1. **qikan**, *rel.* **qikaan** E 1909, A 1950- the one out there (in the corridor or at the entrance); E 1909 *also* the one back there (in relation to the house) (*cf.* **qiku-n**), *pl.* **qikakus** A 1952; **qikang** A 1950- *loc.* out there, **qikaax** *abl.* from out there ◘ **qikan ukuda** E 1909 look back (= **qikun**); **qikang akux̂ qika** A 1952 it is out there (in the corridor), **qikaax kuliduuram nagaan haqaasada** bring it in from out there in the corridor
  2. **qikaadaa** E 1909 the direction of the corridor
  [[*cf.* **qaka** *and* **qiga-**]]
  qikaaĝa-l A 1973- *vi.* to get out there + **-uuĝa-**
  qikaaĝi- A 1860 (*unknown* 1973-) *rel.n.* : **cham qikaaĝigan alax sisam atxitiĝanagan sagniitagan il** at a distance of two hundred cubits (John 21:8), *lit.* outer part of arm + **-uuĝi-**
  qikangudaĝan (hidusada) A 1952 *adv.* (take it) out there + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

qikiichigla[a]ng En 1948, *pl.* **qikiichxilaangin** 1982 *n.* stickleback (small fish in lake) (Ep **qiiga-x̂chiida-x̂**)

qiklu-lix E 1870-, A 1840- (1984: E), **qiku-l** Ab 1982 *vt.* to clip, shear (head, sheep); to cut (En 1935 nails) (A **qigumlux-six**) ◘ **kamgidix qikluqadaamax** E 1870 the two having shorn their heads (Acts 18:18)
  qikluchx̂i-lix En 1948- *vt.* to have shorn ◘ **kamgiin qikluchx̂ida** have your head shorn, get a haircut + **-chx̂i-**
  qikluusi-x̂ E 1860-70 *n.* sickle (Mark 4:29, A **qichiĝ-na-x̂**); **qiigam qikluusingin** En 1950 lawn mower + **-usi-**

qiku (Atka 1952) *demonstrative* in there, back there (as by the wall in the room where the speaker is, or in the next room, or at the bottom of a bay etc.) 1. **qikun** En 1978, A 1950- the one in there, back there; **qikúun** E 1834 *rel.* [the one] sitting in front (*cf.* **qika-n**); *pl.* **qikukus** A 1950-; **qikungun** En 1978, **qikung** A 1950- *loc.* in there; **qikuux** A 1952- *abl.* from in there ◦ **qikun sisxix̂** A 1952 the pass (portage) in there (on this side, N.M. 1:33); **Qikuu(n)-qala** E 1840, **-qalan** Eu 1984 *name of bay* (1840 Erskine Bay, 1984 Uniktali Bay, Unalaska 34, 36); **qikuux haqaasada qiku** A 1952 bring it from back there ("when you see it")

2. **qikuu-hadan** (**aĝada**) A 1952 (get) back in there

[[*cf.* **qika** *and* **qaka**, **qaku**]]

qikuhligan A 1951- *loc.* right in there + **-hli-gan**

qikuunu-l A 1984 *vi.* to go in there + **-uunu-**

Qikuung Ea 1983 *name of bay* (Krenitzin Island 101) + -V**ng**

qikuutxa-l A 1984 *vi.* to be too far in + **-uutxa-**

qikux̂si-lix En 1948-, **qikux̂six̂ta-lix** Ek 1982 *vt.* to face, confront face to face ◦ **ting qikux̂six̂talix nung tunux̂takux̂** Ek he talked to me face to face + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**

qikumax̂si-lix E 1909- *vr.* to tuck up one's sleeves (J 9:20, 17:5)

[[*possibly* **qiku-max̂si-**]]

qikusuda-, **ulasum qikusudalii** Ea 1909 only (**-li-**) the forepart of a tent (J 9:31) [*obscure word*]

qikuyaada-lix E 1832-70 (*unknown* Eapun 1982-4) *vt.* to convict, expose (Matthew 18:15, A **[h]ix̂saasat-**; John 8:46, A **kuuĝat-**); 1870 to upbraid, reproach, blame (Matthew 11:20, A **tunuusa-**; Mark 7:12, 16:14, A **agamta-, agalit-**; John 9:28, A **umlax̂ta-**); to set at naught, to scorn (Luke 23:11, A **maaligaasalakan**)

[[*apparently* **qiku-ya-aada-**]]

qikuyaadax̂ta-lix E 1832-39 *vt.* to upbraid, reproach; to convict, expose (Hist. 101-2, A **[h]ix̂sata-**) + **-x̂ta-**

qikuyaadax̂taasa-lix E 1838-9 *vt.* to convict (**ngiin** them) of (idolatry, Hist. 47, 80, A **[h]ix̂sataasa-**, **[h]ix̂sadusa-**) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

qikuyaadaasa-lix E 1834-70 *vt.* to upbraid (**ngaan** him) for (Luke 3:19) + **-usa-**

qila-x̂ 1. E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931-63 *n.* morning; E 1805, A 1840 dawn (*cf.* **angali-x̂**); **qilam** E 1804-, A 1950 *rel.* in the morning, this morning ◦ **ma(n) qilax̂ his angalix̂** Au 1952 he went out this morning; **hingaan qilaa** E 1833-, A 1860-, Au 1909 the next morning, the next day (*e.g.* Luke 10:35); 1833:95 tomorrow; **ingan qilax̂** En 1909 the next morning (J 58:9); **qilam iĝamnaa** E 1878 good morning (salutation, *Russian* dobroye utro), *modern also* **qilax̂!**; **qilam sdaa** A 1952 morning star (= **angalim haqaa awaasax̂**); **qilam ilan** A 1840 in the morning; **qilam waaĝaguu-ngaan kamgalgaaĝan aqax̂ amasukux̂** A 1950 if he (the starosta) comes back in the morning, we may perhaps have service (later today)

2. **qila-lix** E 1909-, A 1977, Au 1909 *vi.* to spend the morning, to do during the morning; E 1909, Au 1909-52 to do until the morning ◦ **agiitanaking tugumaĝim ilan qilakux** En 1936 my two partners spent the morning on the beach; **waaĝalix qilakux̂** Eu 1984 he came in this morning (= **qilam waaĝlaaĝanax̂**); **awal qilakuq** A 1977 I worked all morning; **saĝal qilating** Au 1952 I slept until the morning, I slept all night

3. **qilagan** E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1931, **qilaga** Au 1909 (-gaa), 1952 *3.sg.rel.* tomorrow; the next day (J 85:8); E 1780-91, A 1950- yesterday (*cf.* **ya-m**) ◦ **qilagan haqaaĝan saĝanax̂** A 1952 he will come tomorrow, **qilagan haqal saĝanax̂** he came yesterday; **qilagan angalii** A 1840- the day tomorrow; **qilagan qilaa** E 1833-, A 1950-, Au 1909 the day after tomorrow; A 1950 yesterday morning; **qilagan qilaga** E 1805, 1834 the day after tomorrow; **qilagax̂talix** A 1909 *vi. perhaps* to make preparations for the morning (J 76:16-17)

[[*perhaps cognate of* Y, I **qilak** sky]]

qilaax̂ E 1805-, A 1860-, Ab 1892, 1931, Au 1909-52 *adv.* early: early in the day (*e.g.* Matthew 20:1); early in life (J 23:1) ◦ **qilaax̂ txin angamchaa** Eb 1984 go early to bed; **qilam qilaax̂** E 1909, A 1952- early in the morning (*e.g.* J 56:38); **qilagan qila[a]x̂** E 1909, En 1952 early tomorrow; **qilagan qilam qila[a]x̂** E 1909, Au 1909 (-gaa) early tomorrow morning + -V**ĝ**

qilaaĝaasaadaan E 1860-70 *adv.* very early in the morning (Mark 1:35, 16:2, 9; Luke 24:1) + -V**ĝ-aasaada-** *abl.*

qilax̂si-l A 1950- *v.aux.* to do in the morning, this morning ◦ **qilam waaĝal qilax̂sis** 1950 they came back this morning; **chaayul qilax̂siqalizanas** 1973 they used to (**-za-**) start (**-qali-**) drinking tea in the morning + **-x̂si-**

qilax̂ta-lix E 1878, En 1948, Ab 1982 *vi.* to be early, 1948 too early ◦ **aang, qilax̂talix ting nuumin saĝada** 1878 yes, come to me early in the morning [tomorrow]; **way qilax̂talikux̂** now it is [still too] early; **way qilax̂taqadalix** now it is [already] late (**-qada-** to stop) + **-x̂ta-**

qiláaĝukax̂ A 1840 = **qilaaquzax̂**

qilaala-l A 1973- *vp.* to dawn with: **Vaskrisiiniyax̂ qilaalal aguun** when Sunday morning comes + **-ula-**

qila[h]li-m A 1840 *adv.* in good time (*Russian* zaraneye) + **-hli-** *rel.*

qilaaquzax̂ (*or* **-aax̂**) A 1840-60, Ab 1931 (qilax quzax), **qiláaquzáĝa** (*or* **-aaĝa**) A 1860 *adv.* very early in the morning (E **qilaaĝaasaadaan**; Luke 24:22, John 20:1, E **qilaax̂**) + -V**quza-** (-V**quda-**)

qila-lix E 1834 (*unknown* Eapkn 1941-) [*vt.*] to beseech, to try to persuade

[[*possibly for* **kila-lix**]]

qilax A 1840 [*n.*] *Russian* dray; **qilax-six** *vt.* *Rus-*

sian zdrayit' [drayit': to polish, scrub; Dal': draw out, stretch, pull out, *etc.*]

qilamala-lix A 1840 [*vt.*] to make faces (*Russian* korchit')

qilgu-lix En 1909- *vt.* to roast in fire (J 43:33); to scorch (as when ironing); 1982 *vr.* to shrivel, become crispy (of something fried)
[[*cf.* AAY Ch **qelte-** to shrivel when burned; CAY **qelengte-** to pleat, tuck, wrinkle]]

qilgux̂ta-, igachim txin qilgux̂taa En 1952 (1956) *vn.* kinked muscle (sinew), sesamoid bone + **-x̂ta-**

qilĝ-, qilĝi-x̂ 1. E 1909-, A 1950- *n.* umbilical cord; **qilĝa** Ea 1909, En 1949, **qilĝii** En 1949-, A 1952- its (**aniqdum** child's) umbilical cord; **sanx̂u(m) qilĝii** En 1950 pylorus, pyloric end (*cf.* **qitx-**); **Qilĝix̂** A 1950- *name of bight* (Amlia 88)
2. **qilĝi-lix** E 1909-, A 1973- *vt.* to coil (rope, line); En 1948- to bend (finger, feet); A 1840 *vr.* to whirl, go around (*Russian* kruzhit'sya); A 1984 to curve oneself around, to coil itself up (as of snake)
[[*possibly cognate of* Y **qillerte-**, I **qiliq-** to tie, *but cf. also* **qisa-** -]]

qilĝit-, qilĝisix A 1840 *vt.* to whirl, spin around (*Russian* kryzhit'); En 1950 (-asix) *vr.* to get snarled, tangled up (of rope) + **-t-**

qiiliqda-x̂ E 1834 (-kd-), 1909-, **qiihliqda-x̂** Eun 1984, A 1780 (kiligdax), 1840 (-l-), 1950-, Ab 1963 (-l-), **qiliĝya-x̂** Am 1963, **qit^{r}qit^{r}i-x̂** Au 1909-52, Am 1963 *n.* navel, umbilicus; E 1834, Eu 1984, Au, Am *also* umbilical cord; **kivlam qit^{r}qit^{r}ii** Au 1952 pylorus; **iqanam qiihliqdaa** A 1952 spider, daddy-longlegs, *lit.* old woman's navel (En **sahmadana-x̂**, **qiglux̂ ulgix̂tax̂**); **Qiihliqdam Qudga** En 1982-4 *name of hump* (Umnak 123, south of the village; at 12 o'clock the sun is over it) + **-qda-**

qilĝuusi-n, **an'gim qilĝuusingin** Ea 1952, En 1948- *n.pl.* mesentery, attachment keeping intestines together (En 1948, 1982; Ea diaphragm, *but cf.* **isa-n**)
[[*probably from* **qilĝ-usi-**, *cf.* **qilĝi-lix**]]

Qiili-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* mythical monster: it ate people and was so big that people could pass between its legs; it was impossible to flee from it, it looked and watched; when one met it, one had to go straight toward it and pass between its legs, then it jumped (*cf.* **Galagata-x̂**); **qiilim haluuchaayangin** horsetail, *Equisetum hiemale* (E **chiidĝiida-n**), *lit.* the small needles of Q.

qili-m mayĝaa Au 1949 *n.* tomato berry (T. Bank) (**mayĝa-** breast, nipple, *see* **maqda-x̂**)

qilida-n Ea 1909 (*unknown* Eakn 1982-4) *n.pl.* nostrils (J 3:87) (*cf.* **gu-**, **miquda-x**)

qiliĝi-n E 1791- (En 1978- **qiliiĝin**), Au 1949-52, **qiliĝ-is** A 1840, 1948-50, Ab 1931 *n.pl.* brain; **kamgi(m) qili(i)ĝingin** En 1950-, **kamgim qiliĝis** A 1950 (1952 **qiliĝingis**), **kavi(m) qiliĝing** Au 1952 brain, *lit.* brain of head

Qiiliĝliiĝu-x̂ A 1909 *name of young man in tale* (J 78:111, 137)

qilitaqa-x̂ E 1878 (*probably* A), A 1936-, **qilitiqi-x̂** Au 1936-52 *n.* pelagic cormorant, *Phalacrocorax pelagicus* (E **aagayuuĝim kahnuliisx̂ii**)

qilmadax A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.* bay, roadstead

qilngi-lix E 1838-70 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *vt.* to close (**dadin** their eyes, Matthew 13:15, Acts 28:27) (*cf.* **singli-lix**); **qilingi-x̂** A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.* one-eyed

qilingit-, qilingis Ab 1931 [*vt.*] to wink [at] + **-t-**

qilngita-lix En 1948 *vt.* [to keep closed] (**dan** eyes); 1982 *vr.* to huddle up, make oneself small (person or animal) ◦ **txin qilngitalix saĝakux̂** 1982 he is sleeping huddled up + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qilu-lix E 1870-, A 1840- *vt.* to imitate: to follow the example of (*e.g.* E 1870 Cat. *vp.* the saints, A 1862 **angadaĝa-lix**); to impersonate, mimic, ape (*cf.* **makaaka-l**); E 1909 to tease, En 1982 to mock ◦ **angaĝin qiluutdanax̂** En 1983 he used to (**-da-**) like to (**-aatu-**) imitate people; **hlam ludaaĝingin manangis qiluzax̂** A 1952 he imitates what the older boys are doing

qilux̂ta-lix A 1840- *vi.* to imitate (1840 *Russian* perenimat'), to be a good impersonator + **-x̂ta$_3$-**

qilux̂taasa-lix E 1868 *vt.* to imitate (**ngaan** him) with (good deeds) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

qilunaada-l A 1984, Ab 1963 (kalúnadal) *vi.* to be ridiculous + **-na$_2$-aada-**

qilusuuqlana-x̂ En 1948- *vn.* a good imitator, impersonator + **-su-iiqla-na$_1$-**

qilu-, chiĝanam qiluu Au 1952 *n.* curve in a creek

qilulaqaya-n E 1870 *n.pl.* the crooked (Luke 3:5, A **qi[h]mu-s**) + **-la-*qaya-**

qiluqayali-x̂ E 1909 (yí-) (*unknown* Eau 1983-4) *n.* zigzag (ornamental figure, Jochelson 1933:67 *pl.* **-n**) + ***-qaya-li-**

qilux-six Eb 1906, **qihlux-six** Eun 1878-, A 1840- (1952- *also* **qixlux-s**) *vi.* to bark (of dog, fox) (*cf.* **hwaada-**)
[[Y **qilug-**, I **qiluk-** to bark]]

qihluxsa-lix En 1948- *vt.* to bark at + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

Qihluxta-n Ep 1903 (Krăg'lŭcht'ĕn) *n.pl. name of rocky point with pup seals beneath it*; **Qihluxtan angtan algaĝiiluĝii** the rookery at the end of Q. (St. George Island) + **-(x̂)ta-**

qihma-lix E 1909 (-m-), En 1948- *vi.* to put one's head to one side

qihmax̂ta-lix Ekn 1948- *vi.* to lean one's head to one side ◦ **qihmax̂talix ting ukux̂takux̂** Ek 1982 he looked at me with his head atilt + **-x̂ta-**

qihmamix-six En 1948- *vi.* to put one's head from side to side + **-mig-**

qihmadgu-lix E 1909 (-m-), En 1948- *vi.* to be round; to make a circle; **qimadgu-x̂** E 1834, Ebap 1871-, **qihmadgu-x̂** Eun 1909- *vn.* round (A **akamudiga-x̂**); circle; E 1805 crown (of headgear); circular dot or punch mark (Jochelson 1925:83); 1909 ruble (= **qichi-ti-x̂**) □ **qihmadgulix unguchikun** En 1983 they are sitting in a circle; **waĝim qimadgungin** Ea 1952 smoke rings; **kamgim kang(an) qimadguu** Eb 1984 crown of head (A **chixchi-x̂**) [[**qihma-dgu-**]]

qihmax-six En 1948-, A 1950- *vi.* to be twisted (as of line, A **an'ga-x̂**); to be twisted on (En of coat) [[*cf.* **qihmu-lix**]]

qimaax Ea 1983 *vn.* sudden wind; **qimaagikux̂** *vi.* there is a puff of wind

qimalgi-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.* strong wind [[*possibly* **qihma-lgi-**]]

qimaqu-n Eap 1909-52, **qihmuqa-n** En 1982 *n.pl.* sedge, *Carex Lyngbyaei Hornem.* (used for weaving, also fit for fodder, Jochelson 1933:62; En = **qulaaluĝ-in**, used for covering earth huts)

qiimayaax-six *see* **qiyamax-six**

qimdax A 1840, **qimdagi-x̂** A 1982-4, Ab 1963 *n.* thong, strap (Ab for baidar; A 1982 dried seal or sea lion skin used for oarlock on baidar); A skin rope (used for climbing up cliffs) [[*possibly* **qim-dag-**, *cf.* **qihmu-lix**]]

qimdixti-s A 1948-, **qivlixti-n** Au 1952 *n.pl.* fern (several kinds), especially larger kind, deer fern (*cf.* **qaalmiida-n**, **ululgi-n**)

qimdu-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to be twisted (of wood); Ek 1982 *vt.* to twist (rope) [[*apparently* **qim-du-**, *cf.* **qihmu-lix**]]

qimdumixta-lix Ek 1982 *vt.* to make faces at (**ting** me, of children) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

Qimduĝi-x En 1982-4 *n.du. name of two coves,* **Waaĝix̂** (on this side) and **Sakaaĝix̂** (the outer) **Qimduĝix̂** (Umnak 106), with a landing place, **Qimduĝim aaliisii** [[*possibly* **qimdu-ĝi-**]]

qimga- A 1952 *vn.* bent: **dux̂tam qimgaa** bent fishhook (bent to the side, as it is supposed to be, *cf.* **aqa-x̂ta-l**)

qimgiita-x̂ E 1805- (Ep 1941 *also* **qiimgiita-x̂**), **qimgita-x̂** A 1840- (1973- *also* **qimgiti-x̂**, **qimgitu-x̂**) *n.* crab (any kind)

qiihmi-l A 1952- *vi.* to whirl, go around (of water in creek, **chiĝanax̂**, of tide, **anux̂**); **anu(m) qiihmii** *vn.* whirling tide [[*cf.* **qihmu-lix**]]

qii[h]mikdaĝi-, **igdagusim kadaa qii[h]mikdaĝii** A 1840 *n.* gimlet, *lit.* drill with a small whirl at the end + **-kda-ĝi-**

qiihmilga-lix En 1982 *vp.* to be pulled out by a **qiihmiisix̂** (of puffin) + **-lga-**

qiihmiisi-x̂, **uxchum qiihmiisii** En 1950- *n.* stick with puffin humerus with the sinews attached for reaching in hole and twisting in feathers to pull out puffin + **-usi-**

qim(i)- -, qihm(i)- -

qimiida-lix E 1834, **qiimiida-lix** Ep 1941, **qihmiida-lix** En 1950- *vi.* to squeak, creak; to grit (of teeth); **qimiida-x̂** E 1834, **qiimiida-x̂** Ep 1941, **qihmiida-x̂** En 1948- *vn.* squeak, squeaking sound □ **satmaliking qihmiidakux** En 1982 my door is squeaking; **chimalux̂ qihmiidax̂ agux̂takux̂** En 1982 the floor is squeaking, *lit.* makes squeaking (when one walks on it) + **-aada-**

qihmiidaasa-lix En 1984 *vt.* to grind, gnash (**agalutxin** one's teeth) + **-aada-usa-**

qimuuĝ- E 1829-, **qihmuuĝ-** En 1982 (*Bibl.*), **qiimiĝ-** A 1838-40 *vn.* gnashing: **agalum** (*or* **agalun**) **qimuuĝingin** (*or* **qimuuĝin**), **qihmuuĝingin** E, **qiimiĝis**, **qiimiĝa** A 1838 gnashing of teeth (*e.g.* Matthew 8:12, 13:42, 25:30); **qiimix̂-six** A 1840, **qimix̂-s** A 1952-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to squeak (as of floor); to grit (of teeth in the night); **qimiĝi-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* squeak □ **chamlux̂ qimix̂s** A 1952 the floor is squeaking; **agalungis qimix̂s** his teeth are gritting, he is grinding teeth + ***-uuĝ-**

qimuuĝasa-lix Eup 1860-, **qimiĝasa-lix** E 1870 (Acts 7:54), A 1860-, **qiimiĝasa-lix** A 1840 *vt.* to grind, gnash (**agalutxin** one's teeth, Mark 9:18; A 1952 as in the night) + ***-uuĝ-asa-** (**-usa-**)

qmuux-six *see separate entry*

Qimiix Eu 1984 *name of reef with a point,* **Qimiix(im)-chunukaa** (Unalaska 16)

qimiĝlu-s A 1952 *n.pl.* holes for labrets in nose and corners of mouth [[*perhaps* **qimi-ĝ-lu-** *from* **qim(i)- -**]]

qimiláaglu[-]x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.* squall [[*perhaps* **qiihmi-laag-lu-**]]

qiihminu-lix En 1948-, A 1950- *vi.* to smell of sweat; to smell of rut, to rut (of male seal, reindeer) [[**qiihmi-nu-**]]

qimit-, **qimisix** Eaup 1826-, Au 1909, **qihmisix** En 1948-, A 1973- *vt.* to choose, to select (to pick out the best, *e.g.* Luke 14:7; J 49:10) (*cf.* **iimit-**)

qimita-lix Eau 1870, 1910 *vt.* to choose, to have picked out (J 32:2) + **-(x̂)ta-**

qimiyĝi-x̂ Au *see* **midĝi-x̂**

qimnu-lix E 1909-, A 1973-, Au 1909 *vt.* to turn away from, to look away from (somebody or something, out of dislike or disdain; with closed eyes J 2:27; 31:17)

Qimsuĝalux̂ En 1949- *name of cliff* (Umnak 102) [[*possibly* **qimsuĝ-aluĝ-**]]

qimu-lix 1. E 1805, Ea 1909, Abm 1963, **qihmu-lix** E 1871 (-xm-), En 1934-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to twist (rope); E to twirl, spin; E to wring out (*e.g.* 9:65; *cf.* **chimiglu-lix**); **uyum il tin qimuqaa** Au 1952 first neck bone, *lit.* the one on which the neck turns itself

2. **qihmu-lix** En 1978, A 1973- *vi.* to be twisted, crooked; A 1840 (-m-), 1983- to be cross-eyed; **qimu-l** Au 1952 to turn, go around; **qi[h]mu-x̂** A 1840, Ab 1963 *vn.* cross-eyed (*Russian* kosoy); A 1860 crooked (Luke 3:5 *pl.*, E **qilu-laqaya-n**); Eu 1791 (kimox) *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 12)

[[*cf.* **qihmax-six, qiihmi-l**; Y **qipe-**, I **qipi-** to twist, to turn; CAY **qipete-** to go in a curve, to return]]

qimuda-x E 1909 *n.du.* ends of mukluk strings; **qihmuda-x̂** En 1984 piece of wood to lock door inside ("turn it, you hold door in") + **-da-**

Qimuĝaaĝu-x̂, Hyaagax̂-Qimuĝaaĝu-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* Tree-Twister, *person's name* (J 81:1-2) + **-ĝa-aaĝu-** (?)

qihmuĝi-, igachim anatugan angaam qihmuĝii En 1909 *vn.* a thick sinew twisted double (*lit.* along itself, J 56:25); **qawam igichigan qimuĝii** Ea 1983 a twisted sea lion sinew + **-ĝi-**

qihmuusi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* wrench; *pl.* **-n** wringer (for clothes) + **-usi-**

qihmut-, qihmus A 1973 *vr.* to become crooked + **-t-**

qi[h]muta- Ab 1931 *vt.* to bend + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qihmuugda-x̂ A 1936- *n.* parakeet auklet, *Cyclorrhynchus psittacula* (E **saasa-x̂**)

qimux-six Eu 1984 *vt.* to cover (barabara with grass, roof of house with top paper)

qimuuĝ- *see under* **qim(i)-** -

qinaamu-lix 1. A 1973- *vt.* to put away, store away (E **taxsa-lix**)

2. A 1838-60 to keep, observe (law, words, Matthew 23:3, E **chx̂a-ta-**; John 8:51, E **su-x̂ta-**); 1860 to accept (witness, John 3:11, E **su-**); to receive (Him, John 1:11, 1838 **ilgut-**, E **su-**)

3. **qinaamu-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* zeal; **qinaamu-lakan** [*vi.*] *neg.* to be negligent

[[*perhaps cf.* Y **qinerte-** to sight; to look (at) through window, etc.; AI **qiñiq-** to look, to watch; GRI **qiner-** to look about for something; to choose]]

qinaamuĝa-lix A 1840-62 *vp.* to be kept, observed (creed, dogmas) + **-ĝa-**

qinaamux̂ta-lix 1. A 1860- *vt.* to keep in store, to keep laid up (money, Luke 19:20, E **iqlu-x̂ta-**)

2. A 1860 to keep, observe (God's word, *etc.*, E **chx̂ata-**); to follow (lust, John 8:44, E **chx̂ata-**) + **-x̂ta-**

qini-lix 1. Ea 1952- *vr.* to bow down (as when looking into a kettle); Ep 1941 *vt.*: **uluum ilalii iliim qininaĝulux** he did not move a bit of his body inside him

2. **qihni-lix** Eu 1984, Ek 1982 (-n-) *vr.* to get a cramp, to crick one's back

3. A 1839 *vr.* to obey (Hist. 67, E **aĝnakax̂ta-**); **qini-lakan** *vr.neg.* to disobey; **qiniĝulax** (-ulux) *vn.* insubordination

[[*at least* 2. *from* **qit-ni-**]]

qinini-lix A 1840 *vt.* to subdue + **-ni-**

qinita-lix A 1839-62 *vr.* to obey, to be obedient (**Ngaan** to Him, E **tuta-** *vt.*, *e.g.* Mark 1:27, 4:41; Luke 2:51, E **samta-**); 1973 to be submissive (= **kingu-uĝita-l**) □ **aniqdus txidig agunas sa[h]ngax̂tal ngiin txidix qinital-tutaaĝin ingaaĝis** 1862 the children shall honor their parents, obey and listen to them (E **aniqdun txidin agunan itux̂talix kayux samtalix malix tutadaaĝin aĝnan**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qiniya-lix A 1840 *vt.* to try to subdue + **-ya-**

qinqax̂t-, (saygim) qinqax̂tii En 1948, A 1952 (kink-, *unknown* 1984), **qinqasii** En 1982 *n.* string (of bow); 1948 backing string; **qinqax̂six** En 1909- *vt.* to string (**saygikin** his bow, J 41:11)

qinqax̂ta-lix Eu 1909 *vt.* to string (**saygikin** his bow, J 34:149) + **-(x̂)ta-**

qinga-x̂ E 1909, En 1948- *n.* cold □ **qingax̂ asx̂aasalix** to die of cold, to freeze to death

qingaada-lix E 1778- *vi.* to be cold, to feel cold (A **achu-l, ichingu-l**); 1791 to shiver (A **usxu-lix**) □ **qingaadang aqaqalikux̂ tutalix** En 1934 beginning to feel cold, *lit.* feeling that my being cold was coming + **-aada-**

qingana-lix E 1791 *vi.* to be cold, frost; A 1950-, Ab 1931 to be cold (of water, wind); E 1909 to be cold, feel cold (of person); **qingana-x̂** E 1805-, A 1791-, Ab 1931-63 *vn.* cold, cold weather, frost (*cf.* **achu-na-x̂**); 1871- cold (illness); cold, being cold □ **taangax̂ qinganal** A 1950 the water is cold, **taangam qinganaa** cold water; **qinganax̂ malgaqaĝaan malix** E 1870 because it was cold (they made a fire, John 18:18, *likewise* A); **qinganax̂ tutalix** En 1978-, A 1950- to feel cold; **qinganax̂ sulix** Eun 1952-, A 1950 to catch a cold; **qinganax̂ sux̂talix** Eaun 1952- to have a cold (Ea = **gu-lux-six**) + **-na$_2$-**

qinganali-na-x̂ E Tigalda 1791 (kiganalinak) *vt.* *in* **Tukux̂ Q.** Deprived (*or* Depriving) The Chief Of Cold (warming the chief ?), *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 4) + **-na$_2$-li-**

qinganani-lix A 1838- *vt.* to cool (Matthew 24:12 love, Luke 16:24 my tongue, E **qinganat-**); 1840 *vr.* to cool off (love); **qinganani-x̂** 1840 *vn.* cold, chill (*Russian* prostuda) + **-na$_2$-ni-**

qinganat-, qinganasix E 1870, A 1840 *vt.* to cool (Luke 16:24 my tongue); E 1838 *vr.* to grow cold (Matthew 24:12, 1870 **nga-t-**); A 1840 to freeze, 1952- to get cold; **qinganati-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* cold, chill (*Russian* prostuda) □ **huĝnaazal angalikum txin qinganatxalikux̂uma** A 1952 it (the weather) was warm but now it turned cold + **-na$_2$-t-**

qinganatichx̂i-l A 1977 (1949 **qinganachx̂i-l**) *vt.* to let get cold, to let cool off (food) + **-na$_2$-t-chx̂i-**

qinganaya-lix A 1840 *vt.* to let catch cold (*Russian* prostudit') + **-na$_2$-ya-**

qingdi-lix *see* **qidngi-lix**

qingi-x̂, *pl.* **-n** E 1870, Ea 1983, **qihngi-x̂**, **-n** E 1909 (qínknix̂), Eun 1948- *n.* kind of tall grass (Eu 1984 any kind): Ea dead wild rye (**qiigam asx̂ax̂taa**, *specimen identified as Elymus arenarius*) (*cf.* **hig-du-x̂**; **tix̂-yu-x̂**); 1909 grass (when dried) used for making carpets and rugs for sleeping and sitting on banks and in the skin-boats (Jochelson 1933:62); En 1984 tall grass used for top layer of barabara roof (*specimens identified as Bromus aleutensis or Calamagrostis langsdorfii*; 1948 crab grass) (*cf.* **tagdu-n**); 1870 verdure, blade (*Russian* zelen', Mark 4:28, 1860 **qa-asa-x̂**, A **qiiga-x̂**)

qingu-lix E 1834-, A 1780-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to kiss (E *commonly* **umchu-lix**); **tanax̂ qingu-lix** E 1832-70 to fall on his face in worship (Matthew 2:11, Luke 5:12, A **samga-**), 1909 to pay compliments (J 39:29), *lit.* to kiss the ground (**angadamin** before you)
qinguglu- Ab 1931 *vi.* to kiss one another + ***-glu-**
qingula-lix A 1838-60 *vt.* to kiss (*e.g.* Matthew 26:48, E **umchulaĝ-**, 1870 **umchu-**); 1860 **qingla-x̂** *vn.* kiss + **-la-**
qingulax̂-six En 1948 = **umchulax̂-six** + **-laĝ-**
qingulaasi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* kissing (Luke 22:48 -x) + **-la-usi-**

qiqi-x̂ E 1950-, A 1840- (1982 **ququ-**), Ab 1931 *n.* slime, fish slime (**qam qiqii**); bodily fluid; E semen; **dam qiqii** Ea 1983, A 1952 eye fluid; **uguĝim qiqii** (or *pl.* **qiqingin**) En 1982 liquid inside joint; **tutusim qiqii** A 1952 earwax, cerumen (En **qidĝuu**); **agilĝim qiqii** Ab 1931 saliva (*cf.* **qidngi-**)
qiqiĝi-lakan A 1952- *vi.neg.* to have no fluid, to be dry (of eye, cannot open) + **-ĝi-**
qiqitu-lix E 1804-, A 1982 (ququ-), Ab 1931 *vi.* to be slimy (1804 *Russian* "syrost'", dampness) + **-tu-**

qiiqi-x̂ E 1834-, A 1936-, Au 1936 *n.* Leach's storm-petrel, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (En 1950 fork-tailed storm-petrel, *Oceanodroma furcata*, A **kiikitiknu-x̂**)

qiqu-lix E 1834 (-k-) *vt.* to compel, to force
qiqut-, **qiqusix** E 1870, A 1973 *vt.* to put in isolation (Luke 6:22 *vp.*, A **agasxa-**), Eu 1984 to put in prison + **-t-**
qiquchaĝi-x̂ E 1870, A 1860 *vn.* prisoner (Acts 16:25 *pl.*; A Luke 23:17, E **qisa-chaĝi-x̂**); **qiquchaĝi-lakan** E 1870 *vi.neg.* to be free (of tax, Matthew 17:26); **qiquchaĝi-ĝ-ulux** E 1870 *vn.neg.* free (John 8:32, 36, A **ayqix̂taqa-ĝiĝulax**) + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)
qiqudusi-s A 1860 *n.pl.* bonds, ties (Luke 13:16) + **-t-usi-**
qiquta-lix E 1941-, A 1973- *vt.* to keep in isolation, to have locked up (in prison); E 1833-70 to compel, to force; E 1870 to oppress (Acts 7:19); **qiquta-x̂** E 1838-70, A 1838-40 *vn.* guard, arrest, prison (Matthew 4:12, 5:25, 18:30); **qiqutam ulaa** E 1870- prison, jail (*e.g.* Luke 3:20, 23:19, A **qaxchxim ulaa**) ◘ **ilan aamin aqamin ilan qilaax̂ haĝdaamin hawaan-husugaan txin qiqutadada** E 1861:3 always force yourself to get up early and at a definite time + **-t-(x̂)ta-**
qiqutaalux̂ Ek 1982 *n.* prison, jail + **-t-(x̂)ta-aluĝ-**
qiquyaasi-x̂ Eu 1903 *n.* exposure, reproof (II. Timothy 3:16) + **-ya-usi-**

qisa-x̂ E 1834 *n.* strap for tying up baidarka (*cf.* **amu-usi-x̂**); **qisa-lix** E 1909 *vi.* to be tied up (**iqyax̂** baidarka)
[[*cf.* **qilĝ-** *and* Y **qillerte-**, I **qiliq-** to tie]]
qisaadgu-lix E 1909-, **qisadgu-l** A 1952-, **qisaygu-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to tie with several thongs (whale, J 82:32); to tie several (boats together, N.M. 3:39) + **-dgu-**
qisaax-six Eun 1984 *vt.* to tie together (several things); **qisaax̂-six** Ea 1983, **qiisaax-six** En 1950- (1982 *also* **qisaaxsix**) *vi.* to get kinked, tangled up (rope) + ***-Vg-**
qisaagusa-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to tie (**ngaan** it, tress) with (gut, J 11:10) + ***-Vg-usa-**
qisaakdu-lix Eun 1984 = **qisaax-six** *vt.* + ***-Vg-kdu-**
qisax̂ta-lix E 1805-1941 *vi.* to be tied; **qisax̂ta-x̂** E 1832-, A 1838- *vn.* tied; prisoner (Matthew 27:15, E 1870 **qisataqax̂**; A Mark 15:6, E **qisachaĝix̂**) + **-x̂ta-**
qisax̂ti-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* place where something is tied + ***-x̂t-**
qisax̂chaĝi-l Au 1952 *vi.* to be fastened (**kuu** = **kug(an)** to it) + ***-x̂t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)
qisat-, **qisasix** E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931-63 *vt.* to tie (*e.g.* rope, boat lines, boat, box); **qisati-x̂**, *pl.* **-n** E 1870- *n.* bindings (J 35:27, 36:10), bonds (Acts 16:26); En 1949 bandage (= **taxu-x̂**) + **-t-**
qisadula-lix Eu 1910 *vp.* (**ngiin** for them) to be bound with (**qisatix̂** bindings, J 36:10) + **-t-ula-**
qisadusa-l A 1952- *vt.* to bind (**ngaan** it) with (**qidux̂** rope) + **-t-usa-**
qisadusi-x̂ E 1834, A 1840- *n.* something to bind with, string (A 1952 for mitten = **saahna-**); **gim qisaducha** A 1840 painter (*cf.* **paalina-x̂**), *lit.* what it (boat) is tied with + **-t-usi-**
qisataqa-x̂ E 1870 *pp.* prisoner (Matthew 27:15) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qa-**
qisataasi-, **asx̂am qisataasingis** A 1838 (-ngin) *n.pl.* the bonds of death (E **asx̂am qisatingin**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

qiiza-ĝ-ulax A 1984, Ab 1931-63 *n.neg.* large quantity (*cf.* **hasina-**) ◘ **aangsum qiizangizulax** (*or* **qiizaĝulangis**) A a large quantity of berries
qiizadimulax Ab 1963 (qidádimúlax̂) *adv.* many times (A **qala-ĝidim**) + **-di-m-ulax**

qisagu- -
[[*perhaps* **qisa-gu-**]]
Qisaguna-x̂ 1. E 1834, 1871 (Kashigunak) *n.* February (1834 "time when very often necessary to eat thongs", *cf.* **qisa-x̂**); **Kaduuĝix̂ Qisagunax̂** En 1791 (Kadakissigunak) February, 1840 (Kadúgix *or* Qisagunaq), 1909 (Jochelson 1933:85) March, *lit.* Earlier Q. (E 1834 **Ulam ilan qaĝix̂**); **Agaluuĝix̂ Qisagunax̂** E 1840, 1909 (Jochelson 1933:84) April, *lit.*

Later Q. (1834 **Sadaagan qaĝix̂**); **Qisuginax̂** E 1909, En 1978, **Qisugnax̂** En 1978 February (Jochelson 1933:86 "the last stored food", *not in ms.*; P. Merculieff 1978 "they eat their blubber and salted salmon and go to bed early")

2. **qisaguna-x̂** En 1948 *vn.* the time, season to go to bed early, without light

Qisaguni-x̂ 1. En 1948 (*no translation*), 1978 *n.* February (A **Anulgilax̂**); A 1840, 1950-52 March (considered the beginning of spring: days longer than nights); **Qisaguni(m) tugidaa** En 1982 the time one goes to bed early

2. **qisugni-lix** (*syncopated from* ***qisaguni-lix**) En 1982-84 (1978 qisugi-lix *corrected 1982*) *vi.* to go to bed early, before dark; **qisaguni-lga-l** A 1952 *vp.* to feel cold and hungry too ("lots of people were hungry and died in March"), *lit.* to be taken by, be the victim of **Qisagunix̂ + -ni-**

qiisaalu-x̂ En 1948-50 *n.* trout with hooked snout (*cf.* **siknu-x̂**); 1982 small trout, striped on sides; 1984 like rainbow trout, orange spots (*unknown* Eaup 1983-4); **itx̂aygim qiisaalungin** En 1982 long [neck] hair of reindeer (*cf.* **qyalu-n**)

Qizang chiĝanaa A 1952- *name of creek* (Atka 331)

qizanga-x̂ see **qidanga-x̂**

Qisxa A 1778, 1802 (Kyska, Kiska), 1950-, **Qisxax̂** A 1840, **Qisxan** (A *rel.*) Ep 1941 (Qígsxan), En 1950, **Qixsa** Au 1754 (Kicksa) Kiska Island (1044); **Qisxan kamgii** A 1952 Kiska Volcano (1045), *lit.* the head of Kiska; **Qisxa(n)-tanadaga** A 1952 Tanadak Island (1049)
[[**qisx-a**, *perhaps cf.* **qit-**]]

Qisxagan Ea 1909, **Qisxaĝan** Ea 1983 (*perhaps also* K-) Kaligagan Island (Krenitzin Islands 3; *cf.* J 17:21)

qisxi-lix E 1909, **qixsi-l** Au 1909 [*vt.*] to turn (baidarka) with one end of the paddle; **qisxi-lix** En 1978-, A 1952-, Ab 1931, **qisngi-lix** En 1978- (A 1952-), Ab 1982 *vt.* to steer (boat); to drive (sno-go) ◘ **duurax̂ qisxilix ayx̂akux̂** En 1978, A 1978 (**qisxil**) he is steering the dory
[[*cf.* **qit-**]]

qisngida-x̂ E 1909 (-ĝax) *vn.* helmsman + **-da-**

qisxina-x̂ Ab 1931-63, **qixsina-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* helmsman + **-na$_1$-**

qisxiisa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to keep (**ngaan** him, wild man) with (chains, Mark 5:3, E **hachidusa-**) + **-usa-**

qisxita-lix E 1909, **qixsita-l** Au 1909 [*vt.*] to keep [the baidarka] with one blade of the oar in the water for some time + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qisxitaada-lix E 1909, **qixsitaaya-l** Au 1909 [*vt.*] to keep [the baidarka] with one blade of the oar in the water several times; **ungaĝinam qixsitáaya[a]** "of a man with penis, his keeping the oar in water with one blade; this was a war cry of warriors when landing" (J 85:44 with note) + **-t-(x̂)ta-aada-** (*or* **-da-**)

qisxusi-x̂ E 1805, 1834, En 1978, A 1840-, **qisngusi-x̂** E 1834-, **qisngiisi-x̂** A 1948, **qisxiisi-x̂** Ab 1931-63 *n.* rudder (of baidarka, ship; A 1952 of baidarka: string going around hatch, tied to the draining hole) (*cf.* **ruuli-x̂**); **qisxusim aduu** A 1840 steering oar of baidar, *lit.* long rudder, **qisxusim chuchaga** rudder (of boat), *lit.* upright rudder; **ayuqdaagim qisngusii** Ea 1983 string in the middle of the spear to counteract side wind, *lit.* spear (harpoon) rudder + **-usi-**

qisi-x̂ E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1952, Ab 1892, Abm 1963 *n.* palm of hand; **qisim idmaa** E 1834 hollow of hand; **qisim qala** E 1909- bottom of palm; **qawa(m) qisikix** Ea 1983 the skin inside the foreflippers of sea lion ◘ **qisiim qalikin anĝiguum** En 1910 when he breathed into his palms (J 48:37); **qisikimis nagan aĝikung** A 1950 I put it in the palms of your hands

qismix E 1909 *n.* hair from reindeer's hoof; **qisma-n** En 1948 (*unknown* 1982) *pl.* feathers atop puffin head (used for clothing decoration); **dam qismakix** Eu 1984 (*doubtful*) eyelashes (*cf.* **qaxsa-x̂**)

qismit-, **qismisix** A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *vt.* to sew up, to mend (*Russian* zashit')

qisux-six E 1909 *vi.* to eat thongs, skins, in time of hunger
[[*apparently back-formation from* **qisugina-x̂** = **qisaguna-x̂**, *possibly artificial*]]

qit-, **qisix** 1. E 1909-, A 1952-, Au 1952 *vi.* to contract, be cramped (of sinews, muscles, parts of body); **qiti-x̂** Eu 1984 *vn.* cramp ◘ **kitaking qitikux** Eau 1983-4 my feet are cramped; **ax̂tung igachii qis** Au 1952 my finger cramped, *lit.* the sinew of my finger contracted; **igachining qitnaaĝzakus** A 1952 I feel as getting cramps (in the thighs, coming all wet home from fishing), *lit.* my sinews try (**-naaĝ-**) to cramp

2. Ea 1983 *vi.* to be twisted (rope)

3. En 1978- *vi.* to turn (*e.g.* walking)

[[*perhaps cf.* CAY **qiste-** to have a convulsion; GRI **qisua-** to get a spasm]]

qidgumixtaasa-lix Ea 1910, En 1982 *vt.* to have cramps with (**nanax̂** aching), to have (aching) cramps (J 24:4 of heel) **qi-dgu-mig-(x̂)ta-usa-**

qidusa-l A 1952- *vt.* to jam, to crush (N.M. 3:76); Ab 1963, **qiyusa-** Am 1963 to hitch, to tie (*Russian* pritseplyat') ◘ **qahmigim ilan chang qidusakuq** A 1952 I jammed my hand in the door + **-usa-**

qita-lix E 1839-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be crooked, bent; E to be numb with cold; E to be crippled; **qita-x̂** Eu 1909 *vn.* cramp (J 34:42) ◘ **tayaĝum kitagan qitaa** E 1839 a lame man, *lit.* a man with a crippled foot; **ulugan qitakix** Ea 1909 their bodies numb with cold (two capsized men, J 4:25); **kudungis qital** A 1952 he is bowlegged + **-(x̂)ta-**

qitaasa-l Ab 1963 (tixqítasākux) *vr.* to lean, recline (A 1984: to jam or push against something) + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

qitata-lix E 1833:19, 1834 (*unknown* En 1982) *vr.* to oppose, resist: **ngaan tuman qitatalgaakalakax̂** we (-**lga**- *vp.*) should (-**iika**-) not resist Him + -(**x̂**)**ta-t**-(**x̂**)**ta**-

qitmidgu-lix A 1952 *vt.* to bend at several points + -**mi-dgu**-

qitmix-six Eun 1978-, A 1952- *vi.* to have cramps, be cramped (Eu **chaking** my hands; A **igachining** my sinews) + -**mig**-

qitmit-, **qitmisix** A 1840 *vt.* to bend + -**mi-t**-

qituĝla-lix Eu 1984, **qituĝlax̂ta-lix** Eun 1984, **qitaĝlux̂ta-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to be crooked, wavy; **qitulax̂ta-l** A 1952 to be bent at several points (of fishhook, wire) + -**tuĝ-la-x̂ta**-

qitux̂ta-lix E 1870- *vi.* to be cramped, contracted (Luke 13:11 **uguĝingin** her joints; En 1982 **chuyuking** my arms); En 1948- to go zigzag, to meander (**akalux̂** path) + -**tuĝ**-(**x̂**)**ta**-

Qituqagna-x̂ Eu 1984 *name of crooked creek* (Unalaska 91, *also* **Qituĝlax̂ta-x̂**) + -**tuĝ-*qagna**-

Qitxaĝluk [= -**lux**] Ea 1909 *name of small island not far from Sannak* (J 4:34)

qitx-, **qitxa** Ean 1909-50, **qitxii** En 1950, A 1952 *n.* its lower end, pyloric end (of stomach, Ea **sanĝum**, En **sanx̂um**; J 23:3 of codfish bladder); **Qitxi-x̂** A 1952 *name of pinnacle shaped like the lower end of a stomach* (Amlia 42) [[*possibly derived from* **qit**-]]

qitxu-x̂ A 1948 (k-), 1984 *n.* whirl of hair; A 1948 grass matting; **isx̂atim qitxuu** A 1950 bottom of grass basket; **isx̂atix̂ qitxu-l** A 1952 *vt.* to start weaving a basket from the bottom [[*possibly derived from* **qit**-]]

qitx̂u-x̂ E 1834, 1909 *n.* great-great-grandfather (1909 *also* -mother) (Ep 1941 great-grandfather, *but cf.* **saagu-x̂**); En 1982 great-great-grandchild (**ilgung ilguu** my grandchild's grandchild); En 1950, Ek 1982, **qiitx̂u-x̂** Eu 1984 great-grandchild

qiitx̂uchuuda-x̂ E 1909 *n.* great-great-great-grandfather; En 1950- great-great-grandchild, Ek 1982 great-grandchild (*cf.* above) + *-**chu-aada**-

qitx̂uchungi-x̂ E 1834 (Ep 1941) grandfather (*but cf.* **latux̂**); Ea 1909 great-great-great-grandfather (J 3:42) + *-**chu-ngi**-

qitx̂u-lix E 1805- *vt.* to scrape (to scrape off blubber from hide, fat from fox skin, meat and fat from guts) (*cf.* **cham-six**; Eu 1984 **qaali-lix**); *perhaps* **Qitx̂unax̂** A 1791 (kitgonok) Scraping, *name of tributary man* (at Atka 634)

qitx̂uulux̂ En 1935 *n.* fleshing pole, pole for scraping skins on + -**aluĝ**-

qitx̂uusi-x̂ E 1909- *n.* scraper (for skins; Jochelson 1925:79, Fig. 48B for dressing bird skins and guts of sea mammals; Ep 1941 made of a rib or the bone of a seal penis) (A **cham-usi-x̂**) ▫ **an'gim qitx̂uusii** Ep 1941 gut scraper; **qitx̂uusix̂ sux̂talix chamada** En 1978 use the scraper to scrape + -**usi**-

qitx̂uya-x̂ Ep 1941 *n.* scraper; En 1909 headpiece of drill (Jochelson 1925:66, Fig. 2, Eu **kixtuĝya-x̂**, Au **um-usi-x̂**) + -**ya**-

qiitikila-x̂ E 1833-4, A 1791 (kytikyllak), **qiitkila-x̂** E 1878, En (Eu) 1982 (1983 -**tq**-), **qiitkili-x̂** Ea 1983 (1952 -**tq**-), En 1950-, **qiitxila-x̂** Ep 1941 (k-), **qiitxili-x̂** Ek 1982 *n.* whirlwind, cyclone [[*probably derived from* **qit**-]]

qitiqda-x̂ Ea 1952, A 1936-, **qitiqitiiya-x̂** Au 1936-52 *n.* arctic tern, *Sterna paradisaea* (En **qitmiyaaka-x̂**)

qiitiqlaada-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* little finger (Eun **ichiliqda-x̂**)

qitmiyaaka-x̂ En 1950-52 *n.* arctic tern, *Sterna paradisaea* (*cf.* **qitiqda-x̂**)

Qitnga-x̂ En 1909- *name of islet near* Uyux̂ (Umnak 39)

Qivatuya-x̂ Au 1909 *name of bay* (J 80:7) [[*possibly from* **qimga-tu-da**-]]

qivlakut^{r}a-l Au 1952 *vi.* to be curled [[*from* ***qim-la-kuza**-, *cf.* **qimu**-, *etc.*]]

qivtaya-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* flat string plaited of three threads of grass (E **kiichxi-x̂**)

qiyamax-six Ebau 1906- (**qimyamigi-lix** Ea 1978; **qihmax-six** En 1982, *unknown* 1984), **qiimayaax-six** A 1840- *vt.* to scratch (**kamgiin** one's head) (*cf.* **tuglux-six**); *vr.* to scratch oneself (En **imlax-six**)

qiyamagmixta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to scratch continuously + -**mig**-(**x̂**)**ta**-

qihyaqu-x̂ E 1909 (qiyakux̂), En 1948- (1978 **k**-) *n.* coccyx (caudal vertebrae), tail (of seal) (Ea **kaasxida-x̂**; *cf.* A **tihmaqu-x̂**)

qiyĝi-l Au 1952 *vi.* to spit; **qiyĝi-n** Au 1949-52, Am 1963 (kigín, qigyin) *vn.pl.* saliva, spit [[*contamination of* **quyĝi**-, **quyx̂i**- *and* **qingdi**-, **qidngi**-]]

qiyĝalux̂ Au 1909 *n.* spitoon (E **quyx̂iilux̂, qidngiilux̂**) + -**aluĝ**-

qiyĝinisaaqu-l Au 1952 *vi.* to clear one's throat + -**nisa-*Vqu**-

Qiyiĝalux̂ (= **Qiyĝalux̂** ?) Au 1909 *name of a deep and large natural pit, cave* (J 85:35) + -**aluĝ**-

qlat-, **qlasix** A 1838-60 *vt.* to offend, to give offense or scandal to (child, Matthew 18:6, Mark 9:42, E **sinikix unga-t**-); *vr.* to take offense (**kugaan** at him, Matthew 11:6, 13:21, 57, Luke 7:23, E 1838 **sinikin ungata**-, 1870 **txin ungata**-); 1860 *vt.* to tempt (Mark 12:15, E **sugla-ya**-, *cf.* Luke 20:23 A **suglaya**-, E **ungaya**-); **qlati-x̂** A 1838-40 *vn.* offense, scandal (Matthew 13:41, 18:7, E 1838 **sinigin ungata-n** *pl.*, 1870 **ungayax̂ta-n**); 1860 temptation (Mark 14:38, E **suglaya-**, *cf.* Luke 22:40 A **suglasxa-**, E **ungaya-**); A 1952 *vt.* **txin qlatikuq** "I made you believe, but lied to you" (**=lu-¿i-kuq**)

[[**qla-t-**, *semantically Christianized*, *cf.* CAY **qela** spirit, **qela-** to practice shamanistic divination; I **qila** shaman's power, familiar spirit, conjuring spirit (GRI of female shaman); GRI **qila-** to conjure, to practice shamanistic divination]]

qladusa- A 1862 *vrt.*: **aniqdumax imax sugladusaduukangis ama qladusaduukangis** (parents should beware of doing or saying) things that their children will be tempted by and take offense at (Cat., E **ngiin ungataaladuukan**) + **-usa-**

qlata-lix A 1838 *vt.* to offend (**txin** you, Matthew 5:29, E 1870 **sinikin ungata-**, A 1952 **txin qlatachx̂iguun**); 1860 *vr.* to take offense (Mark 6:3, E **ungata-** *vr.*); to be tempted, deceived (John 7:47, E **ugu-t-** *vr.*); 1952 *vt.* **ting qlatal hingamakux̂t** you deceived me, fooled me (*cf.* **adalu-usa-**); **aluĝim sinigix qlatangis** A 1839 (-ngin) *vn.* offending books (Cat., E **haĝidgun sinigix ungatangin**; 1952 "when drunk and sing, devil comes close") + **-(x̂)ta-**

Qmalĝan En 1976-82 *name of cove with hot springs* (Umnak 185; 1984 **Ingamudan qala**); **Qmalĝaaĝus kadaa** En 1984 *name of point* (Umnak 185)

[[**qma-lĝ-a-n** *rel.*, **-lĝ-aaĝu-**, *perhaps cf.* **quhma-**]]

qmalu-n E 1909 *n.pl.* rough seam

qmaalux-s A 1952 *vi.* to be dry and white at low tide (**agux̂** beach); **qmaalgi-x̂** dry and white beach at low tide

[[**quhma-*Vlug-**]]

Qmalgaĝi-x̂ A 1952 (*probably for* **qmaa-**) *name of points* (Ikiginak Island 685, 686) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

Qmaalgitu-x̂ (*also* Qmal-) A 1952 *name of bight* (Atka 412) + **-tu-**

qmaniqda-x̂ En 1948- *n.* tufa, white porous stone from sea, "coral sponge"

[[**quhma-ni-qda-**]]

qmi-x̂, **asxum qmii** Ea 1952 (*unknown* 1983) *n.* the ivory peg at the end of the groove of the spear thrower (En, A **miĝda-x̂**)

[[*perhaps* Y **qemiq**, AI **qimiq** hill, mound; CAY, AI lead line or float line of a net]]

qmiida-x̂ En 1949 (*unknown* Eapun 1983-4) *vn.* the leading one, foremost one, the one who goes ahead; **qmiida-lix** 1948 [*vi.* to lead, go ahead]

[[*apparently* **qmi-aada-**]]

qmuux-six A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vi.* to crunch, crackle (*Russian* khrustit')

[[*cf.* **qim(i)- -**, **qihm(i)- -**]]

quchx- E, **quchig-** A, Au *pos.n.* space between, interval 1. *abs. 3.p.* **quchxa** E 1834, 1909, *rel.* **quchxan** E 1982, **quchigan** Au 1952; *3.du.* **quchxikix** E 1870, **quchikix** A 1840-1952, **quchigikix** A 1952-, Au 1952, *rel.* **quchikin** A 1952; *3.pl.* **quchxingin** E 1870-, **quchigis** A 1860-1952, **quchigingis** A 1952-, **quchiging** Au 1952; *1.pl.* **quchigmas** A 1952 □ **qayam quchxa uda** E 1909 go as far as between the mountains (in Aleut *sg.*); **yaagam quchxingin axtalix aygagikux̂** En 1978 he is walking between (*lit.* passing between) the logs; **dax quchikix** A 1840 bridge of nose (*cf.* **igu-x̂**), *lit.* space between the eyes; **Kiiĝuusix quchikin udaa** A 1950- The bay between the two mountains (Amlia 162); **ulas quchigis qaniixtul** A 1950 (1952 **quchigingis**) the space between the houses has much snow, there is much snow between the houses; **atx̂u(m) quchiging** Au 1952 space between the fingers; **hani(m) quchigan chiĝanaa** A 1952 creek between lakes

2. *loc.* between, among (*3.sg.* **quchxan** E 1950, **quchigan** A 1950-, Ab 1963, **quchiga** Am 1982; *3.du.* **quchxikin** E 1834-, **quchikin** A 1838 (-gk-), 1952, **quchigikin** 1952; *3.pl.* **quchxingin** E 1832-, **quchigin** A 1839-1952, **quchigingin** 1952-, Ab 1931, **quchigingi** Am 1982; *1.pl.* **tuman(iin) quchxingin** E 1838-, **quchigmas** A 1838-60, **quchigin** 1952; *2.pl.* **quchximchi** E 1838-, **quchigmchix** A 1838, **quchigimchi** 1860, **quchximchix** 1952; *3R du.* **quchximdix** E 1909, **quchigimax** Au 1909; *3R pl.* **quchigmax** A 1952) □ **ulan alaĝum kayux qayan quchxingin anqax̂takun** E 1909 the houses stand between the sea and the hills; **angaĝinam huzuugizagan quchigan** A 1952 among all the people (N.M. 1:14); **quchigmax ahlikus** A 1952 when they were still among themselves (before the arrival of the Russians, N.M. 3:103); **quchigimax ux̂taka** Au 1909 putting her between themselves (J 82:25)

3. *abl. 3.sg.* **quchxaan** En 1978 once in a while, for a while; **hawaan quchxaan** E 1826-, A 1952- sometimes; *3.du.* **qayas quchikiin kuuĝakux̂** A 1952 it (reindeer) came out from between the hills

[[CAY-NSU **qeteq** middle; CSY spinal area of a person, **qeteghmun** backward; I **qitiq**, GRI **qiteq** middle; waist. *Irregular correspondence*]]

Quchiix A 1952 (1840 **-x̂**) *name of bay* (Amlia 128) + **-Vg-**

quchxiĝa-l A 1971 *vp.* to be mixed: **Amrikaanchix̂ ama Aligutax̂ ngiin quchxiĝakus** American (English) and Aleut are mixed together (in our speech) + **-ĝa-**

quchigaĝi-l, **quchxiĝi-l** (E) A 1973 *vi.* to have space between them, to occur at intervals; **quchigaĝi-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* thicket, *lit.* having no intervals □ **siglingis chuqigan ilagaan alax al angadimdix al, quchigaĝil hangalax̂tazas** 1973 the leaves (of the monkey flower) go up at intervals from the root by two opposite each other + **-aĝi-**, **-ĝi-**

quchxita-lix En 1978, A 1971- *vt.* to mix in, be mixed in with: **Aliguutax̂ Amilaayax̂ quchxitakux̂** Aleut is mixed in with English +**-t-(x̂)ta-**

quchixta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to have as intervals:

tanadgusim quchixtanangin hadangin into the lanes of the town (Luke 14:21), *lit.* what the town has as intervals + -(x̂)**ta-**

quchxitu-lix E 1837-71 (A 1952), **quchixtu-lix** A 1837-40 *vi.* to be rare, to occur rarely; A 1952 *neg.* to have not much space between them; **quchxitu-x̂** E 1805, **quchixtu-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* rare + **-tu-**

quchxituta-lix E 1839-78 (A 1839) *vt.* (*and vi.*) to do rarely; *neg.* to do often (*Russian* ne redko, Hist. 71) ▫ **ting aygagasadananing quchxitutadakuqing** 1878 I walk rarely, *lit.* I usually (**-da-**) do rarely my habitual walking + **-tu-t-(x̂)ta-**

quchíikugákux̂ A 1840 (*unknown 1984*) [*vi.* occurs] often (*Russian* chasto) + -‡-

quchxi-x̂ En 1983 *n.* white urchin (**aguĝaadam quhmaa**; "some big, some small, sweet")

qùuchuklu-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* unidentified species of whale without spermaceti

quchumaali-x̂ Au 1952 *vn.* tickle (E **sngaaĝi-tu-lix**)

quda-x̂ Ea 1983, Eb 1984 (**qudax̂**) *vn.* bet; **quda-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to bet, gamble (Eb: in connection with the kaadakax̂ game) ▫ **ting asix qudaamin?** Ea will you gamble with me?; **qudaĝikun** Eb they (or we) are betting (**qudaĝ-** *or* **quda-ĝi-**)

qudax E 1870 (*unknown* Eap 1983) fire (Acts 28:2); **qudagi-x̂** A 1952 big fire, bonfire

qudagaĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* having torches, (come) with torches (John 18:3, E **hini-ĝi-lix**) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

Qudagiilux̂ A 1952 *name of bay, beach* (Atka 344; "making big fire there") + **-aluĝ-**

qudg- E, A, Ab, **quyg-** Au *pos.n.* upside, backside (*opposite of* **sitx-**) 1. **qudgi-x̂** E 1778-1819, A 1780-1840 *n.* back (of person, *cf.* **hachi-x̂**); **amum qudgii** A 1840 back of dress

2. **qudgim hadaa** A 1952 upside; **qudgim hadan namii** En 1950 cubital vein; **qudga** En 1978-82 its topside, deck (of baidarka); **cha(m) qudga** Ea 1952, A 1952-, Ab 1931 back of hand; **kita(m) qudga** Ea 1952-, A 1950- instep; **qudga** E 1878, **da(m) qudga** Ea 1952 eyelid (*cf.* **huluĝalux̂**); **qudgan igachii** A 1952 its sinew backing (of bow); **tanam qudga** E 1834 (V A 1:3), En 1978 inland; **tana(m) qudgan qaqangin/qiigangin** Ea 1983 inland food/grass; **Qudga Hanisxax̂** A 1950- *name of islet with a lake on top of it* (Atka 523); **qudgiin** A 1952 (when he passed) over himself (he stood up with him, N.M. 3:76)

3. *loc.* on, on top of; Au behind; over the top surface of, across (*3.sg.* **qudgan** E 1834-, A 1860-, Ab 1892, **quygan** Au 1952; *3.du.* **qudgikin** E 1909; *3.pl.* **qudgingin** E 1909; *1.sg.* **quygiming** Au 1952) ▫ **ulam qudgan hanganax̂** E 1870 (Peter) went up on top of the house (Acts 10:9); **haman kamum qudgan anax̂** A 1860 the one who is on the roof of the house (Mark 13:15, E **kugan**); **iqadix kumdix ax̂six, Alaxsxim qudgan txidix aygaxtikux awa** Ea 1910 putting their baidarkas on their [shoulders], they walked inland along the Mainland (J 17:26); **tulim quygan uĝay** Au 1952 put it over the raft; **umang quygiming** Au there behind me

4. *abl.* from above, from the top of (*3.sg.* **qudgaan** E 1834-1909, Ab 1892, **qudgagaan** A 1952) ▫ **tanam qudgagaan angix̂takux̂** A 1952 (the creek) comes from the top of the island

[[*cf.* **qusa-** *and perhaps* AAY **quta** shore, beach; CSY land seen from sea, landmass; ECI **quti** flat terrain at the foot of steep, rock, *etc.*]]

quudgaaĝi-x̂ Ep 1941, *3.pl.* **-ngin** E 1878, **quudĝaax̂** En 1950 (1791 Merck kuther), *pl.* **qudĝaaĝin** 1978, **qudgaaĝ-** A 1950 (**qam qudgaaĝa**, *pl.* **qudgaaĝis**), **qudgaaĝi-** (**qam qudgaaĝii**, *pl.* **qudgaaĝingis**) A 1948- *n.* dorsal fin (of fish); E 1878, A 1952 *also* ventral fins + **-aaĝi-** (**-uuĝi-**)

qudgaĝu-x̂ E 1834- *n.* south-southwest; En 1948-78 warm breeze overland (at Nikolski from northeast) + **-aĝu-** (**-ĝu-**)

qudgimudaĝan A 1909 *adv.* upward (and backward, J 78:128) + **-mudaĝ-a-n** *loc.*

qudgit-, **qudgisix** Eu 1984 *vt.* to hit over (seal) + **-t-**

quudgiida-x̂ E 1909, Ea 1982 (*unknown* En 1982) *n.* thinly split grass used for working bag (Jochelson 1933:67)

[[*possibly* **qudgi-aada-**]]

qudgu-, **ala(m) qudguu** Ea 1952-83 *n.* top part of whale (1952: the ridge of blubber up the back; 1983: the back part, around the dorsal fin, "dry it, eat with dry fish") (*cf.* **qutngu-**; En 1950 **qugdu-x̂**)

[[*perhaps same as* **qugdu-x̂**]]

Qudguliisi-x̂ E Morzhovoi 1791 (kodgolisak) *n.* Means For Taking Off Part Of Whale (?), *name of tributary man* (at I 64b) + **-li-usi-**

qudgu- -

[[*same as* **qugdu-** *or* **qudg-u-**]]

qudguli-i En 1952 *n.* its (boot's) tongue (= **qudgumaa**); part of shoe stretcher corresponding with the instep + **-li-**

qudguma-x̂ E 1878-, A 1952- *n.* shin; E 1909 metatarsal bone; A shinbone, tibia; **amidgim qudgumaa** En 1949- shin; **kitam qudgumaa** En 1948- instep; **sam qudgumangin** En 1950 (k-) trimming of bird-skin parka around waist + *-**ma**$_3$-

qudĝaax̂ E 1834 (-dg-), *pl.* **qudĝaaĝin** 1840, En 1948-50, **qudĝaaĝi-x̂** Epn 1941-, **qudgaax̂** En (Eu) 1982 *n.* sandhill crane, *Grus canadensis*

[[CAY-LI **qut'raaq, qut'rauk** id., *from Aleut*]]

qudiiĝu-x̂ E 1805-, A 1791- *n.* clay (En as on the bottom of lake); **qudiiĝum quganax̂siĝanaa** A 1840 brick, *lit.* clay made into stone

qudiix̂tu-lix En 1983 *vi.* to have much clay (bottom of lake) + **-tu-**

qudu-x̂ E 1804- *n.* valley, cleft, gorge (Eb 1984 any kind); Ep 1903 gulch, deep ravine; 1870 torrent (John 18:1, A **imla-** gorge); 1878 waterfall, cascade (1804 mountain); **ichadam quduu** En 1952 anal cleft

qudux-six A 1840, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be narrow; **qudux** E 1834-70 (*unknown* Eapn 1941-), A 1838-40, 1952, **qudugi-x̂** Ab 1931-63 (-ĝi-) *vn.* narrow (*cf.* **kaxtu-lakan, slag-lakan, tagaqu-lix**) ◦ **satmalim quduga** E 1870 (Matthew 7:14), **aquli(m) quduga** A 1952 narrow door; **Qudugin** Pavlof Islands (Belkofski 28-34) [[*cf.* **qudu-x̂** *and* CAY, AI **quu-** to close in; I **quut-** to become narrow, GRI to make narrow]]

qudukachiida-x̂ E 1832-38 *vn.* narrow ◦ **satmalim qudukachíidangin** 1832-38 narrow gates (Matthew 7:13, 1870 **qudugin**, A **aqulim qudugingin**) + *-**kachiida-**

qudut-, **qudusix** En 1982, A 1909- *vi.* to urinate (= **tugaadi-lix**, *cf.* J 78:130) ◦ **aniqdux̂ kuum qudutikux̂** the child urinated on itself [[**qudu-t-**]]

quga-x̂, *pl.* **-n** E 1768-, Au 1909, **-s** A 1838-, Ab 1892 (*sg.*) *n.* shaman's assistant spirits (E 1768; Zap 2:119, *cf.* **haaglikaaya-x̂**; J 52:9, 81:14 ff.; *cf.* A **taamu-ya-s**; E 1791 dancing masks representing shaman's spirits, *cf.* **sagimaaqlu-x̂**); *Bibl.* demon (*Russian* bes, *e.g.* Luke 4:35, *pl.* Luke 9:1); E *sg.* the Devil (*Russian* diavol, *e.g.* Matthew 4:1, Luke 4:2, A 1838 **chugdukaayu-x̂**, 1860 **chugdukaaya-x̂**); E 1870 Satan (*Russian* satana, *e.g.* Mark 4:15, A **satáanax̂**, *so* E 1838-70 Matthew 12:26); *modern* devil, devils (*e.g.* J 48:43, 81:7); **Qugam tukuu** E 1834 (Ab 1892) Satan, 1838-70, **qugas tukuu** A 1860 the prince of the demons (*e.g.* Matthew 9:34, Luke 11:15); **qugam ulaa** E 1834-70 (Ab 1892), **qugam tanaa** A 1838-40 hell (*Russian* ad, *e.g.* Matthew 11:23, E Luke 10:15, A 1860 **aada-x̂**); **qugam tutucha** E 1834, **qugam tutusii** E 1909, A 1948- toadstool, mushroom, *lit.* devil's (demon's) ear (*likewise* CAY-NUN **tuunram ciutii**, CSY **tughneghaam sigutanga**); **qugam chachx̂uu** A 1948-, **qugam chax̂chuu** Au 1949 clubmoss, *Lycopodium annotinum* (*and clavatum*), *lit.* demon's belt; **qugam imlii** A 1988 kind of seaweed: long, strand-like, dark brown, in deep water, *lit.* demon's hair; **Qugas** A 1950- *name of rocky islets* (Atka 631); **Qugax-itxa** En 1952, **Qugam-itxa**, **-itxii** En 1984 (*also* **Quga(m) kadaa**) Cinder Point (Umnak 188), *lit.* Demon's (Demons' *du.*) Tail (*and* Demon's Head); **Qugax̂** E Umnak 1791 (kougax) *name of boy* (at Umnak 195); **Qugam Alaĝuu** E Unimak 1791 (kugam alyagu) Spirit's Sea *or* Spirit With Many Whales, *name of tributary man*; **Qugam Algaa** Eu 1791 (kougam al'ga) Spirit's Mammal, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 125); **Qugax̂ Algalĝinax̂** Eu 1791 (kougax al'galginok) Provided The Spirit With Mammal(s), *name of boy* (at Unalaska 120); **Qugax̂ Tunuchx̂inax̂** Eu 1791 (Kugax tunuchxinax) Made (*or* Making) The Spirit Speak, *name of chief* (at Unalaska 120); **Qugax̂ Aniignax̂** Eu 1791 (kougax annignax) Chopped (?) The Spirit, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 120); **Qugan** (*or* **Qugaan**) **Ayugasanax̂** Eu 1791 (kugan ayugasanak) Went (*or* Going) Out (in boat) With Spirits (*or* His Spirit), *name of boy* (at Unalaska 86)
[[CAY-NUN Lantis 1946:207 ku'ɤa "spirit", if = **quga**]]

qugaada-x̂ E 1834 *n.* idol; 1909 small spirit; mask, amulet + **-aada-**

qugadaanguusi-x̂ A 1909 *n.* magic guise (J 76:250, 263) + **-da-aangu-usi-**

qugaĝi-lix E 1909, Ea 1983 *vi.* to have spirits; to practice shamanism; **qugaĝi-x̂** E 1804- *vn.* shaman; E Umnak 1791 (kug'gagix) *name of old man* (at Umnak 195), A 1791 (kugaix) *name of tributary man* (at Adak 865); *perhaps* **Hutakix Qugaĝix̂** Ea 1791 (uttiki kugagix) His Thumbs Have Spirits, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 96); E 1832-70 *Bibl.* possessed by demons (*e.g.* Matthew 8:16, Mark 1:32; **-na-x̂** Matthew 4:14, Mark 5:18); E 1870, A 1838-60 possession by demons: **qugaĝix̂ daquulagasa-x̂** *lit.* crazy with possession by demons (*e.g.* Matthew 8:28, A Mark 1:32; *various variants* A Matthew 4:24, E 1870 Matthew 9:32, *etc.*); **qugaĝim malgaa** E 1870 sorcery (Cat.) + **-ĝi-**

qúugaĝiida-lix A 1838-40 *vi.* to practice sorcery; **quugaĝiida-x̂** 1840 *vn.* sorcerer; **-s** 1862 *pl.* sorcery (Cat.) + **-ĝi-aada-**

qugaĝinasika-x̂ En 1910, 1950 *n.* strong shaman, magician (J 48:67) + **-ĝi-nasika-**

qugaĝinix̂ta-lix E 1838 *vr.* to be vexed by a demon (Matthew 15:22, 1870 **qugaĝix̂ igiim daquulaxtaasa-**) + **-ĝi-ni-x̂ta-**

qugaĝiisa-lix E 1791, En 1910 *vt.* to use shamanistic magic on ◦ **aman tayaĝuun qugaĝiisalix angaĝiyaaĝlikux̂** En 1910 he tried in vain to revive his man with magic means (J 48:46); **Qugaĝiisaqaĝulux** E Unimak 1791 (kugagysok kagulyuk) Was Not Treated With Magic, *name of tributary man* + **-ĝi-usa-**

Qugax̂taqa-n Ea 1983, **-s** A 1952 *n.pl.* *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 33, Atka 395), *lit.* former spirits+ **-x̂ta-qa-**

qugaĝuusi-x̂ Ea 1909 *n.* demon war (J 9:73) + **-ĝu-usi-**

qugalga-lix Ea 1910 *vp.* to be taken, occupied by spirits (village, J 52:1) + **-lga-**

qugalĝi-na-x̂ E Sanak 1791 (kugalginax) *vt. in* **Ayagaan** (*or* **Ayagan**) **Q.** Provided His Wife (*or* Woman) With Spirit(s), *name of tributary man* (at I 70) + **-lĝi-**

Qugalita-x̂ A 1950-52 *name of points* (Amlia 208, with heavy swirls, *according to informant* a "hard cape"; Cemetery Point, Kagalaska Island 800) **-lita-**

qugalitalix E 1840 *n.* effigy of extraordinary size with a frightful face, made of grass, with a man enclosed, acting at festivals (Zap.2:86; *cf.* **Iĝadaga-x̂** 3.) [*perhaps* **qugalita-lix** *vi.* to act as -, *cf. preceding*] qugaang *see separate entry*

qugaanguusa-lix En 1910- *vt.* to have (take) as a magic protector (J 48:12, 69:71) + ***-aangu-usa-**

qugaanguusi-x̂ E 1910- *n.* amulet; magic protector, (J 48:31, 69:59, 65 animals; Ea 1983 "luck stuff", *e.g.* flies, *cf.* J 9) + **-aangu-usi-**

qugaanguusx̂iisa-lix Ea 1910, **qugaanguusx̂asa-lix** En 1909- *vt.* to give (**ngaan** him) as a magic protector (J 17:38; 43:14, 19 down, knife) + **-aangu-us(i)-sx̂(i)-asa-** (**-lĝ(i)-usa-**)

qugaanguusix̂si-lix Ea 1974 *vi.* to make magic protector + **-aangu-usi-x̂si-**

qugaanguusix̂ta-lix E 1909, Ea 1983 *vt.* to have as a magic protector (*e.g.* **aaykaaĝu-x̂** fox; 1983: man or woman in form of fox, jumping around like fox) + **-aangu-usi-x̂ta-**

qugaanguusix̂taasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to give (**nung** me) as a magic protector (**tanĝaaklux̂** big bear) + **-aangu-usi-x̂ta-usa-**

qugaasa-lix A 1840 *vt.* to consider (myself) a past master at (V B 1:13) + **-usa-**

qugaayukna-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* "to do things you can't do, like tricks"; **tayaĝum qugaayuknaa** Eu 1984, **tayaĝum** (**ayagam, lakaayam**) **qugaayugnaa** En 1950-52 *vn.* man (woman, boy) who does evil and acts like good person (G. Marsh) + -V**yukna-**

quga- -

qugaadgi-x̂ E 1834- *n.* mold; moldy; **qugaadgi-lix** En 1978 *vr.* to get moldy (things stored) + -V**dgi-**

qugaqaada-x̂ A 1840- (1977 **quu-**), Ab 1931-63, **qugaqaaya-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.* mold; Au 1952 mushroom; **qugaqaada-l** A 1952- (1977 **quu-**) *vi.* to get moldy (as of flour) + **-qa-aada-**

qugaqaadgi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* rust (Matthew 6:19, 1838 **siĝda-x̂**, A **ix̂dux**; *cf.* **iti$_3$-x̂**); Ea 1983 moldy + **-qa-**V**dgi-**

Qugaĝnax̂ Ep 1941 Kammenish (near Telegraph Hill, St. Paul Island 8)

qugali-lix Ea 1983, **quguli-x̂ta-lix** Eb (Ep) 1984 *vi.* to eat something sour (Eb "have a hard time because it is sour"); **quguli-lix** En 1950 to pucker (mouth) [*uncertain meaning*]

[[*cf.* CSY **qugaak** sour flavor; **qugelngik**, Sir. **qugelngix̂**, CAY **quagciq**, AI **quagaq** sourdock]]

qugulix̂taasa-lix Eb (Ep) 1984 *vrt.* to have a sour taste of (**tax̂anatxin** what one tries to eat) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

qugalna-lix *vi.*, **qugalina-x̂** *vn.* Eapu 1983-4, **qugulna-lix** Eb 1984, **qugilna-lix**, **-x̂** E 1909, Epk 1982-4, **quguulna-lix**, **-x̂** En 1948-, **quguulina-l** A 1952-, **-x̂** A 1840, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to be (taste) sour; *vn.* sour (as of lemon; Eu of anything spoiled; En of bread) + **-na$_2$-**

qu[u]gulnaada-x̂ Ep 1941 *vn.* sour; sourgrass, *Oxyria digyna*; **quuguulnaada-x̂** En 1982 wild rhubarb, *Polygonum alaskanum* **-na$_2$-aada-**

qugana-x̂ E 1778-1834, En 1909, A 1780-, Au 1952, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963- *n.* rock, stone (*cf.* **nux̂**); E 1909 ballast (in baidarka); **Qugax̂(im)-quganangin** Ea 1983 Talus Point (Krenitzin Islands 109), *lit.* shaman's rocks; **Qugan(am)-kadaa** Eu 1975 Devilfish Point (Unalaska 80); **quganam aahmaaĝa** A 1950 kind of plant with yellow flowers; **alaĝum achiiyam quganang** Au 1952 rocky beach

Quugnaada-x̂ Ep 1984 *rock formation on hill at St. Paul covered with moss (where one picks berries)* + **-aada-**

quganax̂six̂ta-lix E 1870, A 1860 *vr.* to become hard like rocks (hearts, Mark 6:52, E 1860 **nux̂six̂ta-**) + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**

quganalĝi-lix E 1909 *vt.* to put ballast, a big stone, in (baidarka) + **-lĝi-**

quganaalĝi-s A 1949- (1977 *also* **quu-**) *n.pl.* gravel, small rocks + -V**lĝi-**

Quganatqasang En 1910 *name of man* (J 60) + ***-tqasang**

qugaang E 1834, Eun 1950-, **qugaangi-x̂** Ea 1983, A 1840- *n.* black scoter, *Melanitta (Oidemia) nigra*

[[*possibly derived from* **quga-x̂**, *cf.* AI **tuungaagřupiaq** id. *from* **tuungaq** shaman's helping spirit]]

Qugaygi-x̂ E 1840 Cape Tolstoi (east of Pavlof Bay, Zap. 1:229, also Qugayĝiq, Kugayĝiq)

quxchaĝi-lakan Ebpu 1983-4, En 1910, 1982 (kux̂-) *vi.neg.* to be weak (Eu "can't lift etc."), to be a weakling (J 66:12); **quxchaĝi-kux̂** Eb (Ep), Eu 1984 is strong (1909 is weak, feeble); **quxchax̂** E 1909 weakness [*impossible meaning, perhaps spurious form*]

[[**quxcha-ĝi-** *or* **quxt-aĝi-**]]

quxchĝiid(a)-lakax̂ Ep 1983 (-g-) *vi.neg.* to be very weak + **-aada-**

qugdu- 1. E 1838-39 *n. Bibl.* border, *pl.* confines (A **akiix̂t-**) □ **hamaan tanam higadaalaqagan qugdugan ilan** at the border of the promised land (Hist. 38); **Haman ... qugdumang ilagaan amaanuux̂ta hayanan** they asked Him to go away from their confines (Matthew 8:34, 1870 **ilaanumang ilaan**)

2. En 1950 fat blubber on shoulder of whale (Ea **qudgu-**)

3. A 1950-, Ab 1931 (k-), **qugyu-** Au 1952 edge, ridge, hillock □ **kiiĝuusim qugduu** edge of mountain ("flat and kind of round"); **chugum qugduu** sand ridge; **qaniigim qugyuu** Au 1952 snowdrift; **Qugdux̂** A 1952 East Cape (Buldir Island 1057); En 1982-4 *name of point* (Umnak 105)

[[PEA ***quɣaɣδuk**, CAY **quaguk**, AI **quagřuk**, CI **quadjuk**, GRI **quagssuk** edge, ridge; CAY **quagulek**, AI **quagřulik**, CI **quadjulik**, GRI (**merqut**) **quagssulik** three-cornered skin-sewing needle]]

qudgudaĝi-x̂ Ab 1963 (A 1984 **-gd-**) *vn.* striped, stripedness + **-da-ĝi-**

Qugduĝiida-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 98, *named from the high long ridge across the island*) + **-ĝi-aada-**

qugdux̂si-l A 1973 *vi.* to make an edge + **-x̂si-**

qugdux̂six̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *n.* jet, spurt (*Russian* struya) + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**

qugdux̂ta-, **susuĝasim qankus qugdux̂taa** A 1840, 1952- *vn.* three-cornered file + **-x̂ta-**

qugdula-, **karandaasim qugdulaa** A 1952 *vn.* many-angled pencil; **-x̂** Ab 1931 uneven (of snow) + **-la-**

qug$^{\ddot{a}}$ii A 1952 yes *in the former dialect of the Naahmiĝus*
[[*cf.* Σ **kuuguu** no; **ii** *interrogative*]]

Qugida-x̂ A 1950-52 *name of spur of promontory* (Atka 659, "tide is strong, no good sea")

quglaqana-x̂ E 1878 (*from the west*), Au 1949-52, **quglaqana(m) qagnaa** Au 1952, **quglam qanáa** Ab 1963 *n.* clavicle, collarbone (E, A **qula-x̂**)

quxsu-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840-, Au 1909 *n.* wedge, small wedge for splitting firewood (*cf.* Jochelson 1925:90, Fig. 2-7); **quxsu-lix** E 1909-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to chop, split (**iklax̂** firewood; 1909 *also* bone) ◘ **qagnam quxsuĝanaa** A 1950 bone wedge; **Quxsus** A 1950-52 *pl. name of point* (Amlia 108, *looks like wedges*)
[[*cf.* NSY **qugán** chisel; sledgehammer; AI **qugřautaq**, GRI **qussaat** (1804 **kurksàut**) wedge, **qussaataq** chisel]]

quxsugna-x̂ Ab 1931 (-ngn) *n.* stump + **-gna-**

qugu-s A 1948 (k-), 1952 *n.pl.* Siberian springbeauty, *Claytonia sibirica* (the whole plant, *cf.* **chilum aahmaaĝa**)

qugu- -

quguuli-x̂, *pl.* **-s** A 1840-, Ab 1931 *n.* young bird (especially puffin); **uxchu(m) quguulii** 1952- young tufted puffin; **qagida(m) quguulii** 1984 young horned puffin; **tiĝlam quguulii** 1984 young eagle (*but cf.* **awayqi-x̂**); **qun'gulux̂** Au 1936 (Konǵ-o-luch) young of tufted puffin.

quguuyu-x̂, *pl.* **-n** E 1832-70 *n.* young bird, chicken (Matthew 23:37, Luke 13:34, A **chiida-**); Ea 1952, **quguuya-x̂** Ea 1983, Ekn 1952- young puffin (Ea **uxchu(m) quguuyuu, quguuyaa**); E Morzhovoi 1791 (koguyax) *name of tributary man* (at I 64b); **qugu[u]ya-n** En 1948 (*unknown* 1982) *pl.* small fish, silver fish ("Tlingit call them Mulligan")

quxu- -, qixi- -

quxulukda-x̂ A 1948 (k-), 1950-, **qugut^{r}qut^{r}a-x̂**, **qugut^{r}qutuuya-x̂** Au 1949 *n.* ankle, knob of ankle; **kita(m) qugut^{r}qat^{r}uyaa** Au 1952 knob of ankle, **cham ixchiga qugut^{r}qat^{r}uyaa** knob of the wrist + **-lu-** (*or* **-lug-**) **-kda-**

quxutu-x̂ E 1778 (koohoodac), **qugutu-x̂** E 1871, 1878 (-tq-), Eba 1952-, A 1952-, **quxutu-** Ek (Ea) 1982, **qixitu-x̂** Epun 1941- *n.* knob, bony protuberance: knob of the ankle, malleolus (**kitam qugutuu, quxutuu, qixituu**); knob of wrist, ulnar eminence (**cham qixituu** En 1948, **qugutuu** A 1952); E 1949-, A 1973- humerus of seal (A *perhaps* femur); Ea 1983 *also nickname* + **-tu-**

qugutuuda-x̂ Eb 1984, **quuxtuuda-x̂** Ea 1982-83, **qiixituuda-x̂** En 1948-52, **qiixtuuda-x̂** 1982 *vn.* dice with ulna of seal, knucklebone game. Thrower tosses four or five times trying to make it land with the bow up; penalty three raps on wrist (En 1950) + **-tu-aada-**

quguchuuda-x̂ En 1791 (Coutschudak), E 1805 (kouchudak), 1834, **qu[u]xchuuda-x̂** En 1909 (*unknown* 1982) *n.* edible root of bistort, *Polygonum viviparum* (*Russian* makarsha, *cf.* **makaarisa-x̂**)

Qugulagna-x̂ A 1950-52 Finger Bay (Adak 895)
[[*perhaps cf.* **qugulgusi-x̂**]]

Qugulagnaada-x̂ A 1952 the bay next to Finger Bay (Adak 896) + **-aada-**

qugulaang En 1791 (Merck Kogholang), A 1840 (1838 -ĝ-; *unknown* 1971), **quglaang** Eb 1984, †**quĝlang** E 1909 (*unknown* Eakn 1982-3), **qulgax̂** Au 1909, **qulĝagu-x̂** Au 1936-52 *n.* rosy finch, *Leucosticte tephrocotis* (E **huluĝisa-x̂**, *so* Matthew 10:29; A **chaanu-x̂**)

qugulgusi-x̂ E 1834, 1909, Ep 1941, Ea 1952 *n.* gizzard; 1941 goiter (of person); **qunglugacha** E 1878 (k-) its gizzard (*cf.* **kangchi-x̂**) + **-usi-**, **-asi-**

quguli-lix *see* **qugali-lix**

quguli-lix En 1984 *vi.* to be stiff from walking ("legs cramped up") (A **na-mix-s**)

quguzmi-l A 1952- *vi.* to squint, look with eyes partly closed (E **signulax̂ta-lix**)

quguzmita-l A 1952- *vi.* to squint; **das quĝazmitaax̂tas** A 1840 may the eyes be closed + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qugutu-x̂ *see under* **quxu- -**, **qixi- -**

qugutu-l A 1984 *vt.* to patch (sole of mukluk, "cut around and patch")

qukinĝi-x̂ *see* **qunqi-x̂**

quukmaada-x̂ En 1948- *n.* empty sea urchin shell + **-aada-**

qul- E 1826-, A 1837- *pos.n. abl.* (*3.sg.* **qulaan, qulagaan** E 1834-, A 1860-; *3.du.* **qulikiin** E 1909; *3.pl.* **quliin, qulangiin** E 1826-, A 1837-, **qulingiin** E 1909-, A 1860-; *1.sg.* **qulakiiming** E 1838-, **qulmiing, qulamiing** A 1860; *1. pl.* **qulakiingin** E 1829; *2.pl.* **qulakiimchi** E 1826-70, **qulimchiix** A 1860; *3R sg.* **qulikiigim** E 1831, **qulakiigiim** E 1909-; *- the apparent loc. forms* 1834 **quláming**, **-min**, **-giim** *not found in texts*) 1. for: for the sake of, for the benefit of (A 1860 *also* **isxana-** *loc.*) ◘ **adang qulaan makung** E 1909 I did it for my father's sake;

qulakiiming iqyax̂ agukux̂txin E 1909 you made a baidarka for me (*also* **nung**); **Asang qulagaan** E 1838-70, A 1860 for My name's sake (*e.g.* Matthew 19:29, Mark 13:13; E Mark 9:41 **qusagaan**); **subbootax̂ anĝaĝinam qulagaan aguqax̂, alix anĝaĝinax̂ subbootam qulagaanulax** A 1860 the sabbath was made for the good of man, but man not for the sabbath (Mark 2:27, E *similarly*)

2. E 1860-70 for: on the side of (A **isxana-**): **haman kadamchi anaĝulux, hamaya qulakiimchi akuĝaan malix** for whoever is not against you is for you (Mark 9:40)

3. for: for the purpose of ▫ **qulangiiniin txidin taxsax̂tanadin haqatananulux** E 1870 they did not know why they had come together (Acts 19:32); **qalgadas qulihlingiin aguĝal** A 1952 (a big house) built just (**-hli-**) for food (N.M. 1:15)

4. *3.pl.* (*modern also sg.*) in order to, that (*with optative or intentional*, A 1860 *also vn.*; A 1837-60 *also* **ku-ngiin**) ▫ **uĝayaalaaĝan quliin x̂aayax̂ ikin aniqax** Ea 1909 for the purpose of treating them a steambath was lit for them (J 4:35); **prosiiniyax̂ alux̂sxakux̂, Olga Renkin a postmistress aax̂ta quliin** Eu 1909 a petition has been written to have O.R. as a postmistress (J 37:35); **hix̂taqachi chx̂ataamchi qulangiin, Aguuĝum maqax̂singin uglaxtalgangin, imchi iĝamanalix hi?** E 1870 in order to keep your tradition (*lit.* to fulfill what you say), is it good for you to alter God's commandments? (Mark 7:9, A **matxulichi qinaamux̂tam qulagaan**); **haagalagaaĝan qulagaan huzugaan qanaaĝzas** A 1952 in order not to starve, we go fishing all the time

5. because of (*cf.* **had-**, **ku-** 8. *abl.*) ▫ **qulingiin asx̂atxaan nung ida** En 1910 tell me why you killed him (J 69:83); **umakus quliin** A 1840 therefore (V B 3:3, *cf. ibid.* 2 **umakus kungiin**)

6. A 1952 about concerning (*cf.* **had-** 4., **ku-** 5.) ▫ **hawan ayagax̂ ilaatanagan qulaan ahmayaax̂takung** I asked him about that woman he is living with (in order to arrange the marriage)

[[Y **qule-**, I **quli-** area above; upper part; *cf. semantics of* **ku-**, **qusa-**]]

qula-x̂ E 1909-, A 1948-, Ab 1931 *n.* clavicle, collarbone (Au **quglaqana-x̂**); **qula-x** E 1909 *du.* fathom (*cf.* **siga-x̂**), **qulam** †**quskii** [*perhaps* **quchxii**] half fathom, the distance between the end of the middle finger of the outstretched right arm and the Incisura jugularis (Jochelson 1933:86); **(qam) qulaa** Eu 1984 front part (of fish)

qulaaku-n Ea 1983, **qulaaqiida-n** Eu 1984 *n.pl.* "fish collar", "fish tips" (collar parts of fish, cut off and cooked when one makes dry fish) + *-V**ku-**, -V**qiida-**

qula-lix E 1909-, A 1973-, Ab 1931-82 *vi.* to be choked (on food), to swallow food the wrong way; **aniqdum qulaa** Ep 1941 *vn.* the childs choke, what was choking the child

qulax̂ta-lix E 1978-, A 1950-, Ab 1931-82 *vi.* to be choked, to have swallowed something the wrong way + **-x̂ta-**

qulax̂taasa-lix En 1978, A 1950- *vt.* to be choked on (**qagnax̂** bone, **ulux̂** meat) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

qulalimaĝasi-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* fishhook; **qulalimaĝasim igluu** leader + **-limaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

qulaasa-lix En 1910 *vt.* to choke on (J 60:17) + **-usa-**

qulaalux̂, *pl.* **qulaaluĝin** E 1909- *n.* sedge (*Carex sp.*) and similar kinds of grass such as brome (1909 *Bromus aleutensis*) and reed (1954 *Calamagrostis langsdorfii*), used for weaving (Jochelson 1933:62; En 1950) and for bath whisks (**miinikan**, En 1948-); **qulaalux̂(im) tuutx̂aa** Ea 1983 dry (withered) grass used for roofing (*cf.* **qimaqu-n**)

[[*apparently* **qula-aluĝ-**]]

qulani-x̂, alam qulaningin Ean 1909, Ea 1952-, **qunali-x̂, alam qunalingin** Ea 1909, Eun 1950-, Au 1909-52, **-ngis** A 1948 *n.pl.* throat-folds, brisket of whale (1909 of **alamax** *and* **mangidax̂**); **ulux̂tam qunalingin** Eu 1984 inside cross pieces on top of baidarka (*cf.* **agda-x̂**)

qunaliĝi-l A 1973- *vi.* to be striped (of fins of starry flounder); **alam qunaliĝii** A 1840 striped whale + **-ĝi-**

qulangi-lix En 1978, A 1950- *vt.* to defend (*e.g.* child against the other children); A 1840 *Russian* nastoyat' *with unclear implication*: to insist, persist; to achieve fulfillment of; to command ▫ **lakaayaan qulangix̂takux̂** En she is defending her son (**-x̂ta-** for the moment)

[[*possibly* **qul-angi-**]]

qulga-lix En 1950 (*unknown* Epukn 1982-4) [*vi.*] to fight with the fists (*cf.* **amx̂i-lix**, **saku-lix**)

qulgúda-x̂ E 1834, Ab 1963, **qulxuuda-x** (*du.*) En 1950 *n.* bird parka (= **sa-x**)

qulguya-x̂ Au 1909 (Ep 1941) *n.* lance, used both in attacking sea mammals when in their rookeries and men (Jochelson 1925:65, Fig. 33) (*perhaps for* **qalguya-x̂**)

qulĝuuda-lix Ea 1983, **qulx̂uda-l** A 1977- *vi.* to be baldheaded; **qulĝuuda-x̂** Ea 1983, **qulx̂uda-x̂** En 1978, A 1950-, Ab 1963 (-lq-) *vn.* baldheaded; *n.* baldhead; Ab 1931 bald spot; A *also nickname*; **Qulx̂udam udaa** A 1952 *name of bays* (Amlia 117, an old man called Q. had a barabara there; Atka 445), **Qulx̂udam aaliicha** *name of landing place* (Atka 446, an old man was living there)

quliga-x̂ E 1834, 1909, En 1950 (*unknown* Ea 1983), **quliiga-x̂** A 1948 (k-), 1950-52 *n.* aunt: uncle's wife, 1909 mother's brother's wife; A son or daughter of husband's brother (reciprocal of father's brother's wife)

quliila-lix E 1812- (A 1840) *vi.* to be sad, to grieve; 1909 to be bored; 1838 to be (look) dismal (Matthew 6:16, A **awiila-**); **quliila-x̂** E 1833- (A 1840) *vn.* sadness, grief, depression, boredom; **Quliila-x̂** E 1791, 1840, Eu 1984 Kuliliak Bay (Unalaska 127), 1984 *also* **Quliilam tanaa**

quliilana-lix E 1832-70 *vi.* to be sad, to cause grief; **quliilana-x̂** E 1833-70 *vn.* grief, sorrow; En 1950 mourning (= **ituĝ-na-na-x̂**) □ **imin quliilanaasaadakun** 1832-38 it (*pl.*) is very sad to you, woe to you (Matthew 11:21, A **ki[h]nganakux̂**), 1870 **quliilanax̂ imin; angaasim quliilanangin** 1832-70 sad songs (Matthew 11:17) + -**na**$_2$-

quliilani-lix E 1832-70 *vr.* to be sorry, to become sad (Matthew 14:9, 19:22, Mark 6:26, A 1838 **an'gikin**, 1860 **an'git ichalĝi-lix**) + **-ni-**

quliilaasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to miss, mourn (lost son) + **-usa-**

quliilata-lix E 1838-70 *vt.* to have sad (faces, 1838 Matthew 6:16, A **awiilata-**; 1860 **an'gikin** his mind, Mark 10:22, 1870 **txin ituĝnix̂talix**, A **txin ki[h]ngunilix**); 1870 *vr.* to look sad (Matthew 6:16) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

quliilataasa-lakan E 1833:37 *vrt.neg.* to be glad at: **Igiim qaĝataasaqagan kayux quliilataasaqaganulux husungin** all His consolation (*lit.* what He had been glad for) and joy (*Russian* radost') + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

quulngiix̂ Ea 1983 *n.* unidentified kind of grass [[*possibly related to* **qulaalux̂**]]

qulu-m qusxi[i], qulax-qusqi E 1909 *n.* the front place of the sleeping room [of ancient barabara] behind the partition, where they placed the host and his family [*obscure phrase*]

Qulugayax̂ E 1840 *name of island east of Nagai, Shumagin Islands* (Zap. 1:255; 265 K-)

Qulux̂ (*or* **Qulu-x̂**) A 1948- Sweeper Cove (Adak 893)

qulux̂-s A 1952- *vt.* to scrape (*e.g.* a rock, when passing)

qulumigda-l A 1952- (*also* **-mixta-**) *vt.* to keep on scraping (*e.g.* table, with a sharp instrument) + **-mig-da-** (*or* **-(x̂)ta-**)

Qulux̂aax̂tu-x̂, **Qulux̂aax̂tu(m) chiĝanaa** En 1976-82 *name of beach with creek* (Umnak 10)

qululax̂ Ea 1910-83, **qulalux̂** Ea 1952-83 *n.* war cry, signal by hollering; *perhaps* A 1790 (kol'lyulyax) *name of tributary man* (at Tanaga 966) □ **qululax̂ aygagikuĝ-aan** 1910 when a war cry sounded (*lit.* went, J 32:12); **qulaluĝiin aygachx̂i-lix** 1952 let his war cry go [[*possibly* **qul-aluĝ**]]

qulúlux̂ (*or* **quluulux̂** *or* **qululu-x̂**) E 1909 *n.* trough and chamber pot, as a wooden trough serves for that purpose; a figure of cat's cradle (Jochelson 1933:63)

quulungsuuda-x̂ En 1948- *vn.* blindman's bluff (one blind-folded in middle, touch or say **adĝang** "my touch"); **quulungsuuda-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to play blindman's bluff + **-aada-**

qulunguchfiisi-s A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.pl.* bistort, *Russian* makarsha (E **quguchuuda-x̂**)

quhluqda-x̂ A 1860- *n.* wet mud (E **tux̂ulqu-x̂**; John 9:6, E **chiqi-x̂**)

quhluqdatu-l A 1950 *vi.* to be muddy □ **kitakin quhluqdatukux** your feet are muddy + **-tu-**

qulut-, **qulusix** A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to close (one's eyes) (*cf.* **singli-lix**)

quluta-lix E 1834 (Ep 1941), En 1982 *vt.* to keep (eyes) closed (En without really sleeping); 1832-38 *vr.* to be heavy of sleep (their eyes, Matthew 26:43, 1870 **txidin kayagnatikun**) + **-(x̂)ta-**

quma-lix, **-x̂** E 1780-1909, Ebap 1952-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963, **quhma-lix**, **-x̂** E 1819-34, 1878, En 1948-, A 1780-, Ab 1892-1931 *vi.* to be white; to be light, bright, shiny (*cf.* **angali-diga-lix**); Ea 1983, Am to be gray (of hair, *cf.* **qidaaya-lix**); **-x̂** *vn.* white; light, bright; E 1826-34 holy; E 1805 white bread; letter (*cf.* **kalika-x̂**); *pl.* **-n** E 1805 chalk; E 1833 book (*cf.* **haĝ-iidgu-x̂**); **saamlam qumaa** E 1805, Eb 1984, **saamhlam quhmaa** E 1878, En 1984, A 1950- (**-hml-**) white of egg, albumen; **dam quhmaa** A 1948 white of eye □ **qumaan aqakux̂** Eb 1984 you are getting white (pale); **qachx̂ii quhmal** A 1950 his skin is light; **Quhmanax̂** A 1791 (kuxmanax) Being White, *name of boy* (at Amlia 202); **tayaĝum qumaa** Ea 1952, Au 1949 white man; **uuquchiingim quhmaa** A 1950, Ab 1892 white fox; **kamgingis quhmas** A 1952 pearly everlasting, *Anaphalis margaritacea*; **slaĝulakan alaĝux̂ quhmal** A 1950 there is no wind and the sea is shiny (like glass); **Anĝim Quhmagan ilaan** E 1826 from the Holy (*lit.* white) Spirit (*later called* **Anĝim Angaliĝadigaasaadaa**)
[[*cf.* CAY **qevlerte-**, **qevli-**, I **qivliq-** to be shiny, bright, to glitter, sparkle]]

qumaachuxsa-x̂ E 1825, Ea 1910 *vn.* very white (J 20:14 of woman's skin) (Ekn 1982-4 **quhmaachuxsaada-x̂**, A **quhmaachxuza-x̂**) + **-iichuxsa-**

qumaada-n E 1833 *n.pl.* booklet; 1871 papers; **qumaada-lix** E 1860-70, A 1840 *vt.* to whiten + **-aada-**

qumaadax̂taqaĝina-x̂ A 1870 *vn.* bleacher, fuller (Mark 9:3) + **-aada-x̂ta-qaĝi-na**$_1$-

qumaadayaĝi- *vn.*, **qumnan qumaadayaĝingin** E 1870 whitewashed tombs (Matthew 23:27), **kingtim qumaadayaĝii** whitewashed wall (Acts 23:3) + **-aada-ya-ĝi-**

quumĝaalikna-lix Ea 1983, **quumx̂aalikna-lix** Ekn 1982 *vi.* to look pale (of person; of the whitish flesh of sculpin) + ***-ĝaalikna-**

qu[h]mala-kux̂ A 1840 *vi.* is motley (*Russian* pestryy) + **-la-**

quhmalax-s A 1973 *vi.* to be motley, to have white spots or stripes + **-lag-**

quhmalaxt-, **quhmalaxsix** A 1909 *vr.* to get white spots (J 77:232) + **-lag-t-**

quumlaagnix̂ta-iix Ep 1941 [*vr.*] to turn whitish + **-laag-ni-x̂ta-**

quumhlaakda-x̂ En 1978- *vn.* silvery; **aaykaaĝum quumhlaakdaa** silver fox (A **siriivra-x̂**) + **-laag-kda-**

quumhlaakdat-, **quumhlaakdasix** En 1978- *vr.* to become gray, get white little dots in it (of hair) + **-laag-kda-t-**

quuhmliix-s A 1952- (1840 qulig-) *vi.* to be whitish, gray (as of flesh of sculpin); Ab 1963 to be spotted; (**isuĝim, uuquchiingim**) **quuhmliiga** A *vn.* whitish (seal, fox) + ***-liig-**

qmaalux-s, qmaniqda-x̂, qumliĝu-x̂ *see separate entries*

quumnaada-x̂ Ea 1974, Ep 1941 *vn.* whitish ▫ **kitagan qalikix quumnaadax̂ agux̂talix kimikux̂ ukux̂takan** Ea seeing that he sank , the soles of his feet becoming whitish (of boy speared in baidarka) + **-na$_1$-aada-**

qumanax̂ta-lix E, Au 1909 *vt.* to have white (excrement) ▫ **hlanaqu(m) sixtit qumanax̂taa** Au the darned son having white excrement (J 82:41) + **-na$_1$-x̂ta-**

qumani-l Au 1909 *vt.* to make white (of Raven with his excrement, J 82:40 note) + **-ni-**

qumaqda-x̂ E 1825, Ep 1941, **quhmaqda-x̂**, *pl.* **-n** En 1949- *n.* beads, pearls (modern, any kind) (*cf.* **udĝiti-x̂**, A **kaami-x̂**, **-s**) + ***-qda-**

qumat-, **qumasix** E 1870, 1909, **quhmasix** Eun 1978-, A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to make white; *vr.* to become white, gray (of hair) ▫ **kamgiin txin quhmatikux̂** Eu 1984 your head is getting gray; **Hamaan amungis txidix angalidigatnas, aasalix qaniix liidalix, quhmaachxuzatnas, tanam kugan quhmas-qaĝanadusam quhmadusaakangizulax matalix** A 1860 His clothes became shining and very white like snow, such as a bleacher (*lit.* dyer with white) on the earth could not make whiter (Mark 9:3) + **-t-**

qumata-lix E 1838 *vr.* to have become white (Matthew 17:2) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

qumayali-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to whiten, bleach ▫ **qumayilkuun** you whitened it + **-ya-li-** *for* ***-li-ya-**

qumayaliĝi- Ea 1909, **qumaliyaĝi-x̂** (**-lix**) E 1909, Ea 1983 *vn.* (*vi.*) to have been whitened, bleached (as from cold, of hide or bladder) ▫ **alam an'gigan qumayaliĝii** Ea 1909 bleached whale gut (J 11:10) + **-ya-li-ĝi-**, **-li-ya-ĝi-**

quumyugnaada-x̂ E 1860-70, Ea 1983 *vn.* shining (Mark 9:3 of Christ's clothes) + **-yug-na$_1$-aada-**

quhmaayukna-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to have white spots; En 1984 to be palish + ***-Vyukna-**

quumali-lix A 1840-60 *vi.*, 1860, 1952 *vr.* to wonder, marvel (**ngaan** at him); **quumali-x̂** A 1840-60 *vn.* wonder, astonishment (Luke 8:25) (E **alaqaada-** -) ▫ **ngaan txin quumaliqaa** 1860 he marveled at him (Luke 7:9, E **igiim alaqaadaniisanax̂**)

quumalix̂ta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to wonder at (words, Luke 4:22, E **imang alaqaadanix̂taasanan**) + **-x̂ta-**

quumalix̂taasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to wonder at (Luke 2:18) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

quumalina-lix A 1860 *vi.* to be marvelous ▫ **damas il quumalinakux̂?** it is marvelous in our eyes? (Mark 12:11, E **alaqaadanan akun**) + **-na$_2$-**

quumalini-lix A 1860 *vr.* to marvel, be amazed (John 5:20, E **alaqaadanix̂ta-** *vr.*) + **-ni-**

quumaliisa-lix A 1838 *vrt.*, 1860 *vt.* to marvel at (Luke 1:21 *with vn.*) ▫ **wakus quumaliisalagaatxichi** 1860 do not marvel at this (John 5:28, E **wakun imchi alaqaadanix̂taasalagaax̂txichi**) + **-usa-**

Qumchux A 1952 *name of cape* (Kanaga Island 936, with a pinnacle outside it)

Qumdaga A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 87) [[**qum-dag-a**]]

qumilgi-x̂ Eun 1791- *n.* edible root (any kind) (*cf.* **qunglux**, A **halgi-x̂**); **saaqudam qumilgii** Eun 1956- root of cow parsnip; **chinguudĝim qumilgii** Ep 1941 (qumlii) lousewort, *Pedicularis verticillata*

qumliĝu-x̂ E 1791- *n.* iron, steel (A, Au **saa(h)mi-x̂**); **qumliĝum chuutkaĝnangin** En 1950 steel brush; **qumliĝum igaĝiisii** En 1982 hacksaw (A **saahmim igaĝiisii**) [[*probably derived from* **qu(h)ma-**]]

qumliĝux̂sina-x̂ E 1805, 1834 *n.* smith + **-x̂si-na$_1$-**

qumna-x̂ E 1791-, A 1838- *n.* grave; burial cave; coffin (*cf.* **ula-aka-x̂**); **qumnam yaagangin** E 1909 partition of burial cave, *lit.* logs of grave

qumnaasi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* grave clothes (John 11:44) + **-usi-**

Qumnigin En 1909, **Qumningin** 1950 *name of ancient village in Inanudak Bay* (Umnak 182) (J 46:1)

qumqu-x̂ E 1870- *n.* well ▫ **qumqum ilaan taangchaa** En 1982 fetch water from the well!

qumugdu-x̂ A 1840- *vn.* oval (1984 "kind of cornered, long and straight and round"); **qumugdum dulutuĝanaa** 1840 round chisel, *lit.* oval object used as a chisel (*Russian* doloto); **susuĝasim qumugduu** 1840 round file

qumyux 1. A 1840-60 *n.* love ▫ **Aguuĝum qumyuga** the love of God (Luke 11:42, E **ituĝaa**); **Qumyuging** My love (of you, John 15:9-10, E **Ting ituĝisaasing**)

2. **quvyux** Au 1909 sadness, grief (E **quliila-x̂**) [[CAY **qusva-yug-**, **quyvag-yug-**, AI **quviasuk-** to be happy; GRI **quiasug-** to be amused at something]]

qumyuga-lix A 1837-62 *vp.* to be loved (Cat., E 1838 **qaĝaĝa-**, 1870 **ituĝa-**); **Aguuĝux̂ qumyugaĝanaan** *vn.* (the commandments teach us) to love God, *lit.* to God being loved + **-a-** (**-ĝa-**)

qumyugaĝi-lix A 1862 *vi.* (pray) having love, with love (Cat., E 1870 **itux̂ta-lix** *vt.*) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

qumyugniisa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to love, come to love (Mark 10:21, Luke 7:42, E **itux̂ta-**) + **-ni-usa-**

qumyuxta-lix 1. A 1837-62 *vt.* to love; 1952 (*Bibl.*) to like (*cf.* **yax-ta-lix**) ◦ **Aguuĝux̂ qumyuxtada** 1839 love God (Cat., E **qaĝax̂tada**); **ugix̂ ayagaan qumyuxtal ilax̂taaĝan ingaaĝix̂** 1862 the husband shall love his wife (Cat., E **itux̂ta-lix**)

2. **quvyuxta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to miss, mourn (E **quliiilaasa-lix**) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

qunali- *see* **qulani-**

qunĝux̂-six Eu 1878, Eap 1983 (-uux̂-) *vi.* to be scared, to feel fear

qunĝuĝa-lix Eapn 1909- *vp.* to be feared (J 11:7) + -(**ĝ**)**a-**

qunĝuĝna-lix 1. Eapun 1948- *vi.* to be dangerous; **qunĝuĝna-x̂** *vn.* dangerous; En 1984 holy (A **snganaada-x̂**) ◦ **ukuĝaa qunĝuĝnalix** En 1950 looks dangerous; **tanĝaax̂ algam qunĝuĝnaa** Ea 1982 the bear is a dangerous animal.

2. Ean 1978 *vi.* to be mussed up (of hair) + **-na$_2$-**

qunĝux̂ta-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to fear, to be scared of + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

qunĝumaalidgu-lix A 1860- *vr.* to be amazed (Mark 2:12, E **alaqaadanix̂ta-lix** *vr.*) (*cf.* **quumali-lix**) + ***-maali-dgu-**

qunĝumaalix̂ta-lix A 1860- *vt.* to be amazed at (Mark 1:22, E **alaqaadanix̂taasa-lix** *vrt.*) + ***-maali-x̂ta-**

qunĝumaalina-lix 1. A 1840- *vi.* to be marvelous, miraculous (John 9:30 + **x̂ta-**, E **alaqaadana-lix**); **qunĝumaalina-x̂** A 1840- *vn.* miracle (E **alaqaadana-x̂**)

2. **qulĝumaalina-x̂** Au 1948 *vn.* "outside man" (runaway, A **iidigidi-x̂**) + ***-maali-na$_2$-**

quni-lix E 1834, Eu 1878, Ep 1941 *vi.* (?), Ea 1952 *vr.* to bow, to stoop ◦ **txin qunidanax̂** Ea 1952 he bowed down (**-da-** repeatedly)

quuniida-s A 1840- *n.pl.* cloudberries (1973: found on Amchitka, not on Atka) (E **aqamda-x̂**)

qunika[-]x̂ En 1948 (*unknown* 1984) *vn.* sewing two pieces together from the inside (Shade: sew first inside one side, then inside other [side,] on sewing two pieces together)

Qunika-x̂ A 1950 *name of bay* (Atka 550)

qunqix̂ E 1834, **qunqiĝi-x̂** Eb 1984, **qunqi-x̂** Ea 1983, Ep 1983 (1941 **-nk-**), En 1982- (1950 **-nk-**; Merck 1791 Koolkik), **quqinĝi-x̂** A 1840, 1982, **qukinĝi-x̂** A 1948-, Ab 1881-92 (kukyngykh) *n.* whistling swan, *Olor columbianus*
[[*cf.* AY **qugyuk**, CSY **quuk**, AI **qugřuk**, GRI **qussuk**]]

qunqux̂ *see* **ququx̂**

qunux-s Au 1952 *vi.* to have diarrhea; **qunugi-n** *n.pl.* diarrheal feces (E **chdag-**)

qung E 1834, **qungi-x̂** E 1834-, A 1950-, Ab 1931-63 *n.* hump, humpback (hump on back); A humpbacked person (as a nickname) ◦ **adgayun qungingin** Eu 1984 humps of humpback (pink) salmon; **asxum qunga** En 1950 ridge on underside of spear-thrower
[[*cf.* CSY **qunguq** scruff of neck, top of back; AI **quŋusiq**, CI **qungiseq**, CI, GRI **qungaseq** neck]]

qungaĝu-lix Ea 1983, En 1910 *vt.* to carry (one-hatch baidarka on the shoulders, with the right hand in the hatch, J 48:18) (*cf.* **chunu-ĝu-lix**) + -(**a**)**ĝu-**

qungalux̂ E 1909, En 1982, Au 1909, **qungulux̂** Ea 1952, Eu 1909 (*also* **qunguluĝim agdaa**), **uka-qungalux̂** A 1909, 1950- 1. *n.* crossbeam behind the hatch of baidarka (J 41:15; 79:63)

2. **uka-qungalux̂-s** A 1950- *vi.* to sit erect in a baidarka (leaning against the cross-beam), or in a chair, etc. + **-aluĝ-**

qungaayu-x̂ E 1941-, A 1950-, **qungaaya-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* 1. Ea 1952-, A, Au hump (on person's back; on a humpback salmon, eaten raw)

2. E 1941-, A 1973- old male humpback (pink) salmon, *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* (**adgayum aliĝa**); **adgay(um) qungaayuu** Ea 1983 id. + **-aayu-**

Qungaayuĝu-x̂ E 1840 (Zap. 1:255 **Quŋayúguq**) *n. name of island east of Nagai, perhaps* Spectacle Isl. + **-aayu-ĝu-**

qungiida-x̂ Ep 1979 (P. Merculieff) *vn.* to pick moss berries [in bowed position]; **qungiida-n** En 1982 *n.pl.* buttercups (*uncertain identification*) + **-aada-**

Qungidgi-s A 1950- *n.pl. name of islands* (Atka 455, Little Tanaga Island 789) + ***-dg(i)-**

qungiĝi-lix E 1909, **qungaĝi-l** A 1952 *vi.* to have a hump or humps (A as of an island); **qungaĝi-x̂** A 1840, Ab 1931 *vn.* humpbacked; **Qungaĝi-x̂** A 1952 *name of cape* (Kavalga Island 996) + -(**a**)**ĝi-**

qungita-lix En 1984 *vr.* to stoop down + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

qungta-l A 1952- *vt.* to lean the back against (**stiinax̂** the wall) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

qungtu-x̂ E 1834, 1909 *vn.* humpbacked ◦ **anĝaĝim qungtuu** 1909 humpbacked person + **-tu-**

qungat-, **qungasix** E 1838-, A 1952-, Au 1909 1. *vt.* to make ready, gather, pack (equipment, food, as for travel, *e.g.* J 17:30, 69:12); to put ready (J 81:5); to prepare (right weather for oneself, J 14:1)

2. E *vr.* to pack, get ready for travel (1838 Matthew 25:14, 1870 **atxax̂t-** *vr.*; J 40:14)

3. **qungati-x̂** E 1834 *n.* trunk (*Russian* chemodan); Ea 1983 sea bag; Ep 1941 bundle (whatever the contents may be)
[[*possibly derived from* **qung**; AAY **qungate-** to get dressed; get packed, pack; CAY to put away, to store, *from Aleut*]]

quungdiix E 1805, En 1979-, **quungadiix** E 1834 (**qungádix**, Ep 1941 **qungáadix**) *n.* monks-

hood, *Aconitum delphinifolium* (*Russian* lyutik; 1979 "If you eat the root its toxic-like effect will make you act like an insane person. The Aleuts used this flower when they were making homebrew."); En 1979 *also* showy orchis, *Orchis aristata* ("The roots give hallucinations when taken."); Ep 1941 "grows in swamps, resembles dandelion, one foot high, yellow flower, different from buttercup"
[[*possibly derived from* **qung**]]

qunglux E 1805- (Ep 1941, Ekn 1983 **qunglu-x̂**) *n.* root (of any plant) (A **halgi-x̂**, Au **hagli-x̂**); **qunglugim ix̂chii** Ep 1941 (-luĝ-) a very slender, one-inch-long green worm found on the roots of plants; **alaĝum qalan qungluu** Ep 1941 deep sea coral
[[*probably* **qung-lug-**]]

qunglugaĝi-lix E 1838, 1870 *vi.* to have a root (Matthew 4:6 *neg.*) + -(**a**)**ĝi-**

qungtux-six E 1878-, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63 *vi.* to snore; **qungtux** E 1909-, Ab 1931 *vn.* snoring
[[*cf.* Y **qutug-** id.]]

quqaaĝi-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* loin, side of human body between ribs and hip (A **akma-**, *cf.* **luhma-x̂**)

quqda-x̂ A 1952-, Ab 1931-63, **quqya-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* dirt, filth (E **quqlu-x̂**); **quqda-kux̂** Ab 1963 (kuk-) *vi.* becomes dirty

quqyax̂si- Ab 1963 *vt.* to soil, make dirty + -**x̂si-**

quqdatu-lix A 1791-, Ab 1892-, **quqyatu-** Am 1963 *vi.* to be dirty + -**tu-**

quqi-lix Eu 1984, A 1977- *vi.* to get something in it (of eye) (*cf.* **hisa-l**, E **usi-lix**) □ **dang quqikux̂** I got something in my eye

quqlu-x̂ Ekn 1978- *n.* dirt, filth, mud (A **quqda-x̂**) □ **qachx̂ing quqluu iqitiingan** Eu 1984 I am going to remove the dirt of my skin (in the steambath)

quqlutu-lix Ekn 1978- *vi.* to be dirty, filthy + -**tu-**

quqmu-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973), **quvqu-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* dirt, filth (*cf.* **quqda-x̂**, E **quqlu-x̂**)

Ququga-n Eu 1984 *n.pl. name of beach with creek* (Unalaska 39)

ququx̂ En 1982-, **qunqux̂** A 1948- (*also* **qunqu-x̂**), **qunquĝi-x̂** Ab 1892 (kongogekh) *n.* milt, soft roe (Eu **qutuĝna-x̂**) □ **qam ququĝa** En, **qam qunquĝa** A milt of fish

ququx̂ En 1936-, **ququĝi-x̂** En 1978 *n.* young of eider duck (A **kukutu-x̂**)

qusa- *pos.n.* above, space above 1. **Qusam sasaa** En 1950, **Qusam hasaa** A 1950- Milky Way, *lit.* the annual ring (as in wood), *resp.* the offshore rock of the above; **qusam an'gungi** Au 1950-1952 the stars of the firmament, *lit.* the stakes of the above; **ayangix̂ aluĝum angan ayangil qusaa aĝax̂tal** A 1950 the fog lies along the sea and it is clear above; **qusaa** E 1805 (kousha) ceiling (*Russian* potolok); **ading qusaa** Ep 1981 my upper lip; **Umaan qusaa** Ea 1983 *name of mountain behind Akutan village, lit.* the above of this (invisible) one (Krenitzin I. 65); **qusa-x̂** E (Unga) 1871 cloud, *pl.* **qusa-n** Eb 1984 (*cf.* **ini-x̂**, **inka-x̂**)

2. **qusamadaa** E 1909, A 1840, **qusam hadaa** A 1952- upward direction (*opposite of* **atim hadaa**); **qusamadan** E 1909, **qusam hadan** A 1860- *loc.* above; higher up (at the table, A Luke 14:10); **qusamadaan** E 1834-, **qusam hadaan** A 1860, **qusam hadagaan** A 1950- *abl.* from above (*e.g.* N.M. 3:57); **qusaan ukuda** Eu 1984 look up (above you); **qusaan ilgalix̂takum** En 1910 having searched above her (J 64:16, Au 87:16); **qusang higitikux̂** A 1950 he jumped over me; **qusaam yaagaa** Ea 1909 the log above himself (J 10:112); **Kudugna(m) qusan kiiĝuucha** A 1952 the mountain above Cape Kudugnak (Atka 343)

3. *loc.* above, over (not touching; A 1860 Mark 10:42 in authority, E 1870 **hangad-**) (*3.sg.* **qusan** E 1870-, A 1860-, Au 1952; *3.du.* **qusakin** E 1909-; *3.pl.* **qusangin** E 1909, A 1860-; *1.sg.* **qusaming** E 1909, A 1952-; *2.sg.* **qusamin** E 1909-, **qusamis** A 1977-, **qusam** Au 1909; *2.du.* **qusamdix** E 1909; *2.pl.* **qusamchi** E 1909) □ **qusamin tanam sagan igluqagan atxax̂chaĝingin akun** En 1910 above you are the prepared skins of some land birds (J 64:14, Au 87:14); **ulax̂ kamgam ulagan qusan anaa** A 1952 the house which lies above the church; **chiĝanam qusan tanaĝii** A 1952 a creek with an earth bridge (*lit.* land) over it; **plitam qusan inkakux̂** A 1977 it is hanging over the stove; **qusamis ii?** A 1977 is he taller than (*lit.* above) you?

4. *abl.* from above; down from (village, J 85:15); E for, because of (J 38:26); E for, in favor of; E 1826-1870 through, by means of, with the help of (*3.sg.* **qusaan** E 1834, 1910, **qusagaan** E 1838, 1870; *3.pl.* **qusangiin** E 1826, 1909; *1.sg.* **qusakiiming** E 1909, **qusamiing** A 1952; *1.pl.* **qusakiingin** E 1909; *2.sg.* **qusakiimin** E 1909-; *2.du.* **qusakiimdix** E 1909; *2.pl.* **qusakiimchi** E 1909) □ **qusamiing higitikux̂** A 1952 he jumped down from above me; **qusakiimin tunulix** En 1974- witnessing (*lit.* talking) for you; **chaam qusagaan haqataasagalin aqadaagiim** E 1870 having given signs with his hand (Acts 13:16); **qugam tukugan qusagaan Hingaya qugan hitxidakux̂** E 1870 He casts out devils through the prince of the devils (Matthew 9:34, A 1838 **akangaan**)
[[*unclear relation to* **qul-** *and* AY **qulliq** (**quliq**), I **qulliq** top one, uppermost (**qul-liq**), *or perhaps related to* **qudg-**]]

qusaaĝi-x̂ E 1838-, A 1838-, Ab 1963 *rel.n.* higher, highest (*opposite of* **sitx-uuĝi-x̂**); the upper part □ **huzum iluun qusaaĝix̂** A 1860 is higher than all, is above all (John 3:31); **qusaaĝin iliin** E 1870, **qusaaĝis hadangiin** A 1860 from above (John 8:23); **Qusaaĝix̂ anix̂** Ep 1903 Upper lake (on St. George Island); **Husum**

(Huzum) Qusaaĝigan Hlaa E (A) 1838-1870 the Son of the Highest (Luke 1:32); **ulam qusaaĝigan nagan** A 1838 into an upper room (Acts 1:13) + **-uuĝi-**
Qusaaĝiiguza-x̂ A 1840 (-usa-) *n.* the Supreme + **-uuĝi-iiguza-**
qusaaĝiisi- E Unimak 1790 *n. in* **Ayagam Qusaaĝiicha** (ayegam kushagycha) Woman's Upper (?), *name of tributary man* + **-uuĝi-usi-**
qusaaĝit-, qusaaĝisix A 1840 *vt.* to raise; 1838 *vr.* to be raised, justified (Matthew 12:37) + **-uuĝi-t-**
qusaaĝiyax̂ta-ĝ-ulux E 1833:81 (-xta-) *vn. neg.* humility, *lit.* not trying to raise [oneself]; **tayaĝun txidin qusaaĝiyax̂tanginulux** 1833:7 (-xta-) humble people, *lit.* men who do not try to raise themselves + **-uuĝi-ya-x̂ta-**
qusali-gan E 1909 *pos.n.loc.* just above it + **-hli-**
qusalimaĝna-x̂ A 1840 *vin.* sailor (*Russian* matros), *lit.* one dealing with the above (climbing masts) + **-limaĝ-na-**$_1$-
qusamaaĝu-x̂ E 1834, Ep 1941 *n.* cloud (*cf.* **inkamaaĝu-x̂**) + ***-maaĝu-**
qusamaaĝuĝu-x̂ E 1834, Ep 1941 (-gu-) *vn.* cloudy; dark (*Russian* mrachno) + ***-maaĝu-ĝu-**
qusamudaĝ-an E 1870-, A 1840-, **qusamuyaĝa** Au 1909 *adv.* upward, into the air (*e.g.* Acts 22:23) + **-mudaĝ-**
qusaanu-lix A 1860- *vi.* to go up, to ascend (**kuyuudam hadan** to heaven, 1860 Luke 2:15, E **hanga-**) + **-uunu-**
qusaanuta-lix A 1862 *vt.* to raise (our thoughts and heart toward God) + **-uunu-t-(x̂)ta-**
qusat-, qusasix E 1935-, A 1983 *vt.* 1. to shoot over (not hit, *e.g.* a seal)
2. En 1935 to cloud over (**tangix̂** island)
3. Eu 1984 to placate, conciliate (an angry person) + **-t-**
qusata-lix Eu 1984 *vt.* 1. to look at (something) right above
2. to conciliate (arbitrating) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**
qusaatxa-lix A 1838- *vi.* to be way up, too far up; to be sublime (1838 XII of God's wisdom) + **-uutxa-**
qusaatxata-lix A 1860 *vr.* to be exalted (to heaven, Luke 10:15, E **angunata-** *vr.*) + **-uutxa-t-(x̂)ta-**
qusatu-x̂ Eb 1906, En 1950 *vn.* completely clouded over + **-tu-**

Quusax, Quusagi-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 562)

qusx̂i-x̂ E 1791 (kus-schy), 1840 (Zap. 1:65 qusxiq) (*unknown* Eb 1984) *n.* marmot
[[*from* AAY **qusriq, quirriq** marmot]]

qusida-x̂ E 1791 (Chusidak), Ea 1910 *n.* nose pin (1791 made of bone or jasper; J 25:2; Jochelson 1925:98, Fig. 95)

Qusiix Ekn 1910-, **Qusiigi-x̂** Ep 1941 *n.* Kashega Village (Unalaska 120)
Qusiigdiga-x̂ Eu 1975, **Qusiigdagi-x̂, -n** (*pl.*) Eu 1984 *name of cliff with waterfall and camp* (Unalaska 83) + **-diga-**
Qusiixta-x̂ Ep 1941 *name of island in the Baby Islands group* (Unalaska 5) + **-(x̂)ta-**

qusuxsa-lix En 1950- *vi.* to be broad, strong (of shoulders): **simtusikix** (1982 *also* **qanglikix**) **qusuxsakux̂** he has broad shoulders (looks husky)

Quzugiina-x̂ A 1950- *name of narrow bay* (Amlia 173)
[[*cf.* **qudux**]]

qusuuti-x̂ Ean 1952- A 1952, Au 1952, Ab 1931 *n.* welt (lining of seam between sole and upper of mukluks), lining, trimming in seam; Ea 1952 *vt.* to provide with welt ◻ **qusuutikan aluda** Ea 1952 sew it with welt; **sam / chigdam qusuutii** A 1952 trimming of bird parka / gut parka

qut-, qus(ix) *see* **ux̂t-**

qutag- -
qutagadiga-x̂ E 1909, **qutagdiga-x̂** Ea(k) 1982 *n.* fresh breeze, not very strong wind + **-diga-**
qutaxt-, qutaxsix E 1832, Ea 1982, A 1952- *vt.* to blow away, to blow up from the ground (of wind or impersonal) ◻ **maadux̂ ataqan chux̂taqax̂ qutaxtikux̂** Ea the breeze carried away a piece of clothes; **qaniix qutaxtikux̂** A the snow is drifting + **-t-**
qutaxsxa-lix E 1834-, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vp.* to be blown up from the ground, to be carried away by the wind (*e.g.* a baidarka, *cf.* N.M. 3:92) + **-t-sxa-** (**-lga-**)
qutaxta-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to blow up (of wind) ◻ **singlangin sitxamadaan slam qutaxtakuu** the wind blew her forelocks up from below (along a mountain, J 30:9) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**
qutaxtichx̂i-lix A 1860 *vt.* to make (husky grains) blow away (Luke 3:17) + **-t-chx̂i-**

qutaxsi-lix E 1909- *vi.* to go camping, to spend the night elsewhere than at home; **qutaxsi-x̂** Ea 1982 *vn.* camping
qutaxsiida-lix En 1978 *vi.* to go camping: **qutaxsiidam malgaa qaĝanaasadax̂** it is good to go camping + **-aada-**
qutaxsiilux̂ Ean 1981- *n.* camp, fishing camp (A **taga^{1}ux̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

Qutxi-n E 1840 (Zap. 1:227, 249) (*unknown* Eb 1984) *n.pl. name of rocks and islets (more than forty) between Sanak Island and Belkofski Bay*

qutxuma-a En 1952- (1983-84 *also* **-tx̂u-**) *n.* 1. the base of its (**chagim** halibut's) gill arches (the uppermost part of the body when the head is cut off, "good to eat")
2. **kaduuĝix̂ / ukaaĝix qutxumaa** (*or* **-tx̂-**) 1983-84 its (**iqyam** baidarka's) front / back deck stringer

qutngu-, alam qutnguu Ea 1910 *n.* whale shoulder (piece of meat, J 17:77)
[[AAY **qutngu(q)** hump of fish (to eat), *loanword either way*]]

qutugnu- En 1949- *n.* bird's breast: **qutugnuu qaxchiklux̂** Leach's storm-petrel, *Oceanodroma leucorhoa* (A **qiiqi-x̂**), *lit.* its breast black, the one with a black breast
[[*perhaps cf.* AY, I **qutuk** collarbone]]

qutuĝna-x̂ Eu 1979-, **qutuĝnu-** Ea 1982 *n.* milt, soft roe (*cf.* **ququx̂**)

qutuĝnu-x̂ Ea 1983, **quutuĝnu-x̂** A 1909 *n.* tallow (of reindeer, J 79:297 of bear)
[[*possibly same word as* **qutuĝna-x̂**]]

qutuma-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* small dorsal fin close to the tail (of salmon)

quyaamu-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vi.* to drowse, doze; **quyaamu-x̂** *vn.* drowsiness

quyaamuta-lix A 1838 (-yu-) *vr.* to become heavy of drowsiness (of eyes, Matthew 26:43, E **quluta-**) + **-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

Quyana-n Ea 1983 *n.pl. name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 67)

quyx̂i-lix Eupn 1778-, A 1950-, Ab 1931, **quyĝi-lix** Ea 1909- Au 1952 *vi.* to cough; E to spit; **quyx̂i-x̂** Ep 1952-, **quyĝi-x̂** Ea 1983 *vn.* cough, coughing; Ep 1983 spit; *pl.* **quyx̂i-n** E 1804-, Am 1963, **quyĝi-n** Ea 1909, **quyx̂i-s** A 1950- (1840 **-yĝ-**), Ab 1892- cough; sputum, spittle (*cf.* **qidngi-lix,** Au **qiyĝi-l**)
[[AAY **quir-**, CAY **quyer-**, **quser-**, CSY **qiighw-**, AI **quiq-**(**suq-**), GRI **quer-** to cough, have a cold]]

quyx̂iichikda-lix Ekn 1948- *vi.* to keep on coughing + **-aachikda-**

quyx̂ilux-six En 1948-, A 1952- *vi.* to catch or have a throat cold with coughing + **-lug-**

quyx̂iilux̂ En 1948- *n.* spittoon (*cf.* **qidngiilux̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

quyx̂imix-six Eb 1829, E 1833 *vi.* to spit several times (**kugan** on him); E 1832-38 *vt.* to spit on (Matthew 26:67 *vp.*, A **qingdi-**) + **-mig-**

quyx̂iisa-lix En 1978 *vt.* to cough up (**aamgix̂** blood) + **-usa-**

quyx̂i-tu-l A 1950- *vi.* to cough loud + **-tu-**

quyu-lix 1. E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1952 *vr.*, E 1909- *also vi.* to go to bed (*cf.* **ini-lix**); Ep 1941 *vi.* to be in bed (*cf.* **quyu-ĝi-lix**) ○ **qilaax txin quyuzax̂** A 1952, **qilaax ti quyul** Au 1952 he goes early to bed 2. Eb 1984 *vr.* to bow, bend (*vs.* **ini-lix** *vr.* to go to bed)

quyuchx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to put to bed + **-chx̂i-**

quyuĝi-lix E 1805, A 1791-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to lie (as being in bed) (E **anga-mi-lix**) ○ **saĝaĝulaq, quyuĝihlix makuq** A 1950 I did not sleep, I was only lying (in bed) + **-ĝi-**

Quyuna-x̂ Au 1909 *name of isthmus in the middle of the island Attu* (J 80:2) + **-na**$_1$**-**

quyuqnut-, quyuqnusix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *vt.* to soil, stain (*Russian* zapachkat')

quyuqnuchaĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* soiled, stained + **-**(**a**)**ĝi-**

qya-lix E 1870-, A 1791-, Au 1952 *vi.* to be tight (as of tied rope); *neg.* to be loose, slack (*cf.* **txa-lix**) ○ **umnax̂ qyakux̂** the rope is tight; **hamakun husungin qisatingin qyaqadanan** E 1870 every one's bands were loosed (Acts 16:26); **sulgim qyanax̂ liidaa** A 1952 a sharp noise, *lit.* a noise like being tight
[[*perhaps from* ***qa-ya-**, *cf.* CAY **eqe-**, **qe- -**, CSY **qe- -**, I **iqi-** to shrink]]

qyaadaqda-lix En 1982 *vi.* to get loose, slack + **-aada-qada-**

Qyana-n Epu 1941- *n.pl.* Excelsior Island (in the Baby Islands group, Unalaska 4) + **-na**$_1$**-**

Qyasxu-x̂ A 1840- *n.* Sarana Cove (Atka 433); **Qyasxum hadgii** A 1952 the channel of Q. (Atka 434) + ***-sxu-**

qyat-, qyasix E 1978-, A 1950- *vt.* to tighten ○ **sayul qyacha** A 1950 pull it (the rope) together + **-t-**

qyatuĝi-x̂ A 1909- *vn.* something for tightening (J 78:67) + **-t-tuĝ-**

qyalu-n E 1909 (*unknown* Eba 1983-84) *n.pl.* throat hair of male caribou; En 1948 colored fibre dug from ground (for basket decoration)

qyu-x̂ E 1840, Ebapu (Biorka) 1871- (*unknown* En 1982), **kyu-x̂** A 1948-, Au 1909 *n.* horse mussel, *Modiola modiolus* (Emn **chuusu-x̂**); **Kyum tugidaa** A 1840- November (1952: for the Aleuts the beginning of winter) (E 1791, 1909 **Kiimadgim tugidaa**)

qyu-lix E 1870- *vr.* to be handicapped (cannot help himself); **txidin qyun** 1870 *vn.pl.* the crippled (Luke 14:13, 21, A **madkaayaĝis**)

qyux̂ta-lix Ek 1982 *vt.* to have difficulty with ○ **qyux̂takung** it is difficult for me + **-x̂ta-**

qyuna-lix Epn 1936-, A 1952- *vi.* to be difficult; A 1977- *also* to be slippery (*cf.* **qdi-na-lix**) ○ **qyunax̂ angaĝniin agulgaaĝan aĝikux̂** En 1983 it is going to be difficult (a hard time) for the people, life won't be very easy; **kiiĝuusis hangalgangis qyunakus** A 1952 the mountains are difficult (almost impossible) to climb + **-na**$_2$**-**

qyuni-lix En 1948 *vt.* to make difficult + **-ni-**

qyunix̂ta-lix En 1982 *vr.* to become handicapped + **-ni-x̂ta-**

qyuqulix̂ta-lix En 1948- *vt.* to make it difficult for (**agitaasaan** the other one) + **-quli-x̂ta-**

R (cf. L)

raabli-x, **-n** Eu 1984, **raavli-n** En 1950 *n. du. or pl.* rake (for grass)
[[*from Russian* **grábli** *pl.* rake]]

raaka-x̂ Ep 1983-84 *n.* small crab; cancer
[[*from Russian* **rak** crawfish; cancer]]

raama-x̂ En 1936-, A 1973- *n.* frame ○ **ukuuskam raamaa** E window frame; **patriitam raamaa** A picture frame
[[*from Russian* **ráma** frame]]

ramaaska-x̂ Epn 1936-, A 1909- *n.* chamomile plant, *Matricaria* (En 1950 used as tea for relieving gas or pain); Ep 1941 arctic daisy, *Chrysanthemum arcticum*
[[*from Russian* **romáshka** chamomile]]

raani-lix E 1935-, A 1973 *vt.* to wound; **raani-x̂** A 1973 wound (*cf.* **huna-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **ráni-t'** to wound]]

razbuudaasi-x̂ Eu 1984, **igaĝiisim razbudiisii** En 1950 *n.* saw set (instrument for setting teeth of saw)
[[*from Russian* **razbudí-t'** to wake up + **-usi-**]]

rastuuvka-x̂, **-n** Eun 1984 *n.pl.* kindling wood (*cf.* **ig-liiĝun**, A **hix-tuqa-s**)
[[*from Russian* **rastópka** kindling wood]]

raaya-x̂ A 1860- *n.* paradise (Luke 23:43, E **Aguuĝum ulaa**)
[[*from Russian* **ray** paradise]]

rayviila-x̂ En 1978, **yaarfila-x̂** Eu 1984, **rayfila-x̂** (*or* **raay-**) A 1936- *n.* rifle
[[*from English*]]

riziinka-x̂ Eb 1984, **risiinka-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* rubber boot (*cf.* **bruudna-x**)
[[*from Russian* **rezínka** rubber]]

risuva-l A 1952- *vt.* to draw (*e.g.* a picture)
[[*from Russian* **risová-t'** to draw]]

risuuya-lix En 1978- *vt.* to draw (*e.g.* a picture) ○ **risuuyakan agukung** I draw it, *lit.* made it drawing
[[*from Russian* **risúy-et** is drawing]]

riitka-a Ep 1983 *n.* its (fur seal's) wrist bone (goes into the flipper, "delicious")
[[*apparently from Russian* **réd'ka** radish *in a figurative sense*]]

riitva-x̂ Ea 1983, En 1950 *n.* razor (*cf.* **chaamiidaasi-x̂** *under* **cham-six**)
[[*from Russian* **brítva** razor]]

riiya-x̂ En 1982, A 1977 *n.* wooden pole with three hooks (for halibut or codfish)
[[*from Russian* **rey** *or* **réya** yard (across a mast)]]

rubaaxa-x̂ *see* **lumaax̂a-x̂**

rubusuunka-x̂ Ean 1952-, A 1948, **rumusuunka-x̂** En 1950, **rufusuunka-x̂** En 1978, **rubisuunka-x̂** A 1952 (: Eu), **rubasuunka-x̂** A 1977 *n.* shirt (*cf.* **qatxuuya-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **rubashónka** poor shirt]]

rudiinka-x̂ [-d-] Eap 1983, **rutiinka-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* brisket (of fur seal), sea lion arm with ribs
[[*from Russian* **grudínka** brisket]]

Rudistva-x̂ [-d-] Ea 1983, **Ruzdiistva-x̂** Ep 1983, **Ruuzdistva-x̂** A 1973-, **Ruyistva-x̂** Au 1949 *n.* Christmas
[[*from Russian* **Rozhdestvó** Christmas]]
  ruyistvax̂si-l Au 1949 *vi.* to celebrate Christmas + **-x̂si-**

ruga-x Ep 1941, En 1978 (-x̂) *n.du.*, **-s** A 1952- *pl.* antlers (*cf.* **tumga-x**)
[[*from Russian pl.* **rogá** horns, antlers]]

ruuli-x̂ A 1948-, Abm 1963 *n.* rudder (*cf.* **qisx-usi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **rul'** rudder]]

rusuuka-x̂ Ep 1941, En 1950-1984, **rasuuka-x̂** En 1978 (P. Merculieff) *n.* cupping glass; En 1950 spout (as of teakettle) (A **nusuunuka-x̂**); **rusuuka-lix** En 1984, **rasuuka-lix** En 1978 *vt.* to draw blood
[[*from Russian* **rozhók** small horn; cupping glass, etc.]]

S, Z

sa-x̂ E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1909-, Ab 1892- *n.* bird (in general), *especially* duck; **sa-x** *du.* bird-skin parka (E 1840, Zap. 2:214: usually made of forty tufted puffin or sixty horned puffin skins; Au 1950 twenty-five cormorant skins) □ **ani(m) sangin** Eu 1984, **hani(m) sangis** A 1950- freshwater ducks; **slachxisam saa** En 1948 butterfly, *lit.* nice weather bird; **sitxi(m) saa** Eun 1950- small brown fly, *lit.* feces bird; **Sangin Suqax̂** E Sanak 1791 (sangin shukax) His Ducks Were Taken, *name of boy*; **Sangin Uyaqax̂** E Sanak 1791 His Ducks Were Brought, *name of elderly man*

[[I **mitiq** bird, duck, eider, CAY **meter-vik** bald eagle, etc. *cf.* **asa-**, Esk. **ateq**]]

saadam lastatuu Ep 1941 *n.* dragonfly, *lit.* small bird with a big propeller + **-aada-**

saagamax E 1870, Eun 1909-, **saagamagi-x̂** Ek 1984 *n.* eagle (*cf.* **tix̂la-x̂**); En 1950 adult bald eagle (**tix̂laagamax**); **Saag(a)magim aĝaaĝuu** En 1949- "Eagle's cove" (Umnak 95, rocky point with a cove) + **-iigamag-**

saĝdax̂-s A 1977 *vi.* to catch birds + **-ĝdaĝ-**

saĝdaĝala-l A 1952- *vp.* to be caught (of birds, N.M. 3:80) + **-ĝdaĝ-ala-** (**-ula-**)

saĝdaĝasi-s A 1952 *n.pl.* means for catching birds (**sanaaĝasi-s**) + **-ĝdaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

saĝi-lix En 1983 *vi.* to have a chick in it (of eider eggs) □ **saĝiguum awaya, saamhlaa taangam ilan ax̂sxaguum, chuchagikux̂** if it has a chick in it, if the egg is put in water, it stands erect + **-ĝi-**

sakucha-x̂ En 1909, A 1840- *n.* small bird; A 1948 *pl.* flies + **-kucha-**

salĝi-na-x̂ E 1790 *vt. in* **Amitxin S.** Provided His Maternal Uncles With Ducks, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 23); **Tanax̂ S.** Brought Ducks To The Place, *name of boy* (at Umnak 74 or 82) + **-lĝi-**

sanaaĝasi-n En 1909 *n.pl.* bird bolas (several balls, *sg.* **kayuxtax̂**, to which thongs are attached, Jochelson 1925:66, Fig. 7) (Au **chavlaqut^{r}a-x̂**); **-s** A 1952 means for catching birds + **-naaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

saquchaada-x̂ E 1791-1909, Eap 1941- *n.* small bird, small duck (1791 duck); Ep 1983 bird (in general); E 1834 *also* insect; **chinguudĝim saquchaadaa** Ep 1941 butterfly, *lit.* flower bird + ***-quchaada-**

saquchikda-x̂ E 1834- *n.* fly (Eap 1974- in general), housefly (Epn 1941-), gnat (En 1982 = **chukiidgi-x̂**); 1834 butterfly; **taangam saquchikdaa** En 1948 water fly (black bug like flying ant) + ***-quchikda-**

[[*cf.* AAY **saqumkaq, sagemkaq** deer fly, Tanaina **tsaqunka, chaqunga** common fleas, *probably loanword*]]

saquya-x̂ E 1805- *n.* sooty shearwater, *Puffinus griseus* (En 1948 "black whale bird") (A **aduyax̂**); Au 1909- bird, duck; **saquyam quhmaa** En 1948 "white whale bird", *presumably* short-tailed shearwater, *Puffinus tenuirostris*; **alaĝum saquyan**[illegible]49, 1952 saltwater ducks, **hani(m) s**[illegible] Au 1952 fresh water ducks; **hani(**[illegible]**-yaa** Au 1936 (Ha-no) common goldeneye, *Bucephala clangula*, *lit.* lake duck (A **hanim kamgituu**, E **kuchuchuda-x̂**); **chiĝanam saquyaa** Au 1936 bufflehead, *Bucephala albeola*, *lit.* creek duck (A **midimitx̂i-x̂**, E **idimitx̂i-x̂**) + ***-quya-**

Sasiman En 1949 (-ii-) *n.* (*pl.*) "one kills lots [of] ducks", *name of one of two old men who killed the first Russians who came and anchored inside reef* (outside present Nikolski) + **-si-ma-**

sa- *n.* 1. **nuusim saa** E 1878- blade (edge) of knife (*cf.* **adi** -2.)

2. E 1870 face (Acts 25:16); **Tayaĝum Saa** E Tigalda 1791 Man's Face, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 4); **sam akangaa** A 1952- palate, *lit.* ceiling of face (E **agalgasi-x̂**); **sam kadan kigusingin** E 1878, **sa(m) kadan agalungis** A 1840-, **sa(m) kayan agalung** Au 1952 front teeth, *lit.* teeth of point (tip) of face, **samis kadan agalungis** A 1952- your front teeth, *lit.* the teeth of the point of your face

3. **sa(m) qiga** Ea 1983 the ivory peg at the end of the groove of the spear thrower (*cf.* **qmi-x̂, miĝda-x̂**)

4. A 1950- scarp, steep promontory, *as and in place names*: **Sa-x̂** (Amlia 197), **Sam kadaa** the point (projection) of S. (Amlia 198); **Sa(m)-yaaĝa** Cape Sajaka (Tanaga Island 947); **Ugimagis saa** the scarp of U. (the whole mountainous northern part of Atka, Atka 354); Au 1909 *name of settlement*: **Sam kiiĝuucha** the mountain of Sax̂ (J 85:33, E *translation*).

sadguda-x̂ E 1791 (Merck Sadgydak) *n.* slate (En 1791- **iga-x̂**), used for making points for bloodletting (**uxtusi-x̂**) and arrowheads + **-dgu-da-**

sadguni-x̂ *see separate entry*

Sax̂ax En 1976-, A 1950- *name of capes* (Umnak 59; Atka 508, 549, *also* **Sax̂agi-x̂**) + **-x̂ag-**

saĝi-x̂ E 1833-, Abm 1963 *vn.* edge, blade (of a tool); Ep 1941 having a sharp edge; A 1791 (saxix) *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 905); **saĝi-lakan** E 1878 *vi.neg.* to be somewhat dull □ **nuusing saĝii** Eu 1984 the blade of my knife (= **adii**); **Saĝigan** Ea 1975 (*3.p.sg.loc.*) Talus Pt. (Krenitzin Islands 109). Merck 1791 †**Sakack** javelin with head of stone for seal hunting *perhaps is to be read as* **saĝix̂** + **-ĝi-**

saĝiĝi-l Abm 1963 *vi.* to have a weapon, to be armed + **-ĝi-ĝi-**

sax̂si-lix E 1909-, **six̂si-lix** Eb 1984 *vi.* to sharpen (knife, tool) (*cf.* **chumli-lix**) + **-x̂si-**

sax̂siida-x̂ E 1805-, A 1950- *n.* harpoon head, spear head (made of bone or ivory, for sea otter spear, **ayaqudaax, iglax**, and for **akliga-x̂**); **sax̂siidam kadaa** En 1982 spear point + **-x̂si-aada-**

sax̂siisi-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* whetstone (*cf.* **chumliisi-x̂**) + **-x̂si-usi-**

sali-lix E 1878 *vt.* to make dull, take off edge + **-li-**

sasx̂i-daĝisix A 1909- *vi.* to dash in suddenly (of nail into body, J 78:74) + -(**t**)-**sx̂i-** (-**lĝi-**) -**daĝit-**

sat-, **sasix** En 1948- (*unknown* Eau 1983-84) *vt.* to pierce, to wound (*e.g.* game with a shot) (*cf.* **raani-lix**) + **-t-**
[[*perhaps cf.* CAY **caskuk**, **saskuk**, AI **satku** weapon, tool, implement, AI **satku-** to shoot at game]]

sabaaka-x̂ Ep (*St. George according to Eb*) 1984, A 1950-, Au 1909, Ab 1881 *n.* dog (*cf.* **ayku-x̂**, **saagla-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **sobáka** dog]]

sad- (**sada-**) *pos.n.* outside (*opposite of* **ad-**) 1. **sadim adaa, sadimdaa** E 1950-, **sadim hadaa** A 1952- seaward (*opposite of* **adim hadaa**), outside (A *opposite of* **sinigim hadaa**); *loc.* **sadamadan** E 1870, **sadim adan** Ea 1981, **sadim hadan** A 1952- out on the ocean side (N.M. 3:39); toward the beach; *abl.* **sadim hadagaan** A from the ocean side (N.M. 3:58); from the outside (of house).

2. **sada-** the outside of: **Inganudam sadaa** En 1936 the outside of, the entrance of Inanudak Bay (Umnak 182); **tanĝis sadangis** A 1952 outside the islands, **sunam sadangis aĝikungis** the boat passed outside them; **[dam] sadaa** (shû ðá) E 1878 lower eyelid

3. *loc.* outside of, outdoors from, out to or in the open sea from (*3.sg.* **sadan** E 1909-, A 1950-, **saya(n)** Au 1909; *3R sg.* **sadaam** Ea 1909, J 3:65) □ **ulam sadan unguchikux̂** A 1952 he is sitting outside the house (on the side toward the beach); **amaan ayagam adim adan quyuchx̂ikuu, sadan txin quyukan** Ea 1983 the woman had him lie down on the inner side (toward the wall), lying down herself outside him

4. *abl.* from the outside of □ **ulam sadagaan haqaasada** A 1952 bring it from the outside (sea side) of the house
[[AAY, CAY Nunivak **cai-**, SY **saye-**, I **saa-** front of body, SY front of mountain; AI **sanmun** seaward. *Possibly derived from* **sa**$_2$**-**]]

sada- *defective demonstrative* 1. *rel.sg.* **sadaan** the one outside (there) E 1838: **sadáan qaxchikaayum hadan** into outer darkness (Matthew 8:12, 1870 **sadahadan qaxchikaayugan hadan**). *Possibly petrified abs.sg.* **sadan** *in* **Sadatana-x̂** Ea 1952, A 1948- "Outside Island" (Green Isl. at the mouth of Akutan Bay; Sadatanak Isl., Atka 487; Adak Isl. 829), *rel.* **Sadatanam hanii** A 1952 the lake of S. (Adak Isl. 830), *pl.* **Sadatanan** Ea 1952 *name of reef* (half a mile off the beach of Unmagaadax̂, Krenitzin Islands 102)

2. *loc.* **sadangun** E 1832- (1805 †**shatagun** "porch", *Russian* kryl'tso), **sadangus** A 1860, **sadang** A 1860-, **sayang** Au 1952, **sayangu** Am 1963 outside there, outdoors, *Bibl.* in the marketplace (E *also* **sadaligan**); *abl.* **sadaagan** E 1834-, **sadaax** A 1952- from outside □ **sadang unguchikux̂** A 1950 he is sitting outside there; **sadaax qangukuq** A 1952 I came in from outside; **Sadáagan qáĝix̂** E 1834, 1840, 1871 (Shlagan kagak) April, *lit.* eating from outdoors (*cf.* **Qisagu-na-x̂**)

3. **sadaadaa** E 1909-, **sadaa-hadaa** A 1977-, **sadaan hadaa** Ab 1963 the outside, outdoors (*opposite of* **ulam naga** the interior of the house, etc.), *rel. and loc.* **sadahadan** E 1870, **sadaadan** E 1978-, A 1977, **sadaa-hadan** A 1952- outside, outdoors □ **sadahadan qaxchikaayugan hadan** E 1870 into outer darkness (Matthew 8:12); **sadaa-hadan unguchikux̂** A 1952 he is sitting outside (*same as* **sadang**)

sadaaĝa-lix E 1832-, A 1977-, **sayaaĝa-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to go outside, out of the house (*cf.* **slaaĝa-lix**) + **-uuĝa-**

sadaaĝaasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to take outside (J 3:48) + **-uuĝa-usa-**

sadaĝi-lix En 1978-, A 1950- *vi.* to be outside, out at sea □ **aaykaaĝun sadaĝiitungin aqaax̂saĝanan** En 1979 (P. Merculieff) foxes will be getting in heat, *lit.* will be wanting (**-aatu-**) to play outside + **-ĝi-**

sadaaĝi-x̂ E 1870- *rel.n.* outer: **sadaaĝix̂ satmalix̂** 1870 the door without (John 18:16), En 1948- storm door (*cf.* **saduuĝi-x̂**); **ulang sadaaĝigan** Ea 1981 *loc.* outside my house + **-uuĝi-**

sadaĝu-x̂ A 1840- *n.* northwest (E **achaĝu-x̂**, **chug-**); **sadaĝu-l** A 1950- *vi.* to be northwest wind + **-aĝu-**

sadali-lix Eau 1871- *vi.* to excrete, defecate, urinate (outside, *e.g.* J 36:19, or in the house, J 10:80; Ea 1983: same as **sitxi-lix**), *lit.* to go outside (*calque from Russian* vykhodit' na dvor 'go outside; excrete'); **sadali-x̂** *vn.* excretions, urine (J 11:8, 36:20) □ **sadaliiĝan itikux̂** 1909 he went out to excrete (*Russian* na dvor vyshel); **sadaliitux̂** 1909 urge (**-aatu-**) to excrete (*Russian* zhelaniye, pozyv vyyti na dvor) + **-li-**

sadali-gan E 1870-, Ab 1963, **sadahligan** A 1950- *loc.* outside + **-hli-**

Sadalimagis A 1952- *n.pl. name of sea lion rocks off Ivakin Point* (Amchitka 1012) + **-li-mag-**

sadalta-lix E 1909 *vi.* to go outside, into the open air (for some time) + **-hlita-**

sadaanu-l A 1984 *vi.* to go outside + **-uunu-**

sadangudaĝan E 1870, **sadangduĝan** Ea 1983 *adv.* out (*e.g.* Mark 12:8 out of the vineyard, A **sadangus**) (*cf.* **sadmudaĝan** below) + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

sadikuutxan Eupn 1910- *loc.* far out, far from the shore (*e.g.* J 70:33; Eu 1984: *same as* **saduutxan**) (*cf.* **saka-atxa-n**) + **-(i)ku-uutxa-n**

sadmudaĝan Eun 1950-, A 1860- *adv.* out, (go, put, throw) outside; E seaward □ **qaguungaan sadmudaĝan hitaangan aĝikung** A 1952 when I have eaten it I will go out + **-mudaĝ-a-n**

Saduugna-x̂ A 1952 *name of island* (Adak 835) + *-**uugna-**

saduuĝi-x̂ E 1870-, A 1950- *rel.n.* the outer (on

the sea side, *opposite of* **aduuĝi-**, or outdoors); the outside ◘ **saduuĝix̂ tanĝix̂** En 1978 the outer island; **ulam saduuĝii** A 1950 the outside of the house (*opposite of* **iluuĝii**); **hingaan unglum saduuĝigan** A 1952 *loc.* outside (on the sea side of) that pinnacle (N.M. 3:63) + **-uuĝi-**
Saduuĝina-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of island* (Krenitzin Islands 24) + **-uuĝi-na**$_1$**-**
saduutxa-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to be far out; **saduutxan** *loc.* far out (*same as* **sadikuutxan**) + **-uutxa-**

saada-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1909- long bones (*e.g.* humerus, femur, metatarsals, phalanges); **qachimam saadaa** En 1948- femur, thigh bone (*cf.* **singda-x̂**); **kaduuĝix̂ saadan** En 1950 phalanges; **sam saadaa** 1909 long bone of bird
2. En 1950 hair pick of bird bone; **saada-lix** En 1910- *vt.* to dress, comb (hair) with a hair pick (J 49:39)
3. E 1791 (Merck) ornament (tube) attached to the nose pin (**qusida-x̂**) or ear
4. En 1949 **nuĝim saadaa** "heavy stone" used as pounder
5. **Saaya-x̂** Au, **Saada-x̂** E 1909 *name of chief* (J 84:3)

saada-x̂ *see under* **sa-x̂**

zadaacha-x̂ A 1840 *n.* task
||*from Russian* **zadácha** task||
zadaachalĝisxa-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be given a task + **-lĝi-t-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

sadax-six E 1909-, A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be fat; **sadax** E 1909-, A 1840- *vn.* fat; **isuĝim sadaga** E 1909, **isuĝim sadagii** E 1909-, A 1950 a fat seal; **ulum sadgá** E 1833:94 well-fed body
sadagaya-lix E 1838-, A 1860- *vt.* to try to make fat, to fatten (*Bibl.* calf; chicken) + **-(a)ya-**
sadaxt-, sadaxsix E 1909, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vr.* to become fat, grow fat; E *vt.* to make fat + **-t-**
sadigna-x̂ E 1834 *n.* fat; E 1909-, A 1950- seal pup (**isuĝim sadignaa**) that has left the mother and is just starting to feed (E 1952, A 1952; E 1909 one month old, En 1948 two weeks old); **Sadignam tugidaa** E 1791-, A 1840- the month when sea animals become fat: E 1834 June; E 1840 (Zap. 2:257), 1871, 1909 July; E 1791 (Sadigkach tugida), A 1840- August (*cf.* **Chaĝaligim tugidaa**); **chngatum sadignaa** A 1840 sea otter pup (*Russian* koshlok, older than 6-7 months) + **-na**$_1$**-**
sadiklu-lix Ekn 1949- *vi.* to be fat; **anĝaĝim sadikluu** fat person + *****-klu-**

sadgat-, sadgasix Eun 1909- *vt.* to chase (*e.g.* sea lion or seal by boat, J 81:30); to overtake (J 72:18, 85:54) (A, Au **sugat-**; *cf.* **atx̂it-**)

sadgida-x̂ A 1862 *vn.* severity, haughtiness (*Russian* strogost') (1973: *same as* **hankata-l** *vr.*)

sadguni-x̂ E 1812- *n.* dolly varden trout, *Salvelinus malma spectabilis* (A **qa-ada-x̂**, Au **qaaya-x̂**)
||*possibly* **sa-dgu-ni-** "apt for stabbing", *cf.* **sa**$_2$**-**||

sadi-lix E 1909- *vt.* to drive, thrust, stab (something pointed into something); Ep 1941 *vr.* to stick (arrow into whale) ◘ **aman nuusiin kanuuĝan ilan sadikan** En 1952 stabbing his knife into his heart; **ayaaĝuun tanam ilan sadiqadaagiim** Ea 1910 having driven his staff into the ground (J 30:9)
Sadida-x̂ Ea 1909 *name of person in tale* (J 26 "Piercer") + **-da-**

sadigaax̂ E 1909 *n.* resinous part of pine (**chumnax**), **sadixaax̂** En 1948- pitch (*cf.* **chigu-x̂**)
sadixaax̂tu-, yaagam sadixaax̂tuu En 1982 *vn.* pitchy wood + **-tu-**

saaga-lix E 1902-, Au 1909 *vi.* to be drowsy, feel drowsy; to be languid, sluggish, slow; **saaga-x̂** E, Au 1909 *vn.* drowsy; sluggish ◘ **awaasnangin saagakux̂** Ep 1983 he works slowly
saagadusa-lix E, **saagayusa-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to make (**ngaan/naa** her) drowsy with (charm, J 81:10) + **-t-usa-**
saagadusi-x̂ E, **saagayusi-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* means for making drowsy or sluggish, sleep-charms (J 81:10) + **-t-usi-**
saagana-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to be soporific, cause sleep (*e.g.* a movie) ◘ **ukuĝnaa saagnakux̂** one gets sleepy by watching it + **-na**$_2$**-**
saagani-lix Eu 1984 *vr.* to get sleepy ◘ **ting saagnikuqing** I am getting sleepy + **-ni-**
saagasxa-lix En 1948- *vp.* to be drowsy, sleepy + **-t-sxa-**(**-lga-**)

Sagana-x̂ A 1840- *name of bay* (Amlia 152)

saganiisi-, Aguuĝux̂-agunam saganiisingis A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *n.pl.* the Assumption of God's Mother
||**saga-ni-usi-**||

saaxala-x̂ E 1805, **saaxara-x̂** E 1878-, A 1952- *n.* sugar (*cf.* **idiga-x̂**)
||*from Russian* **sákhar** sugar||

saxarniicha-x̂ En 1950, **saaxalnicha-x̂, saaxarnicha-x̂** A 1973- *n.* sugar bowl
||*from Russian* **sákharnitsa** sugar bowl||

sagi-n Ekn 1936-, **-s** A 1952- *n.pl.* creases, lines in palm or at corner of eye; fissures (*cf.* **sigu-n, -s**); **qisim sagii** En 1948 *sg.*, **qisim** (*or* **cham**) **sagingis** A 1952 palmar lines; **dam angtan sagii** En 1948 lines at corner of eyes; **kigusim sagingin** En 1950 dental fissures.

sagi- -
sagimax̂ E 1780-, A 1791-, Au 1909, **sagimagi-x̂** Ab 1931, **sigamax̂** E 1833, 1839, Ea 1910, **sigimax̂** En 1984 *n.* face; *Bibl. also* person (*calque from Russian* litso); **sagimaĝa** E, A, Au, **sagimaĝii** E 1909-, A 1977-, **sigamaĝa**, **sigamaĝii** E his/her face; **Sigamaĝan** Ea 1983 *name of mountain* (Krenitzin Islands 37) + *****-maĝ-**
sagimaaqlu-x̂ E 1870, Epn 1941-, A 1860-, **saagimaaqlu-x̂** A 1839-, **sigamaaqlu-x̂** E 1878,

sigimaaqlu-x̂ E 1834 (-kl-), En 1982 *n.* mask (E 1878 wooden; A 1950, 1952 used when dancing, worn by **taamu-ya-s**) ○ **Kamgadax̂ sagimaaqlux̂ chudaĝulux** En 1978 a Christian never wears a mask + *-**maĝ-qlu-**

sagimqu-x̂ E 1805, **sigamqu-x̂** Ea 1952 (-mkun *pl.*) *n.* mask; **sigimqu-x̂** 1834 (-mk-), 1839, 1868 *Bibl.* idol, statue *perhaps* + **-m(aĝ)-qu-**

sagiquuda-x̂ E 1791-, **sigaquuda-x̂** Ebaup 1826-, **sagaquuda-x̂** E 1800-26 Ep 1983 *n.* face; *Bibl. also* person (*Russian* litso) + **-qu-aada-**

Saagiin Ep 1941 *person's name*

saxit-, **saxisix** En 1950-, **sagis** A 1952- *vi. and vt.* to move slantwise, diagonally (of person; En of swell) ○ **sagis hangal** A walking slantwise up along a hillside (*cf.* **amtat-**)

saxita-lix En 1982 *vt.* to move slantwise along ○ **saxitakan angaaqaltakung** I ascended it slantwise (a hill) + **-(x̂)ta-**

sagiyagusi-x̂ *see* **siĝ-dagusi-x̂**

sagla-lix E 1805- *vi.* to be crossed (of eyes) ○ **dakix saglakux** En 1952 his eyes are crossed, he is cross-eyed; **dakix saglaa** En 1948 cross-eyed (person)
[[*possibly* **sag(i)-la-**, *cf.* **saxit-**]]

saagla-x̂ E 1805- *n.* dog (*cf.* **ayku-x̂**); **saaglam chiidaa** En 1978 puppy

saaglaada-x̂ Ep 1941 *n.* puppy; **saaglaaya-x̂** Au (En) 1948 little dog + **-aada-**

sagni-lix En 1984 (*unknown* Ea 1983), A 1791-, **san'gi-l** Au 1952 *vi.* to be distant, far away (in space or time); **sagni-lakan** E 1805, En 1984, A 1791- *vi.* to be close; A 1860 *vt.* to be close to (*cf.* **ama-atxa-lix, -lakan**) ○ **sagnihlikux̂ amaatxahlikux̂** A 1952 it is fairly distant, far away (N.M. 3:18); **tanadgusim sagninginulax hadangin** A 1860 into the next towns (Mark 1:38, E **sil-uuĝingin**); **Galileeyam alaĝugan sagniiulax axhlikum** A 1860 as he passed by (close to) the sea of Galilee (Mark 1:16, E **hamiĝa**); **Aguuĝum angalii txichi sagniqadanaa** A 1860 that the kingdom of God has come close to you (Luke 10:11, E **amaatxaqadakux̂**); **sagnizulax masix** A 1860 shortly after, straightway (Mark 1:21, E **saxtanalakan**); **sagniichxuzazulax mas** A 1862 in the most intimate way; **maax agaqagan agalagaan san'gix̂ aglakax̂** Au 1952 since he left from here it has not passed long time
[[**sag-ni-**, *cf.* **saxta-lix**]]

sagnit-, **sagnisix** A 1840 *vt.* to bring nearer + **-t-**

sagniita-lix E 1981-, A 1860 *vt.* to be at the distance of; **sagniita-x̂** E 1870-, A 1860-, Abm 1963 *vtn.* the distance of, range ○ **ukalĝaagan qanan sagniitalix** Ea 1981 how far is it from here? **quganax̂ anuuladaa sagniitax̂ ilingiin angamudagnax̂** A 1860 he went off from them about the distance of a stone's throw (Luke 22:41); **ingatiin sagniitax̂ uungan** Ea 1974 when he (the boy) reached the range of his (the man's) spear; **sagniitaa aqakux̂** En 1950 it has come close enough (to shoot); **aman sagniitax̂ agulix** Ea 1952 staying that long + **-uut-(x̂)ta-**

saxsagaada-x̂ Eun 1944- *n.* savannah sparrow, *Passerculus sandwichensis*; Ea 1983 golden-crowned sparrow, *Zonotrichia atricapilla* + **-aada-**

saxsaĝ-, **ala(m) saxsaĝa** Ea 1983 *n.* back blubber of whale

saxta-lix E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to be lazy, idle; **saxta-x̂** E 1805-, A 1840-, Abm 1963 *vn.* lazy; laziness; **saxta-lakan** E 1834-, A 1862-, Abm 1963 *vi.neg.* to be diligent, industrious ○ **saxtalakan awazax̂** A 1973 he works diligently; **awamiizax̂ saxtaasalakan** A 1862 being diligent in (**-usa-**) work
[[**sax-(x̂)ta-**, *cf.* **sagni-lix**]]

saxtana-lix E 1832- *vi.* to be long (duration), to take a long time; **saxtana-lakan** E 1826- *vi.neg.* to not be long, not delay; to be short (duration), to do soon; **saxtana-x̂** E 1805- *vn.* long time; **saxtanaĝ-ulux** E 1909- *vn.neg.* short time ○ **saxtanduuklakax̂** Eu 1984 he'll come soon, in a little while; **haman saxtanalakan hadamang waaĝaax̂ta quliin** 1870 that he would not delay to come to them (Acts 9:38); **amangun saxtanax̂ agulakaĝim** Ea 1910 having been away for a short time (J 26:17); **saxtanamulux ilan** En 1909 in a short time (J 56:42) + **-na**$_2$**-**

saxtani-lix En 1935 *vr.* to get tired (feel lazy); A 1977 *vr.* to loaf, be lazy; **saxtani-lakan** E 1833:54 *vr.neg.* to be dilegent + **-ni-**

saagu-x̂ E 1834, 1909, **sagu-x̂** En 1950 (*unknown* Eaun 1982-), A 1952- *n.* great-grandparent; A 1952- great-grandchild

saxu-n E 1909-, **-s** A 1948 (1984: E) *n.pl.* chess figures (A **hla-ada-s**); **saxu-x̂** Eun 1984 *n.sg.* chess (the game); **saxu-lix** En *vi.* to play chess; **sax̂u-l** A 1984 to check
[[*from Russian* **shakhú-yu** I check]]

Saguda-x̂ *or* **Saĝu(u)da-x̂** A 1791 (Shagudak) *name of village* (Ilak Isl. 974)

saax̂ A 1948 *n.* chess
[[*from Russian* **shakh** check]]

saĝa-lix 1. E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1909-, Ab 1892-, Am 1963 *vi.* to sleep, to be asleep; **saĝa-x̂** E 1834-, A 1840-, Au 1909-, Ab 1892-, Am 1963 *vn.* sleep ○ **saĝaĝulaq quyuĝihlix̂ makuq** A 1950 I did not sleep, I only lay down; **saĝamax ilan umlal hax̂tux̂sal** A 1952 awaking in their sleep and getting up (N.M. 3:39)

2. **asix saĝa-lix** E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1952 to sleep with, have intercourse with (1791 "marriage") ○ **ataqan angaĝix̂ malgakum asagaam ayagaĝanaa ugiin asix saĝaax̂ta masix aqadaam, igiim alĝuniisalix** A 1840

there was a woman who had her female cousin sleep with her husband and then repented (V B 3:1)

3. Eu 1909 *vi.* to pass the night, to stay overnight ○ **Malix kalikatxin ukalĝan aalgidim saĝalinanulux** So your letters have not even been for two nights in this village (J 37:25)

4. *v.aux.* to do with an interval of a night (or some time): *with the conjunctive* A 1840- yesterday, the day before; *with the intentional* Eu 1909 (J 85:8 *from Au*), En 1936, A 1950- tomorrow, the day after; Ep 1941, Eu 1984 some time in the future ○ **chinglam aĝiisalka saĝaqaa** A 1860 yesterday the fever left him (John 4:52, E **yam … agalaaĝanaa**); **qilagan saĝaakalakan saĝanaq** A 1952 yesterday I could not (**-iika-lakan**) sleep; **angalim saĝanaa** A 1950 yesterday; **asagaan akux̂ gumaasalka saĝaqaan ax̂takux̂ ukulix** A 1840 seeing that it was his cousin he had done so to (killed) the day before (V B 2:4); **qilagan haqaangan saĝanaq** A 1952 I'll come tomorrow; **qilagan asla qaangan saĝaqang aqatalakaqing** En 1936 I don't know if I'll eat anything tomorrow; **ukuliimin saĝaqaan** Ep 1941 you will find him some day; **ux̂taang(an) saĝaqang** Eu 1984 I'll go there some time (perhaps after three or four days or a month)

||AAY Ch **sara-**, **saa-** to sleep, *from Aleut*||

saĝachxiza-x̂ saĝa-aasaax̂t A 1952 have a nice sleep! + **-chxiza-**, **-usa-**

saĝaachi-lix En 1950- *vi.* to sleepwalk ○ **lakaayaan saĝaachilix aygaxsaaĝanax̂ iistaaqaltakux̂** she said that her son walked in sleep + *-**Vchi-**

saĝada-ĝ-ulux Ep 1941, En 1950-1952 *vn.neg.* Irish lord (sculpin, **araamusa-x̂**), *lit.* never sleeps + **-da-**

saĝaakdax-six Ekn 1982 *vi.* to be sleepy, drowsy + **-iika-dag-**

saĝalita-lix A 1840- *vi.* to sleepwalk; Ab 1982 to talk in sleep + **-lita-**

saĝaalux̂ Eu 1984 *n.* bedroom (*cf.* **spaalna-x̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

saĝamgaaĝuli-x̂ E 1870 (Acts 20:9), Ea 1983 *vn.* sleepwalking; **saaĝamgaaĝli-lix** Ek 1982 *vi.* to have a nightmare + **-m[i]g-aaĝu-li-**

saĝani-lix E 1812-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931-63 *vt.* to put (a child) to sleep; *vr.* to go to sleep, to fall asleep ○ **txin saĝanida** go to sleep; **saĝam tungĝa igiim saĝaniisanax̂** E 1870 he fell into (**-usa-** with) a deep (*lit.* strong) sleep (Acts 20:9) + **-ni-**

saĝanichx̂i-l Ab 1963 *vt.* to make [go to] sleep + **-ni-chx̂i-**

saĝan(i)mix-six En 1982 *vr.* to doze off, fall asleep + **-ni-mig-**

saĝaniya-l Ab 1963 *vt.* to try to make sleep; *vr.* to try to fall asleep + **-ni-ya-**

saaqali-x̂ E 1834-, **saaqila-x̂** Ea 1952, **saaqala-x̂** Ea 1983, **saĝaqali-x̂** A 1860- *n.* something to sleep on, bedding, mattress, skin for bed (Ea 1983 sealskin or caribou skin with a blanket put in); A 1860 *Bibl.* bed, couch (Luke 5:24, E **isxa-x̂si-**); Ea 1952 *also* dry sealskin for sliding on snow + **-qali-**

saaqalix̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to use as bedding; Ek 1982 to use as a sled + **-qali-x̂ta-**

saĝaasa-lix A 1840 *vi.* to oversleep + **-aasa-** (**-aaza-**)

Saĝasang-ulux En 1791 (Suchuschangol) *n.neg.* April ("Zeit der Seelöwen - und Seeotterjagd"); E 1834, 1871 (Shaxashinuluk) May, *lit.* the time when one sleeps little (1834) + *-**sang-**

saĝaasi-[n] E 1805 *n.* [*pl.*] coverlet, blanket (*Russian* odeyalo); **-s** A 1840- beddings (bag with feathers) + **-usi-**

saĝatu-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vi.* to sleep late in the morning; **saĝatu-lakan** A 1950- *vi.neg.* to get up early in the morning; **saĝatu-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* sleepyhead; **saĝatu-ĝ-ulax** A 1971- *vn.neg.* early bird + **-tu-**

saĝatuchx̂i-lix Ea 1983 *vr.* to oversleep; A 1983 *vt.* to let oversleep + **-tu- chx̂i-**

saĝaatu-lix E 1812-, A 1950-, Ab 1892- *vi.* to need sleep, to be sleepy; **saĝaatukucha-x̂** A 1971 *vn.* "little sleepy thing (child)" + **-aatu-**

saĝaatuni-lix Eu 1984 *vt.* to make sleepy ○ **ting saĝaat(u)nikux̂** it makes me sleepy + **-aatu-ni-**

saĝaya-lix En 1978, A 1950- *vt.* to try to put to sleep ○ **aniqdux̂ kachaasal saĝayal** A 1978 she is rocking the child to sleep + **-ya-**

saĝaayu-lix A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to doze off, to take a nap ○ **ting saĝaayuchx̂iyuugaagada** 1952 let (**-chx̂i-**) me take a nap for a little while + **-Vyu-**

saĝaayuusi-x̂ A 1973- *n.* lullaby + **-Vyu-usi-**

saĝuli-lix E 1909-, A 1971- *vt.* to keep sleepless, to disturb the sleep of ○ **nanax̂ ting saĝulikux̂** E 1909 the pain keeps me sleepless, disturbs my sleep + **-uli-**

saĝuliisa-lix E 1909, Au 1909 *vt.* to keep (**ngaan** him) sleepless with ○ **Imaan unuux nung saĝuliisakux̂** E 1909 John keeps me sleepless with singing; **iqiyuki iim saĝuliisaka amaxtikuu** Au 1909 she was kept sleepless all night by his two children (J 84:4) + **uli-usa-**

saĝulukaĝasa-lix E 1840 (Zap. 2:296), **saĝalqux̂sa-lix** En 1909, 1950 (J 42:13) = **saĝuliisa-lix** (J 58:15) + *-**ulukaĝasa-**

Saaĝaada-x̂ A 1952 *name of ancient village* (Adak Island 870)

saĝaadada-x̂ E 1871, Ea 1983 *n.* cinquefoil, *Potentilla spec.* (leaves used for tea)

saaĝdux-six En 1950- *vi.* to stagger (as of drunk person); Ea 1983 to fall forward ○ **saaĝduxsix aygaĝikux̂** En 1982 he walks staggering

||*perhaps* **sa**$_2$-**uuĝa-dug-**||

Saĝi-x̂ Ea 1909 *name of village* (J 28:1)

||*perhaps* **sa**$_2$-**ĝi-**||

Sax̂imtusi-x̂ En 1976- *name of hill* (Umnak 28)

Saĝlaaga-s A 1950- *pl. name of bays*: **Saĝlaagaa** *and* **Saĝlaagaada-x̂** (**-aada-**) (Atka 221, 222)

sax̂tu-x̂ En 1978 (P. Merculieff) *n.* cliff extension, talus

||*perhaps* **sa**$_2$- -||

Sax̂tusi-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 50); A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 48) + **-si-**

saĝu-x̂ E 1909 *n.* net for catching cormorants in the form of a sack, let down from top of cliff with a rope (obsolete by 1909); En 1909, 1950 *name of person in tale* (J 45:16-17, 20)
[[*perhaps* **sa$_1$-ĝu-**]]

sax̂u-l *see* **saxu-n**

Saaĝu-x̂ Ea 1983 Billings Head (point, Krenitzin Islands 35); **Saaĝ(um)-tanadgucha** *name of an old camp,* 1791 †**Sax** *village* (ibid. 34)
[[*perhaps* **sa-aaĝu-** looking for ducks]]

Saĝuuga-x̂ A 1840- *name of peninsula* (Atka 373) *and islands* (Amlia 46 **Amlagim Saĝuugaa**, Sagigik Isl., *sea lion rookery*; Atka 492, 1840 "Bird islet" (Ostrovok ptichiy), *with sea lion rookery*); **Saĝuugam tanadgusii** A 1950- (1840 **Saĝuuga-x̂**) Korovinski, *the first village of Atka organized by the Russians* (Atka 374)
[[*perhaps* **sa$_1$-ĝu-Vga-**]]

Saĝuugaada-x̂ A 1840- *name of islets* (Atka 431; 493, sea lion rookery; 596) + **-aada-**

Saĝuugadag-is A 1952- *pl. name of rocks* (Amlia 29) + **-dag-**

Saĝuugamax A 1760- Seguam Island (1791 uninhabited; in the 1820's visited by sea lion and sea otter hunters, housed many birds) + **-mag-**

saax̂ulikaadgi-s A 1952- *n.pl.* kind of brown flies [[*cf.* **sa$_1$-quchikda-x̂**]]

sax̂uya-x̂ E 1909- *n.* vertebra, *pl.* backbone (of seal) (*cf.* **aadxaax̂**); Ea 1791 (saguyax), Eu 1791 (sagguyax) *name of tributary men* (at Krenitzin I. 17, Unalaska 41); **tutusim saĝuyaa** Au 1952 lobe of ear (A, E **tutaĝiilux̂**)

saka *demonstrative* down there (*opposite of* **haka**); out there on the ocean; out there in the middle of the floor 1. *abs.sg.* **sakan** E 1909-, A 1950-, Ab 1931 the one down there or out there; *rel.* **sakaan** E 1832-, A 1952-, **sakaa** Au 1909 (J 82:18); *du.* **sakakux** E, Au 1909 (J 58:15, 86:15); *pl.* **sakakus** A 1952- ◘ **sakan ukux̂tanang ukuda** Ea 1910 look down where I was looking (J 30:10); **sakaan qalan akux̂** A 1952 it is down there at the bottom; **sakaan-utman anqalix** E 1870 stood in the midst (John 20:19)

2. *loc.* **sakangus** A 1862, **sakang** A 1860-, Au 1909-, Ab 1931 down there; *abl.* **sakaagan** En 1978, **sakaax** A 1950-, Ab 1963 from down there ◘ **sakang kiduxtakux̂ saka** A 1952 it is sunk down there; **Saĝuugamax sakang akux̂** A 1950 Seguam is out there

3. **sakaadaa** Ea 1982 [direction down or out]; wind from mountain; En 1949 the direction outside of *loc.* **(tanam ilaan) sakaadaasan** E 1870 a little farther (**-aasa-**) out (from the land, Luke 5:3) [[AY **cakm-a**, SY, AI **sakm-a** out there (AAY along the sea, CAY toward the coast, toward the exit, SY, AI in the outer room), CAY downriver]]

sakaaĝa-lix *vi.* 1. E 1834-, A 1838-, Au 1909 to come down; to reach the bottom ◘ **kimsix sakaaĝakux̂** Ea 1910 (when) he got down (J 30:18); **adaam tanĝix̂ isuĝnaaĝdaqaĝan adangaan sakaaĝakum** En 1910 when she came down to the shore inside the islet where her father used to hunt seal (J 64:27)

2. E 1909, A 1952- to go out, to come out to sea (from land) ◘ **Amrikaanchix̂ sakaaĝal ax̂takuĝaan** A 1952 when the Americans came out here (to Atka, N.M. 2:26); **ayx̂aasim sakaaĝazaaĝuu** A 1952 a boat newly (**-zaaĝu-**) put to sea + **-uuĝa-**

sakaaĝax̂ta- A 1860 *vrn.*: **txidix sakaaĝax̂tam il txidix aĝix̂taasanas** they remained in rest, they rested (Luke 23:56) + **-uuĝa-x̂ta-**

sakaaĝaasi-, **Anĝim Snganaadagan Sakaaĝaasingis** A 1840 *n. pl.* the Descending (Coming) of the Holy Spirit + **-uuĝa-usi-**

sakaaĝat-, **sakaaĝasix** 1. E 1909-, A 1909- *vt.* to take down (*cf.* **kim-t-**); to put out to sea (baidarka, boat); A 1952- *vr.* to go down (**alaĝum achidan** to the beach)

2. En 1909 *vr.* to go out in the middle of the house, onto the floor (J 48:53)

3. E 1909, A 1860- *vt.* to put out, serve (food for somebody, A Luke 10:8, E **aĝ-**)

4. E 1860-1870 (Mark 3:14), A 1971- *vt.* to choose, elect ◘ **prizidiintax̂ sakaaĝasxakux̂** A he was elected president (*vp.* **-(t)-sxa-**)

5. E 1860-1870, A 1838, 1860 *vr.* to settle down (on the ground, *e.g.* Matthew 14:19)

6. E 1909, A 1838-1860 *vt.* to put to rest (his head, Matthew 8:20, Luke 9:88, E **kini-**); to calm down (**an'gikin** his mind); E 1832-34, En 1982, A 1838 *vr.* to rest

7. E 1909, Eau 1981 *vr.* to pass away, die (*cf.* **ma-asaqada-, tana-adaqada-**) + **-uuĝa-t-**

sakaaĝata-lix 1. E 1978, A 1978 *vt.* to put down temporarily

2. E 1910-, A 1940- *vt.* to calm down; E 1833-, A 1971- *vr.* (A 1980- *also vi.*) to have calmed down, to be calm, quiet; to behave oneself; **sakaaĝata-x̂** A 1840, Ab 1963 *vn.* calmness; **sakaaĝata-lakan** A 1860 *vt.neg.* to be worried in (**an'gidix** their mind, Mark 10:32); A 1978 *vr.neg.* to be upset; Ab 1931 *v.neg.* to be stormy (of the sea) ◘ **wayaam an'gikin sakaaĝataqalikux̂** E 1910 now (the dog) has begun to (**-qali-**) calm down (its mind, J 39:38) + **-uuĝa-t-(x̂)ta-**

sakaaĝatachx̂i-lix 1. En 1910 *vt.* to have put out, have served (food, J 48:11)

2. A 1862 *vt.* to let have rest (parents); Ab 1963 *neg.* to disturb + **-uuĝa-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

sakaaĝatana-x̂ A 1860 *vn.* rest (place to rest, Luke 11:24) + **-uuĝa-t-(x̂)ta-na$_2$-**

sakaaĝataasa-lakan A 1973- *vrt.neg.* to be worried about ◘ **aniqdux̂ akiiĝasanaan igiim sakaaĝataasanaĝulax** he was worried about having taken the child along + **-uuĝa-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

sakaaĝi- A 1952- *rel.n.*: **qayam sakaaĝiĝan** *loc.* at the lower side of, below the hill + **-uuĝi-**

sakaliĝan E 1831, En 1983, Ab 1963, **sakahliĝan** A 1950- *loc.* right down there + **-hli-ĝa-n**

sakalta-lix Eb 1984 *vi.* to go down there (*e.g.* from first floor to ground floor) + **-hlita-**

sakama-l A 1952- *dem.v.* to do down there *or* out there □ **qanan tanax̂ al sakaax kuuĝal sakamax̂ saka** which island is emerging out there? (*said about* **Qanatanax̂**, Kasatochi Island 667) + **-ma-**

sakaanu-lix E 1878-, A 1973- *vi.* to go downward; to go out on the open sea + **-uunu-**

sakangudaĝ-an E 1870-, A 1860- *adv.* downward, down (*e.g.* Luke 4:9); out at sea + **-ngudaĝ-**

sakaatxa-lix E 1978, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63 *vi.* to be way down there (*e.g.* from the top of a hill); to be low (*e.g.* of fog); to be way out there (on the sea); **sakaatxan** E 1870-, A 1860- *loc.* way down there, deep; way out there (on the open sea) □ **ulax̂tanangin kuuxnii sakaatxal traapaĝikux̂** A 1973 the kitchen of the house we lived in was a flight of stairs down; **isxam sakaatxagan ilan** A 1860 in the lowest place (Luke 14:9) + **-uutxa-**

sakaya Ea 1983, A 1952-, Au 1952 *deict.* down there it is; out there it is + **-y-a-**

sakax̂-six E 1950-, A 1840- (1952 *also* **sakax-s**) *vi.* to be stiff, hard to bend (as of wood, sinew)
[[*cf.* GRI **sikag-** to be hard and brittle; to make hard; to roast over a fire]]

saak(a)ĝaad(a)-lakan Ea 1983 *vi.neg.* to be limber + **-aada-**

sakax̂t-, **sakax̂six** Ea 1981 (-xt-), A 1981 (-git-) *vr.* to stiffen, become stiff (A of leg) □ **sagiquudaan qinganam slugan ilaan txin sakax̂tikux̂** (-xt-) Ea your face became stiff from the cold air + **-t-**

sakaasika-x̂ E 1982-, A 1984 *n.* second chief, assistant chief (acted like a foreman for the chief); **aĝnaqam sakaasikaa** En 1983 assistant to the chief
[[*from Siberian Russian* **zakázchik** person in command in the absence of the chief (both natives)]]

sakdu-l A 1982- *vt.* to put stripes or ribbon ornaments on (baidarka); **Sakdu-x̂** A 1840- *name of bay* (Atka 623)

sakduĝi-l A 1984 *vi.* to have ornaments on it + **-ĝi-**

sakiix, *pl.* **sakiigin** E 1778- (1950- *sg. also* **sakiigi-x̂**), Au 1952 (*sg.* **sakiigi-x̂**), **sakiigis** A 1840-, Ab 1931 (*sg.* **sakiigi-x̂**) *n.* rib, ribs; **alam sakiigingin** Ea 1982 whale ribs (used for house poles); **Sakiix-kangax̂ta-x̂** Ea 1983 *name of rock, lit.* having a rib (*or* ribs) on top (Krenitzin Islands 86)
[[AAY **cakia'at** *pl.* chest of animal, brisket; CAY **cakiak**, I **sakiak** breastbone, sternum; GRI rib, *pl.* chest]]

sakita-x̂ E 1909- (A 1952- from E) *n.* murre: common murre, *Uria aalge, and* thick-billed murre, *Uria lomvia* (A **ulungtx̂a-x̂**, Au **ulĝux̂ta-x̂**)
[[AAY **sak'itaq** "cliff duck", Pomo **šakitaq**, *from Aleut*]]

saku-lix E 1909- (Eban 1982-: St. Paul word), A 1909 *vi.* to fight, to contend (A J 77:123); **saku-x̂** Ep 1941 *vn.* fighting (of male fur seals); A 1909 contesting party (J 77:163)

sakuda-x̂ Ep 1983 *vn.* fighter + **-da-**

sakudax̂-six Ea 1983, A 1840 *vi.* to fight, to contend; **sakudax̂** A 1840 (-x) *vn.* fight + ***-daĝ-**

sakudaĝala-lix Ea 1909, A 1909 *vp.* to be contested with (J 3:59); fight going on (J 76:228) + ***-daĝ-ala-** (**-ula-**)

sakudaĝasa-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to contest with (J 3:62) + ***-daĝ-asa-** (**-usa-**)

sakuusa-lix Eap 1909- *vt.* to fight with (person, J 3:62; Ep of fur seals) + **-usa-**

sakusnika-n Ep 1983 *n.pl.* fighters + **-snika-** (**-nasika-**)

sákux̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) = **katxi-x̂** flea

saaku-x̂ E 1834-, A 1949-, Au 1936, Ab 1892 *n.* king eider, *Somateria spectabilis*

saakuna-lix E 1878-, A 1950-, Ab 1931-63 *vi.* to be skinny, lean, meager; **saakuna-x̂** E 1909-, A 1909-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vn.* skinny, lean, meager (of person, seal) (*cf.* **ugna$_2$-l**) + **-na$_2$-**

saakunat-, **saak(u)nasix** En 1978 *vr.* to become skinny + **-na$_2$-t-**

saakut-, **saakusix** Eun 1936-, A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vr.* to become skinny; A 1860 to pine away (Mark 9:18) + **-t-**

saakuut-, **saakuusix** E 1909 (**saakuchaa** *imper.*), En 1984, A 1973 (saakutil) *vt.* to put on the belly; to turn over (En **iqyaan** his baidarka) (*cf.* **usux-t-**)

saakuuta-lix E 1909-, A 1973-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to lie on the belly; to lie face down; to lie upside down (of boat) (*opposite of* **ukax-ta-lix**) □ **qigux amtim kangan saakuutalix tumhdakux̂** En 1935 he shot a loon lying on his belly on top of the bank (hill) + **-(x̂)ta-**

saakuutat-, **saakuutasix** E 1909-, A 1909-, Au 1909 *vt.* to put on the belly; to turn over, upside down; E *vr.* to lie down on the belly; to fall forward (En 1952 **kugan** upon him) □ **iĝiladix saakuutas ulax̂tazanas ax̂tazakus** A 1984 (traveling) they used to turn their baidar upside down and use it for house (*cf.* J 77:112) + **-(x̂)ta-t-**

saakuutatachx̂i-lix En 1909 *vt.* to have (**nix̂alaan** his baidar) turned around (J 43:38) + **-(x̂)ta-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

saala-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840- *n.* lard (*cf.* **mantiika-x̂**); tallow (*cf.* **qutuĝnu-x̂**); fat (*cf.* **chadu-x̂**); **kuluumam saalaa** E 1909 cow fat; **smiiniyam saalaa** E 1909 pork lard
[[*from Russian* **sálo** fat, lard, tallow]]

zaala-x̂ A 1840 *n.* hall
[[*from Russian* **zála** hall]

salamaala-x̂ Eapn 1941-, **saravaara-x̂** Eun 1878-, **salamaali-x̂** Eb 1871, A 1950- *n.* pants (A 1952: made of sea lion or sealskin, down to knees, different from Umnak pants) (*cf.* **ux̂xi-x**) [[*from Russian* **sharaváry** *pl.* wide trousers, breeches]]

saalamu- A 1909 *vi.* to strain (J 78:93, *very uncertain translation*)

saldaata-x̂ Ep 1983, A 1840-, **suldaata-x̂** A 1984 *n.* soldier (*cf.* **alitxu-x̂**); sailor [[*from Russian* **soldát** soldier]]

saligu-x̂ E 1791-, A 1909- (1952: E *word*), Ab 1881 *n.* cap (Ea 1982 made of bird's skin or sea lion's skin) (A **puraasxi-x̂**); **Tuku(m) Saliguu** Ea 1975 "Chief's Cap", *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 104) [[*perhaps cf.* **saalikda- -**, **saliiti-**; AAY K 1791 †**salioxpak,** 1805 †**sheliokpak** cap, hat, *from Aleut* + **-pak**]]

saliguuda-x̂ En 1909 *n.* gut cap (J 43:38) + **-aada-**

saliguĝi-x̂ E 1812-, A 1838-40, Ab 1931-82 *n.* one with a cap on: Russian (*cf.* **Kasaka-x̂**) + **-ĝi-**

saliguusi-x̂ Ep 1941 (*unknown* En 1982) *n.* grass basket looking like a cap (a foot high, with a handle, used for sea urchin and the like) + **-usi-**

Zaliiba-x̂ Eu 1970-75 *name of beach with creek* (Unalaska 73) [[*from Russian* **zalív** bay]]

saalikda- - [[**saali-kda-** *or* **saali(g)-kda-**, **-qda-**; *perhaps cf.* **saligu-**, **saliiti-**; AY **calligte-** to move something out of the way; CSY **salligte-** to scrape (fat from skin); Sir. sweep; AI **sali-** to cut with scissors; CI to clean by scraping; GRI to scrape hair off skin, shave]]

saalikdaasa-lix Ea 1983 *v/t/.* to scrape (with a dull knife) + **-usa-**

saalikdaasi-x̂ Ean 1950- *n.* scraper (for skin) + **-usi-**

saliiti-x̂ En 1978 *n.* vest (*cf.* **siliiti-x̂**); A 1952 woman's dancing shawl (of sea lion gut, throat, or of skin) [[**sali-Vti-**, *perhaps cf.* **saalikda- -**]]

salu-x̂ En 1948- *n.* cover, something to hide behind (for hunter), buckler, shield

saludiga-lix En 1978-, A 1973- *vi.* to offer cover for hunter ◻ **yaaĝim kadaa saludigakum mal, qagmangis hamaax kalulgazax̂** A 1973 the tip of the point offers a cover so we shoot geese there + **-diga-**

salud(i)gaĝi-lix En 1978 *vi.* to have good cover for hunting (*e.g.* geese) + **-diga-ĝi-**

saluĝi-lakan A 1973 *vi.neg.* to give no cover + **-ĝi-**

salux̂ta-lix En 1982 *vt.* to use for cover + **-x̂ta-**

saalu-x̂ A 1838- *n.*, **-s** A 1840 *pl.* fair, dry weather (E **chasuta-x̂**); **saalu-lix** A 1840-, Au 1950 *vi.* to be fair, dry weather (E **chasuta-lix**); **saalu-ĝulax** A 1838-40 (-ulux), Ab 1931-63 *n.neg.* rainy weather, rain (Matthew 16:3, E **chix̂ta-x̂**); **saalu-lak** Au 1950-52, Am 1963 (salgúla) *vi.neg.* to rain (E **chix̂ta-lix**) [[SY **salug-** to be in dire need of water, to die of thirst; AI **saluk-** to tan, to die of starvation, CI to have slimmed, GRI to be thin]]

saaluĝiqaya-l Au 1909 *vi.* to start raining (J 80:20) + **-ĝi-qada-**

saaluqada-l Ab 1931 *vi.* |to become|foul|weather| + **-qada-**

saalut-, **saalus** A 1950- *vi.* to stop raining ◻ **saalutikux̂** it stopped raining + **-t-**

saaluliix̂ti-x̂ A 1952 *n.* pair of small angular ribs in the front and in the back of the kayak that hold the central deck stringers (**kulix**)

saluumsika-x̂ A 1973 *n.* church reader [[*from Russian* **psalómshchik** reader, sexton]]

sam-six *vt.* 1. E 1812-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 to count (*cf.* E **a-sa-t-**); **sam** A 1840 *vn.* account ◻ **angaĝin samada** E 1909 count the people

2. E 1819-1910 to read (*cf.* E **chitaaya-lix**, A **hi-la-lix**) ◻ **kalikan samada** E 1909 read the book

samaĝi-lix E 1832-38 *vp.* to be counted + **-aĝi-(ĝi-)**

samana-x̂ (*vn.*) **aslita-x̂** E 1838 deserving respect, respectable (Luke 1:3, 1870 **samtalgax̂ a.**, A **ayaĝiizaalax̂ a.**) + **-(ĝ)a-na$_1$-**

samda-lix *vt.* 1. A 1860 to be counting (Luke 14:28, E **asasix**)

2. E 1819-33 to be reading; **samda-na-n** 1838 readers (A **hilazas**) + **-da-**

samta-lix E 1834-, Ab 1892- *vt.* to respect, to regard with esteem (*cf.* **iĝa-yux̂ta-lix**) + **-(x̂)ta-**

samtalga-x̂ (*vn.*) **aslita-x̂** E 1870 (Luke 1:3), 1909 deserving respect, respectable + **-(x̂)ta-lga-**

samtaasa-lix E 1870 *vt.* to ascribe (faithfulness to God, Acts 16:15); 1832- to consider (oneself, Mark 10:42) + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

samtaasi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* honor (Matthew 13:57) + **-(x̂)ta-usi-**

samusa-na-x̂ *vt. perhaps in* **Iqyan S.** Eu 1791 Counted Baidarkas (?), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 120) + **-usa-**

samusi-x̂, *pl.* **-n** E 1791-, Am 1963, **-s** A 1840-, Ab 1931-63 *n.* number; Ab 1982 counter, meter; *perhaps* Eu 1791 (samusik) *name of old man* (at Unalaska 120) + **-usi-**

sahmadana-x̂ En 1948- *n.* big spider, daddy longlegs (A **iqanam qiihliqdaa**)

saamaax E 1832-1950 (*unknown* Ep 1941, Eban 1983-), A 1860 (*unknown* 1973), Au 1909, **saamaagi-x̂** E 1860, *pl.* **-n** E 1834 *n.* flock, herd (of sheep, goats, pigs; of birds; Au of land or sea animals) (*cf.* E **tiigna-x̂**) ◻ **smiiniyam saamaagi-lguu** E 1832-60, **-lĝuu** A 1860 a large herd of swine (Mark 15:11); **qavam saamaagii** Au herd of sea lions (E **qawam tiignaa**); **saamaagin amgiĝnan** E 1838 (samáĝin), En 1950 (samaĝin) sheep herders [[*perhaps derived from* **sam-six**]]

samax̂ Au 1909 (-mm-) *vn.* shame; *vi.* to be ashamed (E, A **ayaĝi-lix**)

samaĝasa-l Au 1909 *vt.* to be ashamed of (E **ayaĝiisa-lix**) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

samaĝni-l Au 1909 (sammaĝani-) *vt.* to put to shame (E **ayaĝini-lix, ayaĝisix**) + **-ni-**

samaqatu-l Au 1909 (-x̂a-) *vi.* to be shamefaced, **-x̂** *vn.* shamefaced, bashful (E **ayaĝiqatu-**) + **-qatu-**

Samalĝa E 1776-1840, A 1952, **Samalĝan** [*formerly relative case*] En 1950- *n.* Samalga Island (Umnak 78)
[[**sama-lĝa**, *cf.* AY **cam-na** the one down below or toward the river, **camani** in the area down below or toward the river, SY, I **samani** in that place down there, *etc.*]]

Saamaliilu-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (Atka 418), **Saamaliilu(m) yaaĝii** the point of S. (Atka 419)
[[*possibly from* **saamali-ilux̂** place for gathering **saamali-s,** *cf. following word*]]

saamani-x̂ E 1909 *n.* short soft grass for putting in footwear; A 1949 thin dead grass used by birds for a nest; **saamini-n** Ea 1952 *n.pl.* special, very fine grass used for tinder; **saamali-s** A 1971 fine grass for putting inside boots
[[*probably from Russian* ***samány,*** *pl. of* **samán** chaff]]

saamniida-n En 1950- *n.pl.*, **saamniidam qiigangin** Ea 1981 fine, short grass for putting inside boots; **saamniidam uligĝingin** En 1948-50 very fine dry grass rubbed (**ulig-aĝi-**) into a ball, used as tinder; **alaĝum qalan saamniidangin** Ep 1941 hydroid colony, *lit.* fine grass at the bottom of the sea + **-aada-**

samaani-lix Eb 1984 *v[i].* to "try looking to the future" [to divine]
[[*from Russian* **shamáni-t'** to act as a shaman]]

samaaska-x̂ En 1950 *n.* putty; **samaaskam nuusii** putty knife
[[*from Russian* **zamázka** putty]]

samatx̂i-x̂ E 1909, Ea 1983, **sahmatx̂i-x̂** En 1949-, **samax̂ti-x̂** Au 1909 (-xt-) *n.* clotted, coagulated blood (as of a shot seal); Au coagulated: **aavim samax̂tii** coagulated blood (E **aamgim chmaa**, A **aamgim chmatingis**)

saamdux-s 1. A 1952 *vt.* to make (a skin) wider with a stone implement

2. Ab 1982 [*vt.*] to sharpen knives against each other; to take off fat from a skin (with a knife or the like) (*cf.* **mida-li-lix**)
[[**saam-dug-**, *cf.* AY **cavte-**, CSY **saafte-**, I **savit-** to touch, C to work on something guided by touch; *but cf.* **cham-six**]]

saamdugasi-x̂ A 1950-52 *n.* stone implement for making skin wider; **saavyugasix̂** Au 1950 (shaviyugasiq, *no translation*) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

samga-x̂ 1. A 1952- *n.* snout (of animal, of seal: nose, whiskers, lips)

2. **samga-lix** En 1978, A 1838- *vi.* to fall forward, on the belly (as of a child); A to bow down (as in church), to worship (**Ngaan** Him, Matthew 2:8, *etc.*, E **kanax̂six**) ◦ **hamhadaakul txidix qaĝal samgazanas hiilax̂tadas** A 1952 they (the Atkans) bowed deeply in gratitude toward him (a Russian general) (N.M. 2:35); **uyugan kugan samgaqaa** A 1860 he fell on his neck (Luke 15:20, E **uyuu imaĝukan**)
[[**sa-mga-**, *see* **sa**$_2$**-**]]

samgax̂ta-lix E 1834, A 1909- *vt.* to bow to (**tanax̂** the ground, J 78:223) ◦ **husuxsix tanax̂ samgax̂talix** E lying prostrate on the ground (like a shaman, V A 9:5) + **-x̂ta-**

samgamix-s A 1973 *vi.* to bow (several times) (= **kanax̂s**); Ab 1982 to stumble + **-mig-**

samgaquli-x̂ A 1840- *n.* something ready to fall down; 1840 gun lock + **-quli-**

samgat-, **kamgiin samgas** Ab 1931, A 1992 to put his head down on his breast + **-t-**

Samgan Udaa Eu 1778- *n.* English Bay (Unalaska 51); Eu 1984 *name of bay* (Unalaska 115)

samxaĝ- - E

samxaĝna-lix E 1870 *vi.* to be a hindrance; 1982- to be disturbing (as of children) ◦ **ting kamgadasaqing alqutan nung samxaĝnax̂takun?** 1870 what does (**-x̂ta-** appear to) hinder me to be baptized? (Acts 8:36) + **-na**$_2$**-**

samxax̂si-lix E 1950 *vi.* to be disturbed, bothered (En 1950 "liking to have quiet around") (A **inaayu-l**) + **-(x̂)si-**

samxax̂ta-lix E 1982- *vt.* to find bothering (A **inaayu-x̂ta-l**) ◦ **samxax̂takung** En 1982 I find him bothering, he is bothering me, I don't like him around me + **-(x̂)ta-**

samx̂aax, *pl.* **samx̂aag-is** A 1936, 1973 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* flying insect: 1936 butterfly, moth, *pl.* butterflies in a bunch, 1973 all kinds of flies, *e.g.* gnats
[[*cf.* **saamaax**]]

Samĝuna-x̂ (**Samĝuĝna-x̂**) A 1950- *name of village site* (A 501).

sahmi[-]x̂ En 1948-50 (*unknown* 1982) *n.* large mussel

sahmi-l 1. A 1952- *v[i].* to jerk (**angamudaĝan** to the side); to pull oar or paddle fast

2. A 1952 *vi.* to be slant; **sahmim aguusii** En 1950 (*unknown* 1982) miter box, *lit.* means for making a slant
[[*cf.* CSY **saape-** to drive (reindeer) to a new place; AI **sapaŋiak** piece of wood or bone to hold when throwing sea line; CI **sapkut-**, GRI **sapangit-** to drop, release]]

sahmichx̂i-lix A 1840 (simi-) *vt.* to let go (*Russian* otpustit') + **-chx̂i-**

similĝisa-lix Ea 1910 (*unknown* En 1982), **sahmilĝasa-l, sahmilĝamixtaasa-l** A 1952- *vt.* to shake, to shake off (J 15:23) ◦ **qawax̂ aaqanax̂ inux̂tal sahmilĝasaaĝan ax̂takux̂** A 1952 the sea lion shook the octopus holding it in his mouth + **-lĝ-**(**mig-(x̂)ta**)**-asa-** (**-usa-**)

samimixtaasa-lix E 1832-38, Ea 1983, **sahmimixtaasa-lix** En 1948- *vt.* to shake, wag (**kamgiin**

his head) from one side to the other, to nod (their heads, 1832-38 Matthew 27:39, A **iiqi-mlaaza-lix**) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-usa-**

samiisa-lix E 1909, Ea 1983, **sahmiisa-lix** Ek 1982, A 1838- *vt.* to fling away, to the ground (as in fight, *e.g.* N.M. 3:76); to throw to the side (Ea **kamgiin** his head); A 1838, 1860 to cast (lots, Acts 1:26, Mark 15:24, *etc.*, E **hiki-t-**); **Algax̂ Samiisax̂** Ea 1791 (algak samishak) Flinging Mammal, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 23) + **-usa-**

sahmizaasa-lix A 1840 (-m-) *vt.* to fling, toss (*cf.* **anuza-asa-lix**) + **-za-** (**-da-**) **-usa-**

sahmiisi-x̂ En 1948-50 (*unknown* 1982) *n.* angle square + **-usi-**

sahmit-, **sahmisix** En 1948- *vt.* to twist around, to make crooked + **-t-**

Sahmidun A 1791 (semmidun) *n.* Flinging Instrument (?), *name of tributary man* (at Adak 865) + **-t-un** = **-usi-x̂**

sahmita-lix En 1982 *vt.* to twist, make crooked [for some time] + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

saami-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1840 stone knife or dagger, 1870 sword (Luke 2:35, *etc.*, A **qichiĝ-na-x̂**); Au 1909 knife (J 84:6, E **qamli-**); Au 1952 spear point, black shiny rock

2. A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, Au 1909, 1952, **saahmi-x̂** A 1950- iron, steel (E **qumliĝu-x̂**, *e.g.* Mark 5:4; J 82:14); **saahmim igaĝiisii** A 1950- hacksaw; **Saahmi(m) Tatuu** A 1950- "Iron Lagoon" (Amlia 61)
[[AY **cavik**, SY, I **savik** knife; metal, iron, steel]]

saamix̂siilux̂ A 1840 *n.* forge + **-x̂si-aluĝ-**

saamila-lix A 1840 *vt.* to forge + **-la-**

Samix̂ta-n Ea 1983 *n.pl.*, **Samix̂ta(m) Kadaa** Eu 1984 Priest Rock (Unalaska 53)

Samiĝu-x̂ A 1952- *name of cove* (Amlia 131)

samika-x̂ E 1834- *n.* ermine (J 17:97 *as charm*); Eb 1984 mink (*cf.* **ilgi-tu-x̂**)

saahmikaada-x̂ A 1948-, **saamikaaya-x̂** Au 1948-49 *n.* yarrow, *Achillaea borealis* (A 1952: leaves rubbed and used for stopping blood, dry leaves used for tea) (E **chngaatuuda-x̂**, **uulngiiĝdiga-x̂**)

zamiita-x̂, **zaviita-x̂** A 1840 *n.* precept
[[*from Russian* **zavét** precept]]

Samiya-n Au 1909, 1952, **Samida-n** E 1909, **Samida-s** A 1840, 1950 (-ii-) *n.pl.* Semichi Islands. ***Samiya[x̂]**: 1745 **Sabya**, 1754-57 **Shemya**, 1767 **Sam'ja** Shemya Island

saamka-x̂ A 1840- *n.* cap (*cf.* **puraasxi-x̂**); Ea 1983 *name of cliff* (Krenitzin Islands 45)
[[*from Russian* **shápka** cap, hat]]

saamla-x̂ E 1780-, Ebap 1952-, **saamhla-x̂** En 1950-, **saahmla-x̂** A 1780-, Ab 1963, **saavla-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* egg; A 1791 (samlyax, shamlyak) *name of tributary men* (at Adak 865, Tanaga 966); E 1878- testicle; E 1805 kernel, ball (*Russian* yadra); **Saahmlam tanangis** "Egg islands" (Atka 233); **Saamlam tugidaa** E 1909 June (Jochelson 1933:85); **saamhlam huga** E 1878 scrotum; **chngatum saamlakix** E 1825 castoreum, *lit.* sea otter's testicles

saamlaada-x̂ Eap 1982- *n.* testicle + **-aada-**

saamlaĝi-lix E 1909, **saamhlaĝi-lix** En 1978, **saahmlaĝi-l** A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to have eggs, to have laid eggs □ **unguchil saahmlaĝil** A 1950 sitting on her eggs + **-ĝi-**

saamlax̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to have (*e.g.* **aalax** two) eggs + **-x̂ta-**

saamlaalux̂ Ep 1903 *n.* place where eggs are gathered: **Saamlaaluĝ(im) Qayaa / Chaxaa** *name of hill / bluff at St. George* + **-aluĝ-**

saahmlaaquda-x A 1952-, **savlaaquya-x** Au 1952 *n.du.* testicles; **saavlaaquyam hugii** Au 1952 scrotum + **-Vquda-**

saamlat-, **saamlasix** E 1909, **saamhlasix** Eu 1984 *vi.* to gather eggs; Eu 1909 *vt.* to gather eggs at (island, J 37:19) + **-t-**

samliilag- A 1909 *n. perhaps* patching (J 78:188, 253)

Saamlu-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of bay with high brink* (Umak Island 771)

samluuda-lix E 1860-70, Ea 1983, **samhluuda-lix** Eun 1935- *vt.* to patch (boots, boat skin) (*cf.* **ila-x̂-six**); 1860 to mend (nets, Mark 1:19, A **halu-la-lix**); **samluuda-x̂** Ea 1952 *n.* patch (on boot-top); **samhluuda-x̂** En 1982 patch (as in fabric)

samhluudaasa-lix En 1936 *vt.* to patch + **-usa-**

samluudaasi-x̂ Ea 1952, **samhluudaasi-x̂** En 1948- *n.* patch, Ea patching material + **-usi-**

Sampuula-x̂ E 1976-, A 1950- St. Paul Island

samtiquda-x̂ A 1840 (1973: "Attuan"), **savtiquya-** Au 1952 *vn.* thick (of flat things) (A, En **sxiixtu-**); **kyam savtiquyaa** Au thick ice, **taaĝna(m) savtiquyang** blisters, *lit.* thick skin of palm

samuug- E 1860-70, *du.* **samuukix** E 1832, **samuugix** E 1838, A 1840, **sapuux** E 1871, 1909, A 1950, Au 1909, **sapuugi-x̂** En 1978, A 1950- *n.* shoe □ **samuugan qidmaga** E 1860-70 his shoestring (Mark 1:7, A **kitagan hukin tahmiigasikix**)
[[*from Russian* **sapóg** boot]]

samuuka-x̂ Ean 1948-, **zamuuka-x̂** A 1973- *n.* padlock
[[*from Russian* **zamók** lock]]

sana-lix 1. E 1805-, A 1840- *vi.* to be sufficient, enough, the due amount (*cf.* **chuga-lix**) □ **sanakux̂** E 1870, **sanakus** A 1860 it is enough (Luke 22:38); **sanas qaasat?** A 1950 do you have enough to eat?; **waligan sanax̂ ulgaduukanax̂ uuĝan aĝikun** Ep 1983 we will be here as long as we possibly can (**u-** reach); **waaĝaakaa sanax̂ agukux̂** A 1987 sufficient time has passed for him to get here; **amax sanaa aqaangan** Eu 1910 when it became completely night (J 35:47); **qilam agalaan anux̂ sanaa aqaangan** Eu 1909 in the forenoon when the tide became even (slack) (J 40:68).

2. E 1834-, A 1838- *vt.* to equal, to be as big or tall as, to be equivalent to, to amount to (*cf.* **a-sa-**, **a-za-**, A **aagi-l**) ◽ **Imaan ingan sanakux̂** J 1909 John is as tall as that one; **txidix sanakux** they are equal (equally tall); **qawam aliĝii algidim ayagaan sanazax̂** A 1952 the male sea lion is twice as big as the female; **wan sanax̂ nung aĝada** E 1909 give me this much; **qakucham anaĝix̂ sanangizulax** A 1860 a few small fish, *lit.* small fish not amounting to anything (Mark 8:7); **matanamchi sanaa aguu** A 1860 whatever you have, *lit.* what that you have amounts to (Luke 11:41); **hingan tanĝix̂ sanahlii(ĝan) aqaan sanal hulal ax̂tanax̂** A 1973 in the morning that island (the emerging Kasatochi) was as big as it was going to be (still is); **sanakuun sanal** A 1952 doing his utmost (N.M. 3:92); **sanakuum ilan idgix̂talix** Ea 1909 running as fast as he could (J 13:42); **qaĝulux sanalakaqing** E 1909 I cannot be without fish [[*perhaps cf.* AY **cani-**, SY, I **sani-** area beside]]

sanachx̂i-lix E 1978-, A 1950- *vt.* to let be enough ◽ **sanachx̂ikuning** A 1950 I let them be enough (I did not give more); **sanachx̂iyugaadachx̂ikung** En 1978 I have had enough for a while + **-chx̂i-**

sanaadaagusa-lix E 1909- *vi.* (*vt.*) to be of the same size (as) ◽ **laam atuukix kayukix ikin sanaadaagusax̂ itakukin ukux̂taagiim** Ea 1910 seeing that he had made the strength of his sons exactly equal (J 17:8) + **-aada-iigusa-**

sanaĝi-lix E 1978- *vi.* to be enough + **-ĝi-**

sanax̂si-x̂ (**agumahlikux̂**) A 1909 *vn.* (after) a while (J 79:45) + **-x̂si-**

sanaqaĝi-lix En 1978-, A 1971- *vi.* to be just right or good enough (of weather, wind, warmth) ◽ **slax̂ sanaqx̂ii aqakux̂** En 1982 the wind becomes moderate + **-qaĝi-**

sanaasa-lix E 1832-38, A 1860 *vt.* to have as much (**ngiin sanaataatunadix** as they wanted of them, John 6:11); A 1952 *vrt.neg.* to have insufficient (**qalgadax̂** food, N.M. 3:110) + **-usa-**

sanat-, **sanasix** E 1805-, A 1973-, Au 1909-52 *vt.* to make as big as; to make (two or several things) even, of the same size or amount; to get enough of (*e.g.* food); to be time to; *vr.* to become as much as (J 5:31); to become just right (*e.g.* big enough) ◽ **inaakax̂ sanatikux̂** En 1982 it is time to be finished; **alagnan txidin sanatikun** Ea 1982 the salmonberries are ripe + **-t-**

sanáchágí-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *vn.* moderation (*Russian* umerennost') + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

sanata-lix E 1826-, A 1952- *vt.* to have made as much as (J 17:9); to have as much as; to have enough (*e.g.* of food); **Sanataqax̂** Eu 1791 (sanattakax) Made Sufficient (?), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 130) ◽ **laam kayugan ikin sanatanakin ukux̂taqaliiĝutakux̂** Ea 1910 he saw how much strength he had given his sons (J 17:9); **sananangin sanatakin** E 1834 having as much of them as possible; **sanatayugaaĝikuq** A 1952 I have enough (coffee) for a while + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

sanaata-x̂ E 1838-, A 1860- *vn.* as much or many as (*e.g.* **sisax̂** hundred, hundredfold, Matthew 19:29, Mark 4:8, 10:30) + **-aata-**

sanaatat- **sanaatasix** A 1838 *vt.* to make as many as (**sisax̂** hundred, Matthew 19:29); Au 1952 (stay) as long as (**tama** that) + **-aata-t-**

sanaya-lix A 1840 *vt.* to moderate (*Russian* umeryat') + **-ya-**

saahna- (*or* **sahna-**) A 1952 *n.* string for pulling together the hood of the gut parka: **chigda(m) saahnaa** (E **inimna-x̂**); string for tying mitten around arm

Sanaĝa-n E 1791 *n.pl. name of village,* Ea 1983 *name of shore* (Krenitzin Islands 42)

Sanax̂ag-in E 1778 *n.pl.*, **Sanaĝigin Alaxsxa** E 1840 (Zap. 1:245); **Sanaĝax** Ea 1983, **Sanaĝagi-x̂** Eb 1984, Ep 1941, *rel.* **Sanaĝigim** Ea 1909 (J 4:22), 1983, **Sanaĝagim** Eu 1909 (J 40:3, 10); **Sanax̂ax** A 1952, **Sanax̂agi-x̂** 1984 Sanak Island (I 65)

sanaviska-x̂ En 1978, **zanaviiska-x̂** A 1952-, **zanavisxi-x̂** 1978 *n.* curtain, shade (*cf.* **qaĝachi-x̂**) [[*from Russian* **zanavéska**, *pl.* **-ki**, curtain]]

saan'gi-x̂ A 1973- *n.* place with tall grass among hills

sanĝaĝata-lix Ea 1909 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *vt.* to marry (a girl, J 3:33, 40)

sanĝu-x̂ E 1804-, Eba 1952-, A 1950-, Au 1909, **sanx̂u-x̂** E 1805-, Epun 1870- (A 1948-), Ab 1931-63 *n.* stomach (A only of animal, *cf.* **kilma-x̂**); bladder (made of animal stomach, as for harpoon); E belly, abdomen (A **kimla-x̂**, Au **kivla-x̂**); **Sanĝu-s** A 1950- *pl. name of lagoon with a lake* (Atka 564) ◽ **sangung** (*or* **kilmang**) **nanakux̂** E 1909 my stomach is aching; **akligam sanĝuu** A 1952 bladder float of harpoon

sanx̂uuda-x̂ Eu 1878 *n.* bubble; Eu 1984 oil bag, stomach (of hair seal or small sea lion) used for fish + **-aada-**

Sanx̂ux̂taqa-x̂ En 1910 *n.* "Old Bladder", *name of person in tale* (J 54, 59) + **-x̂ta-qa-**

sanĝuuluxta-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to have stomach ache + **-lug-(x̂)ta-**

sanx̂ut-, **sanx̂us** Ab 1982 [*vi.*] to fill an animal stomach with food (for winter) + **-t-**

sanx̂utu-lix Eun 1978- *vi.* to have a big belly (A **kimlatu-l**); Eu 1878, Ep 1983 to be pregnant (*cf.* **icha-ĝi-lix**, **idma-ĝi-lix**) + **-tu-**

saanĝu-lix A 1860- *vt.* to wash (**sagimaĝiin** his face; **txin** himself, 1860 John 9:7) (E **x̂ula-lix**)

Sani-n En 1950- *n.pl. name of small bay and point* (Umnak 68); **Sanin ungluu** 1950 pinnacle rock on Sanin point (near a sea lion rookery)

sahnga- - |respect, object of respect|
||*perhaps cf.* I **saŋŋi-** to be strong||

sahngaĝa-lix A 1838-62 *vp.* to be honored, worshipped (of saints, E **sam-ta-lga-**) + **-ĝa-**

sahngaĝi-lakan Ekn 1948- *vi.neg.* to have no respect, to be not respectable + **-ĝi-**

sahngax̂si-lix A 1860-62 *vi.* to be respectful (**ludaaĝis huzunginiin** toward all elders); **sahngax̂si-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* respect + **-x̂si-**

sahngax̂ta-lix A 1838- *vt.* to honor, respect (*e.g.* Matthew 15:4, Mark 7:10, E **sam-ta-**) ◘ **Aguuĝux̂ iĝax̂tada, Tanam-aguuĝuu sahngax̂tada** 1862 fear God, honor the Czar (*lit.* the god of earth) + **-x̂ta-**

sahngax̂taasi-s A 1860 *n.pl.* honor (Mark 6:4) + **-x̂ta-usi-**

sahngana-x̂ A 1840-62 *vn.* glory (**Imis** to You) (E **amchu-ĝa-x̂**); **sahngana-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be honorable, respectable (of big chief, priest) (*cf.* **alĝu-na-lix**) ◘ **tukuĝaasii sahnganax̂** A 1952 "his chieftainship is honorable" (old Aleut greeting to a chief) + **-na$_2$-**

sahnganax̂six̂ta-lix A 1860-62 *vt.* to honor, glorify (E **amchu-x̂ta-lix, hiiyu-lix**) + **-na$_2$-x̂si-x̂ta-**

sahnganax̂six̂taasi-x̂ A 1862 *n.* glorification (E **amchux̂taasi-x̂**) + **-na$_2$-x̂si-x̂ta-usi-**

sahnganaasi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* glory (Luke 2:9, 4:6, E **alĝi-naasi-x̂**) + **-na$_2$-usi-**

sahnganata-lix A 1838-60 *vt.* to honor (John 8:49, E **sam-ta-**); to praise, glorify (Matthew 11:25, Luke 1:46, Acts 2:47, *etc.*, E **amchu-lix, hiiyu-lix**) + **-na$_2$-t-(x̂)ta-**

sahngatayuug-lakan A 1973 *vi.neg.* to not want to behave + **-t-(x̂)ta-yuug-**

sahngayuug-ulax A 1840-60 *vn.neg.* disrespectful, impudent + **-yuug-**

sangax̂ti-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* grasp of hand, the part between the thumb and the forefinger

sangaliiti-kix En 1950 (*unknown* 1984) *n.du.* its (bird parka's) hem, the back of the border of the bird parka (**sa-x** *du.*) made of puffin's neck skins

Sangazuung A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 655)

Sangu-s A 1950- *n.pl. name of bays*: **Naaĝi-x̂ S.** western S. (Amlia 71), **Qigaaĝi-x̂ S.** eastern S. (Amlia 70) |*informant compared* **sangux̂ta-l**|
||AY **cangu-** to turn to the side; to turn back, *etc.*, **cangur-** to twist, distort; to lack symmetry, to pull a face; I **saŋu-** to twist; to turn to the side, *etc.*||

sangux̂ta-l A 1952 *vi.* to have a wry mouth (one corner drawn down to the side) + **-x̂ta-**

Sanguhmax A 1952 *name of islet* (Buldir Island 1060) + ***-hmag-**

Sanguutagu-x̂ A 1952 *name of cape* (Tanaga Island 958) + ***-Vtagu-**

sapuux see **samuug-**

zapuura-x̂ A 1950- *n.* salmon trap (E **chaya-x̂**)
||*from Siberian Russian* **zapór** weir, fish trap||

saqa-x̂ E 1909- *n.* bone point of fishing spear: **ahyaqum saqaa**
||*possibly* **sa$_2$-qa-**||

saaqali-x̂ see **saĝa-lix**

saaquda-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840- *n.* cow parsnip, *Heracleum lanatum*, "putchki" (stalk and root edible); A *possibly also* wild celery, *Angelica lucida* (E **saaqudiigamax**); En 1978 lateral stalk of cow parsnip (*cf.* **amichuda-x̂**, A **taaĝan'gi-x̂**); **saaqud(a)m iimkaaluu** Ea 1983 flower stem of cow parsnip; **saaqudam aliĝii** Ea 1983 stalk with bulb (*lit.* male s.), **saaqudam ayagangin** stalks without bulbs (*lit.* female s.); **qalngaaĝim saaq(u)daa** En 1984 hemlock parsley, *Conioselinum chinense*, *lit.* raven's parsnip

saaqudiigamax E 1834, Ea 1952-, **saaqud(a)giima-x̂** E 1909, Eu 1984, **saaqudmiix** Ep 1941 (*pl.* **-in**), En 1950-, **saaqudmiigi-x̂** En 1982- *n.* wild celery, *Angelica lucida* (*Coelopleurum gmelini*) + **-iigamag-**

saaquyaaya-x̂ Au 1949 *n.* kind of fungus + **-aada-**

saaqudax E 1780-, A 1840, *rel.* **saaqudgim** E 1838-, **saaqudgi-x̂** E 1791-, A 1950-, **saaquyi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* summer (*cf.* **slu-x̂**); Eb 1984 spring (*cf.* **qanikinga**); Au fall (E, A **saaqudikinga**); **saaqudgaan** E 1909, En 1950 *abl.* in summer; **saaqudax-six** Eu 1909 *vi.* to pass the summer (J 40:9) (*cf.* **slu-lix**)

saaqudaxchalux̂ En 1791 (Merck) *n.* summer place (*German* Sommerhütten) + **-t-aluĝ-**

saaqudgiiluĝi-x̂ En 1978 *n.* summer place + **-aluĝ-**

saaqudikinga E 1791-, A 1790- *n.* fall, autumn (*cf.* **kiimadax**); **saaqudikingan** E 1804-, A 1952 in fall; **Saaqudikingan tugidaa** E 1871 (Shakulman tugida) September; E 1909 October |*from* **saaqudgim king-a**|

Saqusa-x A 1950- *n.du. name of two hills* (Amlia 68), **Saqusa[x] quchikin udaa** the bay between the S. (Amlia 69); **Saqusax quchikix** A 1952- *name of bay* (Amlia 168)

Saaquzang udaa A 1952 *name of bay* (Kanaga Island 914)
||*informant*: *cf.* **saaquda-x̂** cow parsnip||

saaquti-x̂ Ea 1909-10, En 1982 *n.* breechclout (J 3:69; 12:11, 12; 17:33; 30:17) (*cf.* **qama-x̂** 3.)

sarana-x̂ E 1909-, **salana-x̂** E 1909 *n.* root of black lily, *Fritillaria camchatkensis* (A **aluga-x̂**)
||*from Russian* **saraná** black lily||

saraaya-x̂ En 1950-, A 1840- *n.* warehouse, shed; **salaaya-x̂** En 1950 (open) shed under which fish are dried
||*from Russian* **saráy** shed||

saari-lix E 1935-, **zaari-l** A 1950- *vt.* to fry (*e.g.* egg, fish) (*cf.* **adax-six**); **qam zaariĝii** A fried fish
||*from Russian* **zhári-t'** to fry, roast, boil||

sarkuuya-lix Eu 1984 *vt.* to fry (fish)
[[*from Russian* **zharkóye** (**myáso**) roast (meat)]]

sarniila-x̂, *pl.* -**n** E 1948- *n.* door hinges
[[*from Russian* **sharnír** hinge]]

sasa-x̂ E 1834-, A 1840- *n.* layer; **yaagam sasangin** E 1909-, **sasangis** A 1952- annual rings in a tree; **tanam sasaa** E 1909 layer in the ground; **aguĝim sasaa** A 1840 subsidence of the sea (*Russian* ubyl' vody), *lit.* beach layer, *perhaps* the barnacle line; **Qusam Sasaa** En 1950 Milky Way (1982, A **Qusam Hasaa**)

saasa-x̂ E 1834- *n.* parakeet auklet, *Cyclorrhynchus psittacula* (A **qihmuugda-x̂**)

saaza-x̂ A 1952- *n.* soot (in stove, chimney) (*cf.* **di-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **sázha** soot]]

sasaatka-x̂ Ep 1941, En 1952, **sasaatxi-x̂** A 1973 *n.* blind for shooting ducks (Ep made of a pile of beach rocks in form of a fort just high enough so one can stick his head over the rocks while in a sitting position)
[[*from Siberian Russian* **zasádka** hunter's ambush]]

sasxa-lix Eun 1982- (*unknown* Eap 1983) *vi.* to be solid, in a good condition (as of clothes) (*cf.* **tungax̂-six**)
Sasxaĝiilux̂ Ep 1909, 1941 *name of point on St. George* (1909: whales are said to have been cut up by the natives on the shore below this bluff, and carried away in baidarkas) + **-ĝiiluĝ-**
sasxaĝu-lix En 1978, A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be whole, intact (Luke 11:18 of kingdom, E **hax̂ta-**); **xliibam sasxaĝuu** A 1950 a whole bread, loaf of bread + **-ĝu-**
sasxaĝuta-lix A 1952-, Ab 1931 (*neg.*) *vt.* to keep intact (enemy's skin, N.M. 3:77 *vp. neg.*) + **-ĝu-t-(x̂)ta-**

Sasxina-x̂, *pl.* -**n** E 1909-, -**s** A 1948-, Ab 1892, **Sasigna-n** (E) 1771-1840, **Saskina-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* Attuan, people of the Near Islands (and of Copper Island); **Sasxina(m) tanangis** A 1952 the Near Islands; **Sasxinam udaa/yaĝa** En 1935-36 *name of bay/point on Chuginadak Island* (Umnak 211)
[[*possibly* **sa(d)-sxi-na-**]]
Sasxinangiis A 1840 *n.pl.* the people of the Near Islands + **-ngii-s**

sasxu-n E 1778, **sasngu-n** E 1909 *n.pl.* tattoos (*cf.* **angachu-x̂**); **sasxu-x̂** A 1948 design (of basket)

Sasiga-x̂, **Sasigam kadaa** En 1975- Kelp Point (Umnak 145)

Saasmiix A 1952 Cape Sasmik (Tanaga Island 963)

saasqaayu-n E 1948- *n.pl.* fly eggs (as on fish, turn into **luuqaaya-n**)
[[**sasa-qaayu-**; AAY **sasaq** maggot egg *probably from Aleut*]]

saastama-x̂ E 1909, **saastupa-x̂** En 1982 *n.* shovel (*cf.* **lupaataka-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **zástup** spade]]

sasuli-lix En 1978, A 1977 *vi.* to be annoyed (cannot stand something)
sasulix̂ta-l A 1950- *vt.* to find bothersome, be bothered by □ **sasulix̂takung** I find him bothersome, he is bothering me + **-x̂ta-**
sasulina-l A 1971- *vi.* to be bothersome (as of people); **sasulina-x̂ agux̂ta-lix** En 1978 to be bothersome; A 1837 to make difficulty (**taĝaqaĝimaan** for the understanding) + **-na$_2$-**
sasulinachaĝi-lakan A 1979 *vi.neg.* to be undisturbed + **-na$_2$-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)
sasulit-, **sasulis** A 1950- *vt.* to bother + **-t-**
sasuliyax̂ta-lix A 1860- *vt.* to attempt to bother, to trouble (Luke 11:7, E **chik-yug-ni**); to prevent, forbid (Luke 18:16, E **aĝlix̂ta-**) + **-ya-x̂ta-**

saasuna-l A 1973- *vi.* to take (too) much room (as of a box); to be crowded (as of close-set leaves of a plant)

sasuta-x̂ Ea 1982 *vin.* lazy

sata-x̂ *or* **saata-x̂** Au 1909, 1936 *n.* ancient murrelet, *Synthliboramphus antiquum* (E **qidanga-x̂**, A **qizanga-x̂**)

Saata-x̂ A 1973 *name of person* (*perhaps* "Murrelet"); **Saatam Ahyuu** A 1952- "S.'s Buttock", *name of point* (Atka 313)

Saatana-s A 1952 (*and* 1835) *name of islands* (Amchitka 1036)

satxa-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840 *n.* net for catching sea otters and (E) other sea mammals; Eun 1978-, A 1948- gill net; **satxam umnaĝanaa** A 1840 net string (*Russian* pryadevo)
[[*from Russian* **sétka** net]]

saati- -
saatikaaya-x̂ Eb 1871 *n.* wife's mother; E 1909 mother-in-law (wife's and husband's mother); Eu 1910 wife's father (J 35:38); En 1982 father-in-law (= **saatimgi-x̂**) + **-kaaya-**
saatimgi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1791-, A 1838- parent-in-law, **saatimga** E 1838, A 1838-60, **saatimgii** E 1870- his/her parent-in-law: E 1791-, A 1840- father-in-law (wife's father, e.g. E 1870, John 18:13; Eb 1871; Ea 1910, J 16:24; husband's father, E 1909, A 1840); E 1791-, A 1838- mother-in-law (wife's mother, e.g. E 1804; 1838-70, Matthew 8:14; Ea 1909, J 3:88; A 1840-60; husband's mother, e.g. E 1838, Matthew 10:35; A 1840-60) □ **saatimgan ayagaa** E 1812-38, **saatimgan ayagaĝanaa** A 1838 (Matthew 8:14), *rel.* **saatimgigan ayagaĝanagan** Ea 1909 (J 3:88) his wife's mother, *lit.* his female parent-in-law; **saatimga** E 1832 her mother-in-law (Matthew 10:35)
2. Ea 1952 **saatimging** my brother's wife's sister (E 1909 **ayagax̂tana-x̂**); **saatimgining** my sisters-in-law (= ?)

3. **saativi-x̂** Au 1909 brother-in-law: wife's brother, (man's) sister's husband (= E **chikiida-x̂** *in* J 85:6, 8, 13, 14, 18) + ***-mg(i)-**

saatimgaada-ng Ea 1952 my brother's wife (*cf.* **asanaqa-x̂**) + **-mg-aada-**

satma- -

satmaquuda-x̂ E 1834 (-k-) *n.* scallop (*Russian* mamay gladkoy); Ep 1941 small butter clam + **-qu-aada-**

satmayu-x̂ E 1840 *n.* scallop (*Russian pl.* mamai); E 1909 *Venus petiti Desh.* (Jochelson 1925, Plate 2:1); Ep 1941 butter clam [*Saxidomus giganteus*] (*cf.* **imu-ulux̂**); Ea 1983 heart cockle, *Clinocardium nuttalii*; *pl.* **satmaayu-n** En 1982 big blue mussels + ***-(V)yu-**

satmali-x̂ E 1805- *n.* door; **satmaliking** En 1982 *du.* my door (A **qahmix**, Au **qamigasi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **zatvóry** *pl.* door of warehouse]]

zaavtrika-x̂ Eu 1984, A 1952-, **saavtrika-x̂** En 1978 *n.* breakfast; **saavtrika-lix** En 1978, **zaavtrika-l** A 1952-, *vi.* to have breakfast
[[*from Russian* **závtraka-t'** to have breakfast]]

zaavtrikalix̂ta-l A 1952- *vi.* to prepare breakfast + **-li-x̂ta-**

zavudi-l A 1977- *vt.* to screw, drive (**suruupa-x̂** a screw) (E **sayu-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **zavodí-t'** to wind up]]

saaya-x̂ En 1952 *n.* hematite for red paint; 1982 dark red (color)

saayaax̂ E 1909 (sajáx̂) *vn.* quiet, slow; slowness; **saayaax̂-six** (sajáxsix) *vi.* to be slow (Ek 1982 **saaya-lix**, *probably contaminated with* **saaga-lix**; unknown En 1982-) □ **qaman saayaaĝingin** (sajagi-) slow steps; **saayaax̂six samikux̂** he reads slowly

saayaagaĝi-lakan E 1909, En 1950-52 *vi.neg.* not having slowness (Jochelson), willingly, eagerly (Marsh) (J 75:10) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

sayaaya-x̂ Au 1973 *n.* insect ("fly"), 3-4 cm. long with eyes "like cat's eyes" (*perhaps* dragonfly); Ab 1931 bee
[[**saya-** *or* **sada-** + **-aada-**]]

saygi- 1. **saygi-x** E 1778-1909, A 1909 *n.du.*, **-x̂** E 1979- *sg.*, **saygi-s** A *n.pl.* bow (for shooting) (*cf.* **uli-ida-x̂**)

2. **saygi-x** A 1840, 1909 *n.du.*, **-s** 1950-52, Ab 1931 *n.pl.*, **-x̂** A 1952- *n.sg.* gun (E **tumda-x**)

3. **saygi-x̂** Ep 1941 *n.* mossy chiton, *Mopalia muscosa* (grow at Unalaska)
[[*from* ***sayug-**, *cf.* **sayu-lix** *and* Sir. **sayekayux** bow]]

saygiida-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* play bow (kayak rib with string); **saygiida-s** A 1948, Ab 1931, **saygaada-s** 1984 *n.pl.* (1984 *also* **-x̂** *sg.*) crossbow (with a trigger) + **-aada-**

Saygaĝiisaqa-ĝ-ulux E Sanak 1791 (saigagi sakagulyuk) *pp.neg.* Was Not Handled With Bow, *name of boy* + **-ĝi-usa-qa-**

saayka-x̂ E 1948-, A 1974- *n.* tub, washtub, bathtub
[[*from Russian* **sháyka** tub]]

saymi-lix En 1978, **zaymi-l** A 1952- *vt.* to borrow (*cf.* **isxu-lix** *under* **isxa-x̂**) □ **xliibam ilaa ilamiis zaymix̂taangan** A 1952 I'll borrow bread from you
[[*from Russian imperative* **zaymí** borrow, **zaymú** I'll borrow, *etc.*]]

sayu-lix 1. E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1931-82 *vt.* to pull (*e.g.* a boat, a seal, a net ashore; a bow; somebody's hair); Ek 1982 to drive (**vinta-x̂** a screw) (A **zavudi-l**) □ **iqyaan sayuda** En 1978 pull up your boat; **sayul qyachada** A 1950 pull it tight; **sayul kalul** A 1950 pull (the bow) and shoot; **Sayuqax̂** A 1791 Pulled, *name of tributary man* (at Atka 634); **Uĝaluu Sayuqax̂** E Tigalda 1791 His Spear Was Pulled, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 4); **Tayaĝuu Sayunax̂** E Umnak 1791 (tayagu sayunok) His Man Pulled, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 121)

2. E 1834 to row in a baidar (*cf.* **niĝ-ilu-lix**); Eu 1909 *vr.* to pull over (toward others, in baidarka, J 40:35)

3. A 1909 *vt.* to attract, draw (toward manly behavior, to herself, J 76:108, 111); *vr.* to feel inclined (**ayagaĝim hadan** to married life, J 76:77)

4. En 1982 *vt.* to win (game) (*cf.* **hagu$_2$-t-**)
[[*cf.* **saygi-**; AY **cayug-**, SY **sayug-** to pull; I **sayuk-** to tremble, *etc.*]]

sayux̂ta-qa-x̂ Eu 1791 *pp. in* **Hunaa S.** (guna sayuk takax) His/Its Wound Was Pulled, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 125) + **-x̂ta-**

sayux̂taasi-x̂ Eu 1791 *n. in* **Algamaan S.** Pulling Rope For Mammal(s), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 41) + **-x̂ta-usi-**

sayula-l Abm 1963 *vt.* to enlarge, expand + **-la-**

sayulax̂-six En 1984, **sayulĝi-lix** Eun 1984, **sayulĝiisa-lix** Eau 1983- *vt.* to pull hard, to pull back and forth + **-laĝ-/-lĝi-(-usa-)**

sayuulux̂ Ea 1983 *n.* string of drill; doorknob (*cf.* **su-udlux̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

sayumixta-lix E 1860- *vt.* to pull several times, to pull out (from wrapping, J 22:2 *vp.*); En 1936 *vr.* to drag himself + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

sayuqaĝi-lix En 1950-, A 1973- *vi.* to win (in a game) □ **mikam ilan alix mikakum sayuqĝinax̂ awa** En 1978 he played in a game and won + **-qaĝi-**

sayuusi-x̂ A 1952- *n.* rope, *lit.* means for pulling; A 1948 *pl.* small muscles; Ab 1931 *vn.* stretching; A 1952 *name of cape* (Seguam 2) + **-usi-**

sayuti-x̂ En 1952 *n.* muscle + **-t-**

saayu-x̂ E 1834, Eap 1909- (Ab 1963 *from* E), **saaya-x̂** Ekn 1982- *n.* fulmar, *Fulmarus glacialis* (A **aaglu-x̂**)

sayukída-n E 1834 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *n.pl.* crustacean (species unidentified)

sda-x̂ 1. E 1780-, A 1780-, Ab 1892- *n.* star (Au **siyĝaaĝi-x̂**, *see* **sidĝisax-six**); **Qankun**

Sdangin Ea 1910 (J 15:28), Ea 1948, **Qankus Sdas** A 1840, **Qankus Sdangis** A 1952, **Qankuulus Sdangis** A 1977 Orion's Belt; **angalikingan sdaa** A 1952 evening star (= **angalim ikuu awaasax̂**), **qilam sdaa** morning star (= **angalim haqaa awaasax̂**); **angalim haqagan sdaa** Ab 1931 morning star, **angalim inagan sdaa** evening star; **sdam itxiĝii** En 1950 comet, *lit.* star with a tail; **sdas igaacha** A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) hoarfrost (*Russian* iniy, *presumably* = iney), *lit.* flying of stars (*perhaps* shooting stars)

2. Eapn 1983, **alaĝum sdaa** En 1948 *n.* starfish (A **iĝadaga-x̂**)

sdux̂ta-kuning A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *vt.* I suppose it (*pl.*) (*Russian* polagayu)

sxa-x̂ E 1834- *n.* family, kin (A **tagiix̂**); *pl.* family members; 1834 sort, kind ▫ **sxaan agiitakux̂** En 1982 he is together with his family; **sxamchi hadangin waaĝalix** 1870 came back to their group (Acts 4:23, *Russian* prishli k svoim)

sxaanu-ngin E 1870 *n.pl.* her household (Acts 16:15) + **-uunu-**

sxadanga- A 1860 (*unknown* 1971-) *pos.n.* outside: **ulam sxadangan** *loc.* outside the house (Mark 3:31, Luke 13:26); **ulas sxadangin hadangin** into the streets, *lit.* toward the outside of the houses (Luke 14:21)

sxadiga-x̂ A 1840-60 (*unknown* 1971-) *vn.* calm, lack of wind (Mark 4:39, Luke 8:24, E **qaĝanaada-x̂**)
[[*perhaps by dissimilation from* **sla-diga-**]]

sxadigat-ikux̂ A 1840 *vi.* it calmed down, the wind abated (= **slaĝuqadakux̂**) + **-t-**

Sxaĝulax̂ A 1950-52 *n.* Skagul Island (1835 Skaxul) (979)

Sxaana-n Eu 1984 *n.pl.* Skan Bay (Unalaska 118)

sxiix-six Eun 1909- *vi.* to return home (after a long absence, J 40:19) (*cf.* **chiilu-lix, ix-six,** A **uqisix**)
[[*perhaps derived from* **sxa-x̂**]]

sxiigaatu-lix En 1909- *vi.* to be homesick ▫ **sxiigaatuu aqalix** he became homesick (J 57:24) + **-aatu-**

sxiixtu-lix En 1982- (*unknown* Eauk 1982-), A 1840- *vi.* to be thick, *neg.* to be thin (of flat things) (*cf.* **hana-tu-lix**) ▫ **chux̂taqam sxiixtuu** A 1952 a thick piece of clothes, **aluĝim sxiixtungis** a thick book
[[**sxiix-tu-**]]

sxiixtuuti-i A 1980 *m.* its thickness + **-aat-**

Sxula-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 50)

Sx̂alux̂ Ea 1975- *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 54)

sx̂idux E 1805-, A 1840 *vn.* drizzle, misty rain (*cf.* **smiida-x̂, usma-x̂**); Ab 1963 (sxidix) slush, bad weather; **sx̂idux-six** Ea 1983, A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to drizzle (A of rain, **chix̂ta-x̂**)
[[**sx̂i-dug-**]]

sx̂iix E 1791-, A 1840-1952, **sx̂iigi-x̂** Eun 1950-, A 1948-, **siiĝi-x̂** Au 1949-52 *n.* pogie, greenfish, *Lebius superciliosus* (Murie 1959; *or Hexagrammos lagocephalus*)

sx̂ila-x̂ En 1979- (A 1860 *without translation*) *n.* kind of acid "putchki" (*specimen identified as* wild celery, *Angelica lucida*) (*cf.* **simx̂u-x̂**)

si-, siyit Am 1963 *vi.* (the river) flows (Ab, A **hyu-l**)

siida-x̂ E 1834 (*unknown* Epkn 1941-) *vn.* inundation; **siidakux̂** *vi.* there is inundation, the water overflows its banks (*cf.* **ulĝi-lix**); **siida(m)-kangaa** En 1981 (P. Merculieff sidaa-) the grass and soil bank above the rocky beach, where the rocky beach meets the land, *lit.* top of inundation + **-aada-**

siichaas see **siychaas**

Siichxaang Ep 1941 *name of a place on the southeast side of Unalaska Island, in the region of Beaver Inlet*
[[**sichig-aang**]]

sichi-n E 1778-, Au 1909-52 (A 1840, Ab 1963), **siching** A 1780-, Ab 1931, Am 1982 *num.* four; **sichingis** A 1780- the fourth of them; **sichi-lix** En 1935-, A 1952- *vi.* to score four; *vt.* to get four (game) ▫ **sichin angalin** E 1838-, Au 1949, **siching angalis** A 1860- four days (*e.g.* John 11:17); **sichi(n) hatix̂** E 1805 (-gatak), Ab 1931-63, **sichix hatix** (*du.*) Au 1949-52 forty; **sichin sisax̂** E 1805, Au 1949, **sichin sisan** E 1839, **siching sisax̂** A four hundred; **siichin hiisi-x̂** E 1834-, **siiching hiisi-x̂** A 1952- the fourth; **aaykaaĝux̂ sichikuqing** En 1935 I got four foxes; **isuĝis sichikux̂** A 1952 he got four seals
[[*cf.* AAY **staamat**, CAY **cetaman, citaman**, NSY, I **sitamat**, *etc.*, four]]

sichidim E 1780-, A 1840- four times; **sichidim hatix̂** E 1780- (1780 azitik), A 1840- forty; **sichidim sisax̂** E 1804 four hundred + **-di-m**

sichididim E 1834 fourfold + **-di-di-m**

sichiilu-n E 1838-, **siciilu-ng, -x̂** A 1860 *num.* quadruple (E Mark 2:3; tetrarch's realm, Matthew 14:1, *etc.*); E 1870- four each (Acts 12:4) + **-Vlu-**

sichiilux̂si-lix A 1860 *vt.* to divide in four parts (John 19:25) + **-Vlu-x̂si-**

sichiilung E 1834 *num.* ninefold + **-Vlu-**

sichiing E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931-63 *num.* nine; **sichiingi-l** A 1952- *vt.* to get nine (game); **sichiing hatix̂** E 1805, Ab 1931-63, **sichiing hatix** Au 1952 forty; **sichiing sisax̂** E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 nine hundred; **sluudam sichiingii** Ek 1982 the nine of clubs + **-Vng**

sichiingidim E 1804-, A 1840- nine times; **sichiingidim hatix̂** ninety + **-Vng-di-m**

sichig-a E 1832- *n.* its edge (*e.g.* of table, log; 1838, Matthew 14:36 of garment, 1870, A 1838 **chidaĝ-**); **sichigan** En 1948- *loc.* on its edge (*cf.* **chilga-x̂**)

sichixt-, **sichixsix** E 1909-, **chichixs** Au 1909 *vt.* to take by the edge (J 81:11) + **-t-**

chichikut^r**axt-**, **chichikut**^{r}**axs** Au 1909 *vt.* to take by the edge (J 81:11) + ***-kut**^{r}**axt-**

Siichin A 1952- *name of a snub-nosed man*, **Siichin Iguu** *or* **Yaaĝa** S.'s bridge of nose *or* point, *name of point* (Atka 246)

siida-x̂ *see* **si-**

Sidagin Eu 1970 *n.pl. name of camp* (Unalaska 76)

sidaana-x̂ E 1840 *n.* graphite, shiny black paint (Zap. 1:45, 186); 1791 (Merck) stone axe; **Sidaana-x̂** E 1778- Sedanka Island (Unalaska 8); Eu 1984 *name of bay* (Unalaska 12)

Sidaan'ngiin Eu 1909- *n.pl.* Biorka people + **-ngiin**

sidĝi-x̂ A 1952- *n.* pass between mountains

sidĝisax-six, **sidĝisxi-lix** A 1840- *vi.* to shine; **sidĝisxi-x̂** 1840 *vn.* brilliance; 1973 shiny object

sidĝisxaĝi-l A 1973 *vi.* to be shiny (of object in the air) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

siyĝaaĝi-x̂ (*ms. also* -gi-) Au 1950-52 *n.* star (E, A **sda-x̂**); **chugim-ayan siyĝaaĝii** North Star [[*possibly from* ***sidĝ-aĝi-**]]

siidigna-x A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **siiyigna-x** Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.du.* temples (E **inuulux̂** *sg.*); **siiyigna-qagnaa** Au 1952 os temporale

Sidixsa-x̂ A 1948- (1840 **Sadígsax**) *name of cape* (Atka 351); **Sidixsa(m) kiiĝuucha** the mountain of S. (Atka 352)

siidikita-l A 1952- *vr.* to squint against the wind (**slam ilaan**, with rain or snow) [[*perhaps derived from* ***siidig-**, *cf.* **siiduxta-lix**]]

sidmi-lix Eaun 1982- *vi.* to leak, let water through it (of boots: the water goes through the leather)

Sidmaalux̂ En 1984 *name of cove* (Umnak 41; water comes out of the sand there) + **-aluĝ-**

sidimilgi-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1971-) *n.* [leaking, or where something goes] through (*Russian* skvoz') + ***-lgi-**

siiduxta-lix En 1935- *vi.* to make faces (as when one sees something one does not like) [[**siidug-** (**x̂**)**ta-**, *cf.* **siidikita-l**]]

six-six 1. Ea 1909, En 1984 *vi.* to go up in the bed ◦ **ikan uĝasax̂taakamin ngaan tixsaaĝanamin ilan sigiix̂txin iĝaltxin** you are told to go up in the bed of the one you landed here to have as a sweetheart (J 3:89, with correction of 1984)

2. A 1909-, Au 1909 *vi.* to go up from the shore; Au to go inland (J 81:30, 34 with local object, E [h]aku-unu-lix) ◦ **alaĝum achidan chalal haqadaguung sigzaq** A 1952 when I have come landing at the shore I go up [to the house]

3. A 1984 *vi.* to rise (tidally, of the sea)

signi-na-x̂ E Sanak 1791 *vt. in* **Algan** (*or* **Algaan**) **S.** Made (*or* Making) Mammals (*or* His Mammal) Come Up, *name of tributary man* + **-ni-**

sixt-, **sixsix** A 1860- *vt.* to pull up (boat on land, Luke 5:11, E **uku-t-**) + **-t-**

sixta-l A 1971- *vi.* to go up from the shore for a while (and go down again) + **-(x̂)ta-**

sigusa-l A 1909- *vt.* to take up from the shore (or from a boat) ◦ **kumsil sigusalka** 1952 lift it (baidarka) up and take it ashore; **hakungudaĝan sigusada** take it up there + **-usa-**

sig- -

[[CAY **mecig-** to be clearly visible; to be able to see well; I **misigi-** to observe, notice, etc.]]

sigaya-lix 1. En 1950 *vt.* to try to recognize (a person, his identity); **Tukux̂ Sigayanax̂** Ea 1791 (tukux sigayenok) Tried To Recognize The Chief, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 33), Eu 1791 (tukuk shegayenok), *name of man* (at Unalaska 122b); **Sigayax̂** Eu 1791 (sigayak) *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 89)

2. A 1973 *vt.* to try to make recognize; **sigaya-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* attention, note, comment (*Russian* vnimanie, primechanie) ◦ **aniqdux̂ iming sigayal** 1973 (I) try to make the baby recognize me + **-aya-** (**-ya-**)

sigayax̂ta-lix A 1840 *vt.* to notice, heed (*Russian* vnimat', primechat') + **-aya-** (**-ya-**) **-x̂ta-**

sixt-, **sixsix** E 1909- *vt.* to recognize (a person) (*cf.* **hax̂sa-asa-lix**) + **-t-**

sixta-lix E 1909-, A 1838 (1971: E), Au 1909 *vt.* to recognize (have recognized), to know (*cf.* **haqata-lix**) ◦ **sixtakan as(aa) aqatalkaĝing** Eb 1984 I recognize him but do not know his name + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

sixtaqaĝiisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* sign (*Russian* znak) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-usi-**

siga-lix E 1834- *vi.* to stretch out the arms (*e.g.* J 17:139); to measure by fathoms; **siga-x̂** E 1834-, A 1840- *n.* fathom (the length of the outstretched arms, between the tips of the middle fingers) (*cf.* **ya-x̂**); **sigam angaa** Ea 1983, A 1952-, Au 1909 half fathom (from the chin or middle of the chest to the tip of the middle finger of outstretched arm); **sigam ingyuu** Ea 1983 the distance from the elbow to the tip of the [middle] finger

siga-x̂ 1. A 1952- *n.* gift ("something special", object made by hand)

2. **siga-s** A 1909- *n.pl.* traveling provisions [[*perhaps the same word as* **siga**$_1$-, "something outstretched"]]

sigaada-x̂ E 1910 *n.* traveling provisions, food supplies (*e.g.* J 17:43); **sigaada-lix** *vi.* to eat provisions (J 35:42; 40:21) + **-aada-**

sigaadaĝi-lix Ea 1910 *vi.* to have food supplies ◦ **ayx̂anax̂ sigaadaĝikux̂ waya** a traveler has food supplies (J 17:50; 17:42 *ms.* **sigaĝikux̂**) + **-aada-ĝi-**

sigaadax̂ta-lix En 1909 *vt.* to have as traveling provisions (J 44:4, 6) + **-aada-x̂ta-**

sigaĝi-l 1. A 1952- *vi.* to have gifts, (to come) with gifts (**ngaan** for him, N.M. 3:6) + **-ĝi-**

2. A 1909 to have provisions (J 77:120)

sigax̂ta-l 1. A 1909, 1952 *vt.* to have (bring) as gifts (J 77:196, N.M. 3:6)

2. A 1973 *vt.* to have (**qalgadax̂** food) as traveling provisions (for hiking) + **-x̂ta-**

sigalĝi- Eu 1791 *vt.* to put provisions on (**kaalaan** his mat, *see* **kaala-x̂**) + **-lĝi-**

sigali-na-x̂ Eu 1791 *vt. in* **Kanaax̂ S.** Robbed The Koniag's Provisions, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 81) + **-li-**

siigalku-x̂ E Morzhovoi 1909/10 (*unknown* Ebu 1982-) *n.* skin for bedding (Eu **saaqali-x̂**, *see* **saĝa-lix**)

sigamax̂, sigamqu-x̂, sigimqu-x̂, sigaquuda-x̂ *see* **sagi- -**

sigaarka-x̂ Ean 1935-, **sigaarki-x̂** A 1909- *n.* cigar [[*from Russian* **sigárka**, *pl.* **sigárki**, small cigar, cigarette]]

siigdu-x̂ En 1950 ("old"; *unknown 1982*) cross fox (En 1950 "modern" **sigu-x̂**, *which see*)

Sigdula-x̂ A 1952 *name of village site* (Kanaga 919); **Sigdula(m) sitacha** *name of bay* (ibid. 920)

siigi-x̂, *pl.* **siigi-n** Ea 1952- *n.* grass (**ignaachxin** reedgrass) as insole in mukluks

signa-x̂ E 1834-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *n.* rest, surplus □ **qam signangin** E 1909 the rest of the fish (after division); **itx̂aygingin signangis** A 1952 the rest of our reindeer; **signaa tumsal** A 1971 put away the rest of it [[*perhaps cf.* Sir. **signex̂** rest, remains]]

signaĝi-x̂ E 1860-, A 1840-, Am 1982 *vn.* additional, having an addition; superfluous; A 1862 interest (Cat., E **ilam-axtan**); **signaĝi-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to have an addition, be longer □ **atim signaĝii qamgaang** En 1936 more than ten geese; **sichidim atix̂ signaĝii aakax̂ ulux̂tax̂** Eu 1909 over forty baidarkas (J 40:19) + **-ĝi-**

signax̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1860- *vt.* to have in addition; A 1860 to have in excess (Luke 21:4); **signax̂ta-x̂** E 1791-, A 1791-, Abm 1963 having in addition: **hatim ataqan signax̂taa** E 1804- eleven, *lit.* ten having one in addition; **ataqan signax̂tax̂** E 1878, A 1791, Ab 1881 eleven; A 1952-, Au 1952 eleven o'clock; **ataqan signax̂tam angaa** ten thirty o'clock, *lit.* half eleven; **hatim alax signax̂taa achixaqas** A 1860 the twelve disciples + **-x̂ta-**

signu-x̂ 1. E 1878-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Am 1982 *n.* instep, upper (vamp) of mukluk; Ea 1952 crease of front of upper

2. E 1909 instep of foot: **kitam signuu**.

3. Ea 1910- bridge of nose, middle of forehead (*cf.* **igu-x̂**) □ **ayagam signuum utman ataqan dax̂taa** a woman with one eye in the middle of the bridge of her nose (J 14:3)

signulax̂ta-lix Ea 1982-83 *vi.* to peer, squint, make faces (A **quguzmi-l**) + **-la-x̂ta-**

signuusa-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *vr.* to smile; **signuusa-x̂** *vn.* smile + **-usa-**

sixsa-lix 1. En 1978-, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to break in two (as of a piece of wood); **Sixsadaĝulux** Ea 1791 Never Breaks, *name of blind man* (at Krenitzin I. 17)

2. Ep 1984 (at King Cove) *vi.* to be on the wane: **tugidax̂ sixsakux̂** the moon is on the wane (Eb **tugidax̂ iqiidgux̂takux̂,** *see* **iqi-lix**) [[*cf.* AY **cii-** get smashed, CSY **sigiqe-** break, shatter, I **siggit-** break, crack cleanly, *etc.*]]

sixsax̂ta-lix E 1832-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be broken (of stick, finger); **sixsax̂ta-x̂** E 1832, Ep 1941 *vn.* broken piece of a stick + **-x̂ta-**

sixsala-lix E 1839 *vi.* to break, fall to pieces (of stones, Hist. 88, A **unga-la-lix**) + **-la-**

sixsalax̂ta-l A 1952- *vi.* to be brittle (of wood or dry grass breaking in several pieces) + **-la-x̂ta-**

sixsazu-l A 1973 *vi.* to break easily (**katmigdiga-l**) + **-zu-**

sixsatikda-lix En 1950- *vi.* to be brittle (**katmuxsix**) + ***-tikda-**

sixsi-lix 1. E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, **siski-** Au 1909 (J 83:6) *vt.* to break in two (*e.g.* piece of wood, stick, bone) □ **yaagax̂ utmaan sixsida** E 1909 break the stick in the middle

2. **sixsi-x** A 1952- *n.du.* bird's collarbone, wishbone

3. **sixsi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* fork (of legs); **sixsi(m) qal** bottom of fork + **-(i)-**

sixsix̂ta-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* broken [*for* **sixsax̂ta-x̂**]

sixsikna-x̂ E 1834, Ep 1941, **sixsigna-x̂** Am 1963 (six̂siĝnax̂) *n.* broken piece, fragment + **-(i)-kna-**

sixsila-lix E 1826-, A 1838- *vt.* to break in several pieces (*e.g.* bread, Acts 2:42) + **-(i)-la-**

sixsiqa-x̂ E 1834-, A 1949- *n.* wormwood, *Artemisia unalaskensis aleutica* (used for bath whisk and for massage of sore arms and legs), *lit.* broken + **-(i)-qa-**

sixsiituna-l A 1973- *vi.* to be easy to break □ **daayul sixsiitunazaĝulax** it is tough and not easy to break + **-(i)-aatu-na$_2$-**

sixsx̂i-lix En 1936- *vt.* to put new grass on (**chimalux̂** the floor)

sigu-x̂ En 1948-, **aaykaaĝum siguu** Epun 1909- *n.* cross fox (A **sividuska-x̂**, *cf.* **sigdu-x̂**) [[*from Russian* **sivo-** gray *in* **sivodúshka** cross fox]]

sigu-n E 1834-, Au 1952, Am 1963, **-s** A 1948-, Ab 1963 *n.pl.* wrinkles (as on face); **cham sigungin** Ea 1952 creases of hand (En, A **sagi-**)

siguĝu-l A 1952- *vi.* to have many wrinkles, to be wrinkled + **-ĝu-**

Sigunĝu-x̂ A 1950- *name of high point* (Amlia 91) + ***-nĝu-**

sigutu-lix E 1978- *vi.* to be wrinkled, skinny; **sigutu-x̂** En 1948-52, **chalam sigutuu** En 1975- cockle clam (A **imu-ulux̂**), *lit.* wrinkled clam + **-tu-**

siĝ- -
[[*cf.* CAY **ciqume-** break to pieces, crumble; AI **siqumit-** crush to pieces, *etc.*; GRI **siqug-** break, grind]]

six̂a-l Ab 1982 *vi.* to get broken, get smashed + **-a-**

siĝdaĝasi-x̂ En 1948-50, **siĝdaĝusi-x̂** En 1978-, **siĝyaĝusi-x̂** Au 1909 (Jochelson 1925:87 sagiyagúsix) *n.* club for sea otters and (Au) other small sea mammals (En 1948-49 blackjack about sixteen inches long); En 1950 war club (made of hard wood or bone, with a stone point inserted or tied on with baleen) + ***-daĝ-asi-**, **-usi-**

six̂i-lix *vt.* 1. E 1834-, A 1860-, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963, **siĝi-lix** Ea 1981- to break, smash to pieces (*e.g.* windowpane; A 1860, Mark 14:3 vessel, E **ungasix**) (Au **liĝi-l**)

2. E 1834 let rot + **-i-**

siĝix̂ta-lix E 1833:50 *vt.*: **kanuuĝiin siĝix̂talix** with contrition (*lit.* smashing) in your heart (*calque from Russian* sokrushenie) + **-i-x̂ta-**

six̂ila-lix E 1832-, A 1950-, Ab 1963, Am 1982 *vt.* to break, smash (several things, *e.g.* windowpanes; E 1870, John 19:36 bones, A **chaĝu-**) (Au **liĝula-l**); E 1870 to break, tear down (Luke 12:18 barns, A **ix̂i-**) + **-i-la-**

six̂it-, **six̂isix** A 1840-1860 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to break, smash to pieces (Mark 12:4 head, E **tatxi-la-**) + **-i-t-**

six̂sa-l Au 1909 *vt.* to club (J 81:24, 25, E **ahnax-six**) + ***-sa-**

six̂t-, **six̂six** *vi.* 1. E 1870-, A 1860- to break, go to pieces (as of cup, motor) (Au **uĝa-l**); to wreck, be wrecked (of ship, *e.g.* Acts 28:1)

2. E 1826- to decay, rot (*e.g.* of corpse) (A **iĝdux-six**, Au **iyĝux-s**); **six̂ti-x̂** E 1870 *vn.* decay (Acts 2:27, A **iĝdux**)

3. En 1791 (Merck schiechsch) to get venereal sores (known only since the arrival of the Russians); En 1983 to get rash (of face) + **-t-**

six̂da-lix E 1826-, **siĝda-lix** E 1839 *vi.* to decay, rot (as of corpse; Luke 12:33 of bag, A **uĝa-**); **six̂da-x̂** E 1834- *vn.* decaying, rotting; 1834 which can turn sour; **siĝda-x̂** E 1838 *n.* rust (Matthew 6:19, 1870 **quĝaaqadgi-x̂**) (*cf.* **iti**$_3$**-x̂**) □ **angaĝim six̂daganulux aĝaasiĝanaa** 1902 the imperishable life of bliss + **-t-da-**

six̂ta-lix 1. E 1978-, A 1950-, Ab 1931-63 *vi.* to be broken (*e.g.* of glass, motor)

2. E 1805- *vi.* to be rotten, putrid

3. Au 1909 (-xt-) *vt.* to club (A **anax-six**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

six̂tigna-s A 1937- *n.pl.* broken pieces; **six̂tikna-x̂** E 1868, Ab 1931-63 broken piece, fragment (*cf.* E **sixsikna-x̂**) + **-t-gna-**, **-kna-**

six̂tux̂sa-l A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to break in many parts, to be badly damaged (as of boat in storm) + **-t-tux̂sa-**

six̂tux̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* mutilated (*Russian* uvechnyy) + **-tu-x̂ta-**

six̂tulax̂ta-l A 1971- *vi.* to be broken in many parts + **-tu-la-**

six̂uli-lix E 1870 (*unknown* Ean 1983-) *vt.* to break (Mark 5:4 fetters; Acts 27:41 stern of ship, of waves); to demolish (Acts 6:14 temple) (*cf.* Au **liĝ-uli-l**) + **-uli-**

siĝuliisa-lix E 1868 *vt.* to smash (**ngiin** them) with + **-uli-usa-**

siĝusa-lix E 1833:5, 1834 *vt.* to break, destroy (**ngaan** it) with; **Uĝaluun Siĝusanax̂** E Sanak 1791 Destroyed (*or* Destroying) With His Spear, *name of tributary man*; **six̂usa-lix** A 1860- to rub, grind (**ngiin** them) with (**chadix** their hands, Luke 6:1, E **ulig-asa-**) + **-usa-**

siĝusi-x A 1840 *n.du.* millstones + **-usi-**

siĝyux-s, **siĝyuxs** Au 1909 *vi.* to rot (*cf.* **iyĝux-s**, A **iĝdux-six**) + **-dug-(-t-)**

six̂alax-six En 1978, A 1937- *vi.* to splash in the water; to struggle to get back into the water (of fish); A to wriggle (as of person in nightmare) □ **qax̂ taangam ilan six̂alax agux̂talix ayx̂akux̂** En the fish goes splashing in the water [[**six̂a-lag-**]]

six̂alagni-l A 1973- *vr.* to start struggling to get loose (*e.g.* of person caught in a bog) + **-ni-**

siĝina-x̂ E 1834 (*unknown* Ep 1941) *vn.* plaited, curled

siiĝinĝita-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* a small bird, *possibly* bunting (E **chix̂tu-x̂**); *name of the interior of the middle of a ship* (J 81:38)

siĝli-x̂ A 1780- *n.* leaf (of plant, tree; 1840 also of paper, *Russian* list); 1860 branch (of tree, Mark 4:32, John 15:2, 4-5) (E **huli-x̂**; *cf.* A **yuĝli-x̂**, E **yuhli-x̂**); **silĝi-s** A 1973 leaves, petals; **silĝ-a** E 1878 (*possibly from* A) [its] leaf; **siĝli-l** A 1973 *vi.* to have leaves (of branch of plant, **talĝi-x̂**)

siiĝu-lix Eak 1982 *vr.*, Ep 1941 *vrt.* (*vp.*), En 1982 *vt.* (*vp.*) to wonder □ **kugan masxiniin asx̂asxaaĝingin ngiin siiĝulgaqaliqax̂ ax̂takux̂** Ep 1941 they (**-lga-** *vp.*) were wondering how to kill him

siiĝuusa-lix Eak 1982 *vrt.* to wonder about □ **nung siiĝuusakung** I am wondering about it + **-usa-**

sikanax̂ Ea 1983 *vn.* toothless; **angaĝim sikanĝii** person without teeth; **sikanĝ-ikux̂** he has no teeth
[[*cf.* A **sikli-x̂**]]

sikli-x̂ A 1952- *n.* notch (cut or broken, *e.g.* in wood); notched □ **ukinam siklii** knife with a notched edge; **ukinang siklilakux̂** my knife has a notched edge (**-la-** have several); **agaluu sikliĝil** he has lost a tooth, *lit.* his tooth has (**-ĝi-**) a notch, an open space
[[*cf.* AY **ciklar-** chop, **ciklaq**, SY, AI **sikłaq** pickaxe]]

siknu-lix E 1978, A 1950- *vi.* to decay (of salmon and trout, still alive, after spawning in a creek); **siknu-x̂** E 1948-, A 1950- *n.* decaying fish, still alive (salmon or trout; Ea especially red salmon, when it changes color; Ea 1982 dog salmon); **Siknux̂ Igunax̂** E Sanak 1791 Took Out Decaying Fish, *name of old man*
[[*possibly* **sik-nu-**, **-nu-** smell]]

siknut-, **siknus** A 1971- *vr.* to start decaying + **-t-**

sil-, **sila-** *pos.n.* proximity 1. **sila** E 1791-, A 1791- its proximity, close to (without reaching); the front of -; the time before - ◘ **Tulaĝim sila axsix** Eu 1909 passing close to Cape Lazaref (J 40:28); **sila ux̂ulukung** E 1909 I missed it, *lit.* speared close to it (sea animal); **kalul aaĝakung silahlii axchx̂il angaling** A 1973 I shot it but it (the bullet) passed just (-**hli**-) under it (the game); **sila chachilgadax̂** Ea 1909 her front is covered (of menstruating girl in confinement, J 11:3); **qan'gim sila** A 1952 the time before winter; **awaagim sila akiitalix** A 1860 for some time, *lit.* until the proximity of time (Luke 4:13); **Sila** A 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 202); **Sila Aqax̂** E Tigalda 1791 One Was Close To Him (?), *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 4)

2. *loc.* toward, near to; in front of; against; until, before (*cf.* **kad**-) (*3.sg.* **silan** E 1791-, A 1860-, Ab 1963, **sila** Au 1909; *3.du.* **silikin** Ea 1909, **silakin** E 1909) ◘ **sila sugas, kalumixtal** Au 1909 (I) ran over to it (a fox) and fired at it several times (J 80:11); **silan ting gikung** En 1978 I am drawn toward it, attracted to it; **ulam silan yaagax̂ chuchaxtikux** E 1909 they put up a tree in front of the house (*cf.* J 8:26); **Alitxum Silan Algaa** Ea 1791 Being (*or* Mammal) In Front Of The Army, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 19), *see also* **kayuula**-; **qaankun chasan silan** En 1935 about (toward) three o'clock; **qan'gim silan** A 1952 toward winter (N.M. 1:18); **alitxum silan** until, before the war (= **kadan**); **hikinax̂ ukuum silan ilgaaĝan** A 1860 to look for the lost one until he finds it (Luke 15:4)

3. *abl.* from; since, after (*3.sg.* **silaan** E 1838-, **silagaan** A 1860-, Au 1952) ◘ **tayaĝux̂ qakaax angalim silagaan qangux̂tagalikux̂** A 1952 (the man in the cave saw) a man coming in from the daylight (N.M. 3:74); **hamaan silagaan** A 1860 since that time (Luke 13:16); **waaĝaqaam silaan aalax qamgaangix tumhdalix asx̂asaqaltakux̂** En 1935 since he came back, he has shot two geese

silaanu-gaan E 1832-38 (*obsol.*) *pos.n.abl.* until (John, Matthew 11:13, 1870 **akiita-lix**) + **-uunu-**

siliita-lix E 1870, A 1838 *vt.* to be at a distance of (**sumuutam aygaga** one sabbath day's walk, Acts 1:12) (**sili-**) + **-aata-**

siluuĝi-x̂ E 1860-, A 1984, Ab 1963 *rel.n.* the closer, the next ◘ **tanadgusim siluuĝingin ... hadangin** E 1870 toward the next villages (Mark 1:38, A ... **sagni-nginulax** ...) + **-uuĝi-**

Sila-x̂ A 1948-52 *name of small islands* (Little Tanaga Island 794; Adak 841); **Silam akayuu** Little Tanaga Strait (795)
[[*possibly derived from* **sil**-]]

Silax̂ag-is A 1950- *n.pl. name of rocky shore* (with many seal caves, Amlia 130) + **-x̂ag-**

siila-x̂ E 1909-, A 1840 *n.* awl (of bone; En 1950 with notch in end for picking out stitches)
[[*from Russian* **shílo** awl]]

silax̂-six En 1909- *vt.* to tie the strings of (sleeves, boots); *vr.* to tie the strings of one's sleeves or boots (J 72:14) (*cf.* **kala-lix**, **usxa-ada-lix**) ◘ **chigdagan amx̂akix ngaan silax̂sxan** 1909 tied up the sleeves of his gut parka (J 73:27)

silaĝati-s A 1973 *n.pl.* garters; **silĝati-x̂** Au 1952 string for top of mukluk + *__-at(i)-__

síliх̂tusi-x A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.du.* garters (*Russian* podvyazki) + **-t-usi-**

silamtuda-x̂ *or* **siilamtuuda-x̂**: **kaduuĝix̂ si(i)lamtu(u)da-x̂** E 1909 (*obsol.*) *n.* the third beam in front of the hatch (cockpit) of a two-hatch baidarka (**ulux̂-ta-x̂**) (**kaduuĝix̂** the front one *may refer to the front hatch, no* ***ukaaĝix̂ s.*** being recorded)
[[*perhaps derived from* **sil**-]]

sildi-x̂ E 1949-, A 1971- *n.* herring (*cf.* **ulnga-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **sel'd'** herring]]

siilguusi-n En 1950 *n.pl.*, **siilguuti-x̂** En 1982 *sg.* screen against wind (1950 hanging mats); **siilguusi-x̂, siilguuti-** Ek 1982 something to put on the bed, mattress ◘ **idgum silan siilguusingin** En 1950 screen, protection against wind (draft)

silx̂i-n, **an'gim silx̂i-ngin** En 1950 *n.pl.* mesenteries; **kanuuĝim silx̂ingin** heart auricles and vessels cut off

Silida-x̂ A 1840, **Sirida-x̂** En 1978, A 1973 *n.* Wednesday
[[*from Russian* **sredá** Wednesday]]

sihliix̂-six En 1982 *vi.* to splash against boat (of water) (*cf.* **chux̂u-x̂**)

silimla-x̂ E 1832-1909, A 1840, **siribra-x̂** E 1870, A 1950-, **sirivra-x̂** Ea 1983, A 1973, **siriivra-x̂** A 1973- *n.* silver; A 1984 silver fox (1950 **uuquchiingim siribraa**); **siriivra-l** A 1973 *vi.* to have silver color (of fish)
[[*from Russian* **serebró** silver, **serébrya-nyy** silver, silvery]]

silimlax̂sina-x̂ A 1840 *n.* silversmith + **-x̂si-na**$_1$**-**

Silisxa-n En 1975- (1984 *also* **Silisxin**) *n.pl. name of cove* (Unalaska 57)

zilizina-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* mallard (*cf.* **hanim saa**, A **aaĝi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **sélezen'** drake, male duck]]

siliiti-x̂ En 1978-, **ziliita-x̂** A 1840, **ziilita-x̂** A 1971- *n.* vest
[[*from Russian* **zhilét** vest]]

siliitra-x̂ A 1952- *n.* mineral dregs (in a kettle)
[[*from Russian* **selítra** saltpeter]]

silmiya-, **taganim silmiyaa** Eaup 1983-, **silhmiyaa** En 1936- *vn.* wet snow falling

siltúka-x̂ A 1840 *n.* caftan (robe) of a certain German cut
[[*from Russian* **sertuk**]]

Silux̂-Aliĝla-x̂ Ea 1909 *name of person in tale* (J 9:3)
Siluĝa[a]da-x̂ E 1909 *person's name* + **-ĝa-aada-**

Silusi-n En 1976- *n.pl. name of islet* (Umnak 103)

siluta-x̂ (*or* **siluuta-x̂**) E 1840 (*unknown* Ebakn 1982-) *n.* kind of snipe

Siluutana-s A 1952 *name of sea lion rocks* (Atka 560)

siima-x̂ Ea 1982, A 1973 *n.* seed
[[*from Russian* **sémya** seed]]

simaya-lix E 1870, A 1973-, **simiya-lix** Eu 1984 (*unknown* Ea 1982) *vr.* to try to save himself, help himself; A *vt.* to rescue (*e.g.* pick up and bring in from the road a sick or drunk person, feed him and give him dry clothes) □ **slam ilaan igiim simayaasakungin aqadanax̂** E 1870 it (the ship) could no longer bear up into (*lit.* from) the wind (Acts 27:15; + **-usa-** with; way of)
[[**sima-ya-**]]

simx̂u-x̂ En 1950- *n.* kind of acid "putchki", smaller than **saaqudmiigix̂** (*cf.* **saaquda-x̂**), resembles **sx̂ilax̂** but is green all winter (1982-84); the root, **simx̂um qumilgii**, boiled in hot water, is used for relieving pain, "burns like iodine" (1982)

simi-lix En 1948- *vt.* to conceal, put inside (as under the coat or shirt, for secrecy or to protect from rain) (*cf.* **sitimi-lix**, A **hma-ta-l**) □ **uyalgakun nuusichi siminan** 1952 when they were invited (to eat) they concealed their knives
simix̂ta-lix Eun 1982- *vt.* to hold inside (under coat, *etc.*) □ **simix̂takan aygaxsada** En 1982 walk (with it) holding it under your coat + **-x̂ta-**

sihmi-lix A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to whip, spank (E **tuga-lix**); Ab 1892 to pull (somebody's) hair □ **aniqdudix yaxtanax̂ liidakudix tataam sihmizakus** A 1952 they seem to love their children but still spank them
[[*perhaps* ECI, GRI **sipi-** to split, burst]]
sihmiisi-x̂ A 1860-, Ab 1931 *n.* whip (*e.g.* John 2:15, E **tugaasix̂**) + **-usi-**
sihmit-, **sihmisix** Eun 1982-, A 1952-, **simisix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to get startled, to dive quickly with a splash (of seal, sea lion, when shot at) + **-t-**

Simicha-s A 1952 *n.pl.* Semichi Islands (*cf.* **Samiya-n**)
[[*from Russian* **Semichi**, *a loan from Aleut*]]

Simig(an)-qudga Ea 1983 *name of mountain* (*with a precipice into the sea*, Krenitzin Islands 75)
[[*possibly* **si[h]mi-gan** *3.sg.rel.*]]

similĝisa-lix *see* **sahmi-l**

siimina-x̂ A 1948-49 *n.* seed (*cf.* **siima-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **semenyá**, *pl. of* **sémya** seed, *gen.* **sémeni**]]

simlaagi-ng Ea 1981- *n.* my friend (term of address to people one likes, including relatives)

siimlu-x̂ E 1834, Ea 1983, **siimhlu-x̂** En 1950-, **siihmlu-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1892-1963 (-ml-), **siivlu-x̂** Au 1909, 1952, Am 1963 *n.* pigeon guillemot, *Cepphus columba*
[[*cf.* CSY SLI **sipelaaghaq** guillemot]]
Siihmluĝi-s A 1950- *n.pl. name of rocks*: "Have pigeon guillemots on them" (Atka 411, 660) + **-ĝi-**

sihmna-lix A 1840 (-mn-), 1952 *vt.* to trim (1840 *Russian* upushit'), to embroider (1952 basket with silk); **sihmna-x̂** 1952 *vn.* embroidery
si[h]mnaasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* trimming + **-usi-**

simnu-t- *see* **sminu-x̂**

simsi- 1. **simsi-n** E 1778- **simsi-s** A 1780- (1840, 1860 **-x̂** *sg.*), Ab 1898, 1963, **sivsi-n** Au 1952, Am 1963 *n.pl.* chest, breast (of person, Ea 1982 *also* of fish) □ **simsitxin tugamixtalix** E 1870 beating on his breast (Luke 18:13); **simsining nanakun** Ek 1982 my chest is aching (A **iduĝning**)
2. **simsi-x̂** A 1948-52 *n.* kind of yellow sponge (Triaxonia or Tetraxonia)

simsila-x̂ E 1878- (Eun 1982-: "St. Paul word") *n.* mouse (Epn house-mouse, Ep 1941 whitish; Ea 1983 small, with a short tail, Ek 1982 smaller than **asx̂ukidax̂**; En 1948: St. Paul name for **chixchimaqux̂**)

Simsismagim kuduu Eu 1975 *name of [point]* (Unalaska 56)

Simsu-x̂ En 1976- *name of high hump* (Umnak 5); A 1952 *name of sea lion rock* (Kanaga Island 900), **Simsu(m) tugimaĝa** A 1950- *name of beach* (Atka 356); **sivsu-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* boulder (J 81:26), big rock in the sea (E **[h]asa-x̂**)

simtusi- 1. En 1950- *n.* shoulder: **simtusikix qusuxsakux̂** he has broad shoulders (= **qanglikix**)
2. **Simtusi-x̂** A 1950- *name of island* (Atka 517)

simu-lix E 1860-70 (*unknown* Epu 1983-) *vr.* to roll, wallow (Mark 9:20, A **im-du-**); Ea 1983 to be worried (about another person)

Siin Au 1909 *name of ancient village site* (at Chichagof Bay, Attu Island, Jochelson 1925:24)

Sinam angaa A 1840- *name of beach* (Atka 413)

siina-x̂ Au 1909, 1952 *aux.v. & n.* yesterday; the previous day (J 80:8) □ **his siinax̂** 1952 he went out yesterday; **kachikalil siinax̂ uk avim chimikaa kachixs** 1952 yesterday it started blowing and it has been blowing all night; **siinam angalii** 1909 the previous day (E **yam angalii**); **ama siinax̂, ama siinam angalii** 1909 the day before yesterday (E **yam kadaa**, **yam kadan angalii**)

siina-x̂ E 1909-, A 1952-, **si[i]naqa-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* corridor, anteroom (of barabara of later style, with cooking place, **unaa!ux̂**, and shelves for pots, kettles, *etc.*) (*same as* **kaliduura-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **séni** *pl.* hall, vestibule]]

siinx̂imaada-n En 1948- *n.pl.* anal (pelvic) fins; **sitxuuĝix̂ siinx̂imaadangin** its (fish's) pelvic fins (Au **siiqut^{r}a-x̂**)

siniicha-x̂ A 1840 *n.* wheat
[[*from Russian* **pshenítsa** wheat]]

sinig- *pos.n.* & *n.* inside (closed) (*cf.* **guudg-** *under* **gu-**; **nag-**) 1. **sinigim hadaa** A 1952 the inside (*opposite of* **sadim hadaa**), **sinigim hadagaan** from the inside (of human body, N.M. 3:76)

2. **sinigi-x̂** E 1909- *n.* the inside (of person in general, feeling cold, J 24:3); **sinig-ix** E 1826-, A 1939- *du.* the inside (of person); the mind; **tayaĝum sinikix** A 1780 the inside (*Russian* bryukho, belly) of a man; **ayx̂aasim siniga** (*or* **naga**) A 1952 the inside of a baidarka; **tana(m) siniga tunul** A 1952 there is noise in the ground, *lit.* the inside of the ground sounds; **qugam qalaĝingis hamaan sinigan il qanguqangin quliin** A 1860 because many devils had entered into him (Luke 8:30, E **nagan** *loc.*); **siniging iĝamanalakan** A 1950 I do not feel well inside, *lit.* my inside is not good; **sinigiim ilkin** E 1833:74 within himself (of feeling); **sinikiim ilkin ukyulix** A 1860 grieving in himself (John 11:38, E **guudgiim ilan**); **haĝidgun sinigix ungatangin** E 1839, **aluĝim sinigix qlatangis** A 1839 (-ngin) obscene books, *lit.* books that offend (seduce) the mind; **sinik hagyatalix** A 1862 with clean conscience, *lit.* keeping my mind clean; **sinikin itxilix** En 1950 die from sorrow, *lit.* drop his inside (mind); **siniking agakux̂** Eun 1983-, **sinik agikux̂** (*or* **axtakux̂**) A 1979- I feel good, high (from drinking), *lit.* it passes my inside (E **aga-** *passive of* **ax-ta-**); **iqaĝilix alan sinigingin axtalix** paddling (passing) among the whales (J 16:27), *cf. loc.*

3. *loc.* inside, into, within (A *opposite of* **saduuĝigan**) (*cf.* **il-**); E 1870- among, amidst (*cf.* **al-ixt-**, **quchx-**, **utm-**) (*3.sg.* **sinigan** E 1909, A 1950-; *3.du.* **sinixkin** E 1909; *3.pl.* **siningin** E 1870 (Acts 19:30), **sinig(i)ngin** E 1826-, *also 1.pl.*; *3R sg.* **sinigiim** A 1950) ▫ **tanax̂ hilgil sinigan aĝuti-ax̂takuu** A 1952 it (fox) dug a hole in the ground and hid it in it; **sinigiim tunux̂tal** A 1950 whispering, *lit.* talking within himself; **usxin sinigingin alix qaayukux̂** Ea 1981 she is picking berries (being) among the bushes; **qanaax̂six Unangaq(a)sining sinigan akuq(i)ngaan** Ep 1983 when I was fishing in the company of my fellow Aleuts

4. *abl.* from inside, out of (*cf.* **il-**); through (*3.sg.* **sinigaan** E 1909-, A 1860-, Ab 1963; *1.sg.* **sinikiiming** Ea 1983) ▫ **anĝim hagyaaulax angaĝinam sinigaan slaaĝaam aslagaan** A 1860 when the unclean spirit has gone out of a person (Luke 11:24, E **ilaan**); **kdam sinigaan hani(m) qala ukux̂tal** A 1952 see the bottom of the lake through the ice; **sinikiiming qinganax̂ itakux̂** Ea 1983 cold goes through my body, I feel cold inside

sinigana-n E 1839 *vpn.* thoughts, *lit.* what is had inside + -(**ĝ**)**a-na**$_1$-

sinigaĝi-lix E 1833:95, 1834, Ep 1941, **sinigiĝilix** E 1909 *vi.* to be angry, have feelings of anger (**kuming** with me) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

sinigiĝiisa-lix E 1909, **sinigaĝiisa-lix** A 1860 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to be angry with (**ting** me) + **-aĝi-usa-**

sini[x]ch[x]ida-n-ulux E 1834 *n.pl. neg.* evil thoughts and desires + **-chxida-**

sinigida-x̂ E 1805 [*vn.*] intelligent (*Russian* umnoy) + **-da-** (?)

siniglux A 1840 *vn.* hostility (*Russian* vrazhda) + **-lug-**

siniglugasa-lix A 1860 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to hold a grudge against (**haman** him, Mark 6:19, E 1860 **qaĝa-x̂ta-lakakan**, 1870 **kaadax-takan**) + **-lug-asa-**

sinixta-lix E 1839 *vt.* to have in mind, think; A 1860- to have inside ▫ **sinixtanaam hadangiin** E 1839 with (in) his thoughts (Cat. 3); **angaĝim-angaĝigan sinixtanaa** A 1860 what was in man (in their hearts, John 2:25) + -(**x̂**)**ta-**

sinixtu-lix 1. E 1834 *vi.* to be in bad temper, angry; 1909 to be hot-tempered (A **aq-la-**); **sinixtu-x̂** E 1832-34 *vn.* angry, wicked, brutal; 1909 hot-tempered; A 1838 brutal (Matthew 25:24, E **kanuux̂-tu-**), 1840 cruel (of heart); **sinixtu-ĝ-ulux** E 1832-38 *vn.neg.* gentle, meek, **sinixtu-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) gentleness, meekness (*Russian* krotost') ▫ **Isaavax̂ kanuux̂tulix sinixtunax̂** E 1839 Esau was wild (*Russian* dik), *lit.* was hardhearted and bad-tempered (Hist. 21, A **daqaĝilakan sinigaĝitunax̂**)

2. En 1791 *vi.* to be wise [perhaps as of a shaman, *if not a misunderstanding*] + **-tu-**

sinixtuni-lix A 1840 *vr.* to become embittered (*Russian* ozhestochit'sya) + **-tu-ni-**

sinixtuusi-s A 1860 *n.pl.* anger (*Russian* zloby, Mark 7:22, E **amqitum malgaa**) + **-tu-usi-**

siniguuta-lix A 1860- *vt.* to have inside him/it (1860 **qugas** devils, Luke 8:27, E **qugam sux̂ta-kan**; John 10:20) + **-uuta-**

sinimáalu-s A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.pl.* interior *or* internal organs (*Russian* nutrennost') + ***-maalu-**

siinimluza-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* tender, delicate (*Russian* nezhnyy); thin (*Russian* tonko); **siinimluza-l** A 1973 *vi.* to be delicate, fine; to be tiny (extra small): **aahmaaĝim quhmagan siinimluzangis** tiny white flowers (of yarrow)

siinimlúzata-lix A 1840 *vr.* to luxuriate (*Russian* nezhit'sya) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

siinta-x̂ E 1978, A 1973- *n.* cent, penny
[[*from English*]]

Sintaavra-x̂ Ea 1983, **Sintaabri-x̂** En 1978, **Sintyaabra-x̂** A 1973, *rel.* **Sintyaabra-n** A 1950 *n.* September (*cf.* E **Chngulim tugidaa**, A **Ugnam tugidaa**)
[[*from Russian* **sentyábr'** September]]

sinu-x̂ E, Au 1909 *n.* driftwood (*cf.* **hyaaga-x̂**) and anything that the sea throws up (dead animals, *etc.*); **sinu-lix** E 1909-, A 1952-, Au 1909 *vi.* to beachcomb, salvage, to search the beach or ground for something one can use (*e.g.* J 61:1; 82:2)

[[*perhaps cognate of* AI **tini-t-** to ebb, be low (of tide); ECI, GRI **tini** ebb, low tide; GRI **tinuppoq** has fallen dry]]

sinu-gaan E 1909-, Au 1952, **sinunu-gaan** A 1909 *pos.n.abl. 3.sg.* for the first time after, only after □ **iqyax̂ aguqang sinugaan ayugasakuqing** E 1909 for the first time after having made a baidarka I went out in it; **hamaan sinunugaan** A 1909 only after that (J 76:56, 173)

singda-x̂ E 1878 *n.* hip[bone] (*cf.* **aqaya-x̂**); En 1948- (head of) femur (*cf.* **saada-**); **sigya-x̂** Au 1949 hipbone; **singdam kamgii** En 1950, **sigya(m) qagnaa** Au 1952 head of femur (caput femoris); **singdam isxaa** En 1950 acetabulum

singla-n E 1910- *n.pl.* forelocks (J 30:9); **singla-l** A 1973 (*from* E) *vt.* to comb (hair) (*cf.* **itxu-lix**)

singlaasi-x̂ A 1973 (*from* E) *n.* comb (*cf.* **agi-dusi-x̂**, **itxu-usi-x̂**) + **-usi-**

singlangi-x̂ A 1973 *n.* small breeze (ripples on the sea)

[[*cf.* AAY **cinglleq** ripple, wake in water]]

singli-lix E 1805-, A 1860-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to close (**dakin** his eys, *e.g.* J 60:11, 21); to blink, wink (his eyes or one eye)

singlimix-six E 1805-, A 1952- *vt.* to blink, wink (eye) □ **ayagaadax̂ daan angadaming singlimigikux̂** En 1978 the girl is winking at me + **-mig-**

singlita-lix E 1832-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to keep (**dakin** his eyes) closed + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

siiqut^{r}a-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* anal fin (E **siinx̂imaada-**)

siira-x̂ A 1987, Au 1952 *n.* sulfur □ **qiiĝuusim anĝigan siiraa** Au sulfur from volcano

[[*from Russian* **séra** sulfur]]

siribra-x̂ *see* **silimla-x̂**

Sirida-x̂ *see* **Silida-x̂**

siirkala-x̂ E 1903-, **ziirkala-x̂** A 1948- *n.* mirror

[[*from Russian* **zérkalo** mirror]]

siirti-x̂ A 1952- *n.* yarn

[[*from Russian* **sherst'** wool]]

ziirtminika-x̂ A 1840 (zh-) *n.* credence (table at altar)

[[*from Russian* **zhértvennik** credence]]

sisa-x̂ E 1780-, A 1780-, Ab 1931-63, Au 1949-52 *num.* hundred; **algim sisax̂** E 1804, A 1780, **aalax sisax** E 1805-, **aalax sisax̂** E 1978, **alax sisax̂** A 1952- two hundred; **qankudim sisax̂** E 1804, **qaankun sisan** E 1839- three hundred; **qaankun sisax̂ chngatux̂** E 1978, **qankus sisax̂ chngatux̂** A 1952 three hundred sea otter; **sichin sisan** E 1839-, **sichi(n) sisax̂** Au 1949 four hundred; **hadim sisax̂** E 1804-5, 1978, A 1780-1860, **hatix̂ sisax̂**, **hatim sisam hacha** E 1839, **hatidim sisax̂** E 1978 (**a-**), A 1973 thousand (*cf.* **tiisicha-x̂**); **sisam sisaa** E 1870 ten thousand (Acts 21:20)

sisadi-m E 1834-, A 1952- *adv.* hundred times; **sisadim sisax̂** E 1834-, A 1973 ten thousand + **-di-**

sisaĝi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* sotnik (lieutenant of cossacks) + **-ĝi-**

sisa-lix E 1832-, A 1840-, Au 1909 *vi.* to lose one's way, to get lost; E *Bibl.* to err □ **ayangix̂ masxal agitaadang sisal angalix̂** A 1952 fog came and my partner lost his way

sisax̂ta-lix E 1838-, A 1840- *vi.* to lose one's way (temporarily); E *Bibl.* to have gone astray, to be wrong (*e.g.* Mark 12:24, A **sugla-x̂ta-**) + **-x̂ta-**

sisax̂tanix̂taasa-lix E 1870 *vrt.* to be wrong about (Mark 12:24) + **-ni-x̂ta-usa-**

Sisa-n Eu 1984 *n.pl.* Sisek Cove (Unalaska 10; "one can hide and anchor in there in any kind of weather")

[[*cf.* **sisa-lix**]]

siisax-six E 1909, Au 1909 *vi.* to become stiff (of dead person or animal); A 1973- to be stiff (*e.g.* of cloth); **siisax** A 1840 *vn.* stiff, rigid (*Russian* zhestkiy)

[[*cf.* CAY **cetengqite-** to be frozen stiff; **cetegtaq** frozen fish or meat to be eaten in that state; CSY **esteqe-** to tense muscles, to persevere; I **siti-**, **sisi-** to be hard, to harden; **sisak** something hard; steel]]

siisaxt-, **siisaxsix** En 1950, A 1840- *vr.* to become stiff (of dead person or animal); E 1909- *vt.* to prepare fresh (fish, 1909 *also* meat); 1909 to eat fresh fish (*cf.* **chumlax-six**, **ix̂tux-six**); **siisaxti-x̂** Ean 1982- *vn.* fresh boiled fish, "fish boiled right away" □ **qax̂ siisaxsix qakux̂** E 1909 he prepared (boiled) the fish fresh (right after catching it) and ate it + **-t-**

Sisagu-x̂ E 1791 (Shishaguk) *n.* Maksimova (village), 1840 Shishaldin Volcano, Shishaldin Village (Zap. I 205, 219) (I 86)

[[*perhaps* ***sisa-ĝu-**, *cf.* **Sisa-n**]]

Sisaqu-x En 1976- *n.du.* Thumb Point (Umnak 21; there are two big pinnacles right on the point)

sisxaxtaada-x̂ En 1950 *n.* [nickname of a] little old bent over woman of Unalaska (1982 **qungaĝiida-x̂** the little humpback)

[[**sisxax-ta-aada-**]]

sisxi-x̂ *see* **sisux-six**

siisx̂i-lix E 1949-, A 1952- *vi.* to have nosebleed; **siisx̂i-x̂** A 1952- *vn.* nosebleed

siisx̂ini-lix En 1982 *vr.* to get a nosebleed (when going fast in baidarka) + **-ni-**

siisi-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* "black albatross" (*Russian* Albatros chernyy), *perhaps* black-footed albatross, *Diomedea nigripes* (*cf.* **aĝliga-x̂**)

siiska-x̂ Ebkn 1950- *n.* bun (of hair); Ab 1931 hairdo; E **siiska-lix** *vt.* to make a bun on (**kamgiin** her head)
||*from Russian* **shíshka** bump, knob, ball of thread, etc.||

sismi-lix E 1832-, A 1838-, Ab 1892, 1963 *vt.* to help, support (*cf.* **ila-aĝu-lix, kidu-lix**); to save, deliver (*cf.* **haĝ-it-**); to defend (Luke 18:3); **sismi-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* help ◦ **adalum ilugaan timas sismida** A (1839) 1860- deliver us from evil (E **haĝichaa**)

sismigali-s A 1839 *vn.* rescuers (the judges, Hist. 40, E **haĝita-n**) + **-gali-**

sismix̂ta-lix E 1833:8 *vt.* to help; **sismix̂ta-x̂** E 1834, 1909 *vn.* helper, assistant + **-x̂ta-**

sismix̂taasi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* defense, protection (Luke 18:8) + **-x̂ta-usi-**

sismina-x̂ Ab 1963, **sivsina-x̂** Am 1963 *vn.* rescuer, savior + **-na**$_1$-

sismiqaĝi-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* help; A 1840 deliverance + **-qaĝi-**

sismiisa-, sismiisi- *see* **sismusa-, sismusi-**

sismit-, sismisix A 1840 *vt.* to save; 1860 to expiate (Mark 10:45 *vp.*) + **-t-**

sismita-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* savior + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

sismitaala-l A 1952 *vp.* to be given (**ngiin** them) for relief (food, N.M. 3:111, 1971 **-x̂t-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-ula-**

sismusa-lix E 1870, A 1860, **sismiisa-lix** Eu 1909 *vt.* to help (**ngaan** him) with (J 37:10 a little); A to save (Luke 24:21 *participial construction*) ◦ **Hamaya Inaqaam Kriistax̂ aygagasanaan imin kayux sismusaduukakux̂** E 1861:9 He Himself will also help you carrying the Cross + **-usa-**

sismusi-x̂, sismiisi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* help (Acts 26:22); defense, protection (Luke 18:8); relief (Acts 11:29); alms (Matthew 6:1, Acts 24:17) + **-usi-**

ziista-x̂ A 1950- *n.* tin
||*from Russian* **zhest'** tin||

sistaanka-x̂ E 1909-, **zistaanka-x̂** Ep 1979 *n.* (tin) can (*cf.* **baanka-x̂**); Ep tin (the metal)
||*from Russian* **zhestyánka** tin can||

sistra-a Ep 1952, E 1978-, A 1952- *n.* his/her sister (*cf.* **uhngi-, agiituda-**)
||*from Russian* **sestrá** sister||

sisux-six E 1909-, A 1952- *vi.* to cross an isthmus or narrow place, to go over to the other side (as from one side of an island to the other side) (Au **asu-l**, J 82:33) ◦ **umangudaĝan sisugi-aĝikuq** A 1952 I will go over there to the other side (and stay there)
||*possibly derived from* **sit-** -, *cf.* **sita-x̂**||

sisx-, sisxi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, **sixsi-x̂** Au 1909, 1952 *n.* isthmus, portage (*e.g.* V A 3:3; N.M. 1:33-34, 3:21; J 80:14); **Kuygis Sisxa** A 1971 "Loin portage" (Atka 330b); **Sisxi(m)-tanaa** A 1952 "Portage place" (Atka 384); **Sisxi(m)-tugumaĝa** Ea 1983 "Isthmus beach" (Krenitzin Islands 71)

sisxaada-x̂ En 1950 *n.* isthmus between two lakes; the space between anus and penis or vagina; E Unimak 1791 *name of tributary man* + **-aada-**

Sisxina-x̂ E 1791 (sishxinax), Ea 1952- *name of bay with former village* (Krenitzin Islands 72, south of isthmus) + **-na**$_2$-

sisuxsa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to carry over an isthmus (Au **asuusa-l**) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

sisuxta-l A 1952- *vi.* to take a trip over to the other side (and come back again) + **-(x̂)ta-**

sit- 1. **siti-lix** En 1978, **sis** (**siti-l**) A 1977- *vi.* to be torn or cut off, to break, to lose the hold (*cf.* **idgi-lix, iqi-lix, tma-l**) ◦ **qanasii sitikux̂** En, A the handle (slit in sealskin for carrying) has broken; **hudax̂ sis is hulal ax̂takux̂** A the fish (hung up temporarily) had torn off (the hook) and fallen down by the morning; **halukung sitikux̂** A I sewed it but it was cut off (the leather, pulled too hard)

2. E 1870, A 1860 *vi.* to escape (*cf.* **iqi-lix**): **hamakun changin iliin sinax̂** E he escaped out of their hands (John 10:39, A 1860 **aganax̂**); **maqam iĝamanaganaan awaax sitzachx̂ilagada** A do not ever (**-za-**) let (**-chx̂i-**) the time for a good deed escape (pass by)
||*perhaps cf.* I **siti, sisi** burrow, fox pit||

sita-x̂, sitmi-lix *see separate entries*

sit-, sis A 1950-, Au 1909-52 *vi.* to sweat, perspire (of person, as in hot weather or in the steambath) (E **aĝax-six, hidugax̂-six**); **siti-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* sweat; **sicha** A 1860 his sweat (Luke 22:40, E **hidugaĝa**)
||*cf.* AI **sitchiq-** to soak through; GRI **sitser-** to moisten through||

sita-l 1. Au 1949 *vi.* to be sweating

2. **tanam sitaa** Au 1952 ground wet from dew + **-(x̂)ta-**

sita-x̂ A 1840- *n.* isthmus (1840), narrow part of an island formed by deep indentations which make it look as if cut in two: **Chuguuĝix̂ Sitax̂** 1950- (1840 **Sitax̂**) Portage Lagoon (Atka 604), **Nguuĝix̂ Sitax̂** 1840- "Southern Cut" (Atka 605), **Sitam gutii** "The Spit of the Cut", *name of the isthmus* (Atka 606); **Sitax̂ Agnax̂** E Tigalda 1791 Passed The Isthmus, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 4)
||**sit**$_1$**-(x̂)ta-**; *cf.* **sisux-six**||

Sitaadag-a A 1950- (1840 **Sitáadax̂**) *name of cove* (Amlia 102, sandy beach with a cave); **Sitaadagan** Eu 1984 *name of bay* (Unalaska 86b) + *-**Vdag-**

Sitachxi-x̂ En 1976- *n.* "Other side" (1984), *name of bay* (Umnak 159) + *-**chx(i)-**

sitat-, siticha E 1909, **sitacha** A 1840- *n.* the other side of it, place on the opposite side of it (of land, *e.g.* N.M. 1:34); *in many place names, e.g.* **Ukunga(m) sitacha** A 1840- (Amlia 212), *named in relation to the bay with the former village* **Ukunga-x̂** (Amlia 202) + **-t-**

Sitanuna-x̂ A 1952 *name of tall pinnacle* (Amlia 33)
[[*perhaps* **sit**$_2$**-(x̂)ta-nu-na**$_1$**-x̂** "smelling of sweat"]]

siita-x̂ A 1840- *n.* sieve, sifter; **siitam quchixtuu** 1840, **qasituu** (*or* **datuu**) 1984 sieve with large holes
[[*from Russian* **síto** sieve]]

sitx- *pos.n.* space under or below, underside (*opposite of* **qudg-** *and* **qusa-**) 1. **sitxim-hadaa** E 1805 (-ma-), A 1952-, **sitxam-adaa** E 1909 the space below, the underside; direction downward; *loc.* **sitxim-[h]adan** E 1805, A 1838, **sitxam-adan** E 1870, 1909 below, beneath (Acts 2:19, *opposite of* **qusam-[h]adan**); downward; *abl.* **sitxam-adaan** E 1909 from below; -**sitximadax̂ta-lix** (+ **-x̂ta-**) A 1838 *vt.* to undermine, break in (Matthew 6:19, E **hangux-six** dig); **sitximadachx̂i-lix** (+ **-chx̂i-**) A 1860 *vt.* to let (his house) be broken through (Luke 12:39)
2. **sitxa** E 1805, A 1950-, **sitxaa** A 1949- (*probably from* E) the space under or below it; **sitxaa imdada** A 1952 put a support under it (the box), *lit.* fill the space under it; **unĝi(m)-sitxa** En 1978, A 1950- armpit; **slum sitxa** A 1949 the world; **Kriista(m)-sitxa** A 1950- "(the bay) under the Cross" (Atka 314); **udan sitxiin akalil** A 1952 passing right there below him (*3R*, N.M. 3:74)
3. *loc.* under, underneath, below; while (*3.sg.* **sitxan** E 1834-, A 1838-, **sixta(n)** Au 1909, 1952, Am 1982; *3.du.* **sitxikin** E 1832-70, A 1838; *3.pl.* **sitxingin** E 1870, A 1838; *1.sg.* **sitxaming** A 1951 (*from* E), **sitximing** A 1952-) ▫ **tama misiisix̂ nuuĝi sixta changaayax̂taku** Au 1909 the fox crawled under a rock (J 80:5); **agan sitxan** E 1834 for the time being (*Russian* pokamest); **qalix ama taangang sitxan** A 1860 while I eat and drink (Luke 17:8, *likewise* E); **saĝang sitxan asx̂anax̂** A 1973 he died while I was asleep
4. *abl.* from below (*3.sg.* **sitxaan** E 1834-, **sitxagaan** A 1952-, **sixtagaa** Au 1909, Am 1963) ▫ **maa maaĝim sixtagaa hangal angalikux, ingaa ingaaĝim kugaa kivs angalikux** Au 1909 they went up from this side and then down from the next (hill, J 82:12)
sitxikux̂taasa-lix E 1839 (*unknown* Epun 1983-) *vrt.* doing (inquiring) secretly (Hist. 66, A and En 1984 **aĝutaasa-lix**) + **-ku-x̂ta-usa-**
sitximudaĝan E 1832, A 1840, **sitxamudaĝan** En 1909 (-madagan), **sitxumadaĝan** En 1950 *adv.* down, downward ▫ **aman kalukaan kadaam sitxamudaĝan chiyaagusakux̂** En 1909 as soon as she reached her dish down before her (*3R*, J 49:13) + **-mudaĝ-an**
sitxit-, sitxisix Eu 1984 *vt.* to hit under (missing a seal) + **-t-**
sitxuuĝa-l A 1984 *vt.* to reach the bottom of (hill) + **-uuĝa-**
sitxuuĝi- 1. E 1832-, A 1860-, Ab 1931 *rel.n.* lower; underside ▫ **sitxuuĝix̂ kigusin** Ea 1983 lower teeth (A **una-aĝi-s**); **sitxuuĝin iliin** E 1870, **sitxuuĝis hadangiin** A 1860 from beneath (John 8:23); **sitxuuĝingis** A 1973 their underside (of leaves, *vs.* **hangadingis**)
2. **sitxuuĝi-lix** E 1832- *vi.* to be guilty, to be at fault; A 1840 *vt.* to blame + **-uuĝi-**
sitxuuĝit-, sitxuuĝisix 1. E 1909 *vt.* to make lower; Ep 1941 to put under; A 1973- to bring down; A 1838 *vr.* to be brought down (Matthew 11:23, E **itxi-lga-**); to fall headlong (Acts 1:18); A 1952 to go down
2. E 1834- *vt.* to defeat; A 1952- *vr.* to come under, be defeated (as when fighting, *vs.* **luda-aĝit-**)
3. E 1834, 1870 *vt.* to accuse (Luke 23:10); E 1834, A 1840, 1860 to condemn (*cf.* **agamt-**); **sitxuuĝiti-x̂** E 1870 *vn.* condemnation (Matthew 23:14) + **-uuĝi-t-**
sitxuuĝita-lix 1. E 1910, A 1973 *vt.* to keep beneath, under himself ▫ **quhmanaan sitxuuĝital ayx̂adax̂** A 1973 (the halibut) swims with its white side down; **sitxuuĝitanagan usuu** En 1910 all his lower part (J 48:45)
2. E 1839 *vt.* to conquer (Cat. 42)
3. E 1909 *vt.* to accuse; Eu 1984 to be (talk) against (*cf.* **qalit-**) ▫ **qax̂ chxalting iistalix ting sitxuuĝitakux̂** E 1909 he accuses me of stealing fish, *lit.* saying that I steal fish; **ting sitxuux̂talix tunux̂takux̂** Eu 1984 he is talking against me + **-uuĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**
sitxuuĝitaqaĝi-x̂ E 1832-39 *vn.* victory (Matthew 12:20, Cat. 42) + **-uuĝi-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**
sitxuuĝitaasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to convict (**imis** you) with (**inaqamis tunuhlitxin** your own words) (Luke 19:22, E **atxaĝ-ayaasa-**); Eaun 1983- *vrt.* to be guilty of, to blame himself for + **-uuĝi-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**
sitxuuĝiya-lix A 1840 *vt.* to blame + **-uuĝi-ya-**
sitxuunu-lix E 1978, A 1860- *vi.* to go downward, to descend (1860 John 1:51, E **kim-**) (*vs.* **qusa-anu-**) ▫ **sitxuunulix sakaaĝakux̂** E 1978 he went down to the bottom + **-uunu-**
sitxuunux̂ta-lix E 1870 *vi.* to grow worse: **hamaan mataqaam ilan sitxuunux̂taa haqalinax̂** he began to grow worse in his [bad] condition (Mark 5:26) + **-uunu-x̂ta-**
sitxuutxa-lix E 1909, A 1971- *vi.* to be way below (low or deep, *e.g.* in reference to digging the ground); **sitxuutxan** En 1936-, A 1977 *loc.* (too) far below (*e.g.* in the snow, of trap) + **-uutxa-**

Sitxaxsi-x̂ A 1952- (*also* **Sitxax̂sxi-x̂, Sitxax̂sx-a**) *name of corner of lagoon* (Atka 388)
[[*possibly from* **sitx-**, *referring to a precipice above the place*]]

Siitxaaĝu-x̂ Ep 1983 *n.* Southwest Point (St. Paul Island 13)
[[*perhaps* **sitx-aaĝu-**]]

sitxi-n E 1805-, **-s** A 1952-, Ab 1963, **sitki-n** Au 1909, **sixti-n** Au 1909, 1952 *n.pl.* excrement, feces; **sitxi-lix** E 1812-, A 1950-, **sixti-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to defecate, empty the bowels ▫ **sitxiitung aqakux̂** Ea 1983 I need to (**-aatu-**) defecate; **ulax sixtim inukichakix** Au 1909 two little pieces of excrement (J 82:29); **sitxim saa** Eaun 1952- small brown fly (attracted to excrement);

qumliĝum sitxingin E 1832, Ep 1941 (*obsol.*) rust (*cf.* **kuum-ita-lix**); **saami(m) sixtii** Au 1952 rusty iron, **kanuuya(m) sixtii** rusty copper
[[*perhaps a substantivization of* **sitx-**: "things below"]]

Sitxidam ungluu A 1952- *name of high pinnacle* (Atka 272, *derivation from* **sitxi-** *suggested by informant*) + **-da-**

sitxilax̂si-x̂ Ea 1952 *n.* jaeger, *Stercorarius* (the bird sometimes makes weaker birds defecate rather than give up their prey) (*cf.* **alig-dusi-x̂**) + **-la-x̂si-** *or* **-laĝ-(x̂)si-**

sitxiilux̂ E 1834, 1909, **sitxiiluĝi-x̂** Ab 1963 *n.* toilet (*cf.* **itaalux̂** *under* **hit-**; **nuusnika-x̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

sitxina-x̂ E 1834 *n.* dung, muck; En 1952 feces + **-na**$_1$**-**

sitxinu-lix E 1909-, A 1971- *vi.* to smell of excrement; **sitxinu-x̂** E 1909, **sixtinu-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* smell of excrement (J 82:31) + **-nu-**

siitxi-x̂ *see* **siitka-x̂**

Sitxina-x̂ *name of volcanic islands*: A (1759-) 1840- Great Sitkin Island (740); 1772 **Sitigna-x̂** (Bragin Sitignak), **Qax̂u(m) Sitxinaa** A 1952 Little Sitkin Island (Rat Islands 1040); **Naaĝix̂ Sitxina(m) Hlaa** A 1952 Saddle Point, *lit.* Western Son of S. (Sitkin 752), **Qigaaĝix̂ Sitxina(m) Hlaa** Swallow Head, *lit.* Eastern Son of S. (Sitkin 753)
[[*apparently* **sitxi-na-x̂** dung *or* "defecator"]]

sitx̂i-lix Ep 1983 *vi.* to be squeezed; A 1952- to be tight (as of a screw), to be firmly stuck

sitx̂alux̂ A 1948 (tx-), 1952- *n.* rectum (En **ichadam guu**) + **-aluĝ-**

sitx̂imikda-lix E 1909, En 1982 *vt.* to squeeze, to pinch several times + **-mig-kda-**

sitx̂isi-lix En 1982, A 1952- *vi.* to be stingy; **sitx̂isi-x̂** A 1952-, Ab 1898, 1963 *vn.* stingy ▫ **sitx̂isilakan chagiim huzuu achxuusanax̂** A 1973 being not stingy he distributed all of his halibut + **-si-**

sitx̂isix̂ta- A 1839: **anaĝim uĝaa sitx̂isix̂taa** (Judas) who was greedy for possession (Hist. 81, E **anaĝin maayuĝalinangin suutuu**) + **-si-x̂ta-**

sitx̂isiisa-l A 1978 *vt.* to be stingy with (**qalgadaan** its food, of dog) + **-si-usa-**

sitx̂it-, **sitx̂isix** E 1832- *vt.* to squeeze, to pinch (A **am-dux-s**); A 1952- to tighten, to make (too) tight (*cf.* **am-ni-lix**); A 1952 *vr.* to cling (**daĝan** to it, N.M. 3:76) + **-t-**

sitx̂idusi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* clamp + **-t-usi-**

sitx̂ita-lix Ep 1941 *vt.* to be squeezing + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

sitx̂itxaĝiisi-x̂ E 1838 *n.* wine press (Matthew 21:33) + **-t-qaĝi-usi-**

sitx̂u-lix Eau 1983-, En 1952 (-tx-, *unknown* 1984) *vi.* to go down for a long time (of seal) (*cf.* **chlax̂-six**)

siiticha-x̂ E 1878 *n.* calico, A 1840 cotton
[[*from Russian* **sítets** cotton, calico]]

sitichika(m) ugiyuu Au 1949 *n.* kind of plant with yellow flowers

Siitikda-x̂ (*or* **-qda-x̂**) Eb 1871 (-kt-) Popof Island (Shumagin Islands)

sitigna-x̂ Eu 1868, 1909, **sitikna-x̂** En 1909 (Jochelson 1925:89), Ep 1941 *n.* birchbark (found on the beach) (*cf.* **kanguchx̂i-x̂**); **Sitiknax̂ Isinax̂** E Tigalda 1791 Cut The Birchbark, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 10)
[[**sit -gna-**, **-kna-**]]

sitimi-lix En 1910 *vt.* to conceal, put inside under the parka or coat (J 53:28) (*cf.* **simi-lix**)

sitimix̂ta-lix En 1982 = **simi-x̂ta-lix**

sitimilĝi-x̂ En 1949- *n.* a species of fuzzy fly, (1982) brown fly (*same as* **sitxim saa**) .

Sitimka-x̂ E 1840 (Zap. I 255), **Sitimki-x̂** Eb 1871 *name of an island east of Nagai* (Shumagin Islands)

sitiinka-x̂ A 1840 *n.* bristle
[[*from Russian* **shchetínka** bristle]]

siitka-x̂ Euk 1982-, **siitxi-x̂** A 1971- *n.* neck scarf; A handkerchief
[[*from Russian* **sétka** net]]

siitka-lix Eu 1982 (*unknown* Ea 1983), Au 1952, **ziitka-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be thin (En **su-ĝa-lakan**, **su-tu-lakan**); **chax̂sam ziitkaa** A 1952 thin soup; **ayangi(m) si[i]tkaa** Au 1952 thin fog
[[*from Russian* **zhídko** is thin]]

sitmachu-lix Ea 1952- *vt.* to patch (skin of skin boat, sole of mukluk) (*cf.* **ila-x̂-six**, **samluuda-lix**); **sitmachu-x̂** Ea 1952 *n.* patch; En 1985 (-mi-) welting in gut-seam with sinew

sitmuchuusi-x̂ En 1952 *n.* patching material + **-usi-**

sitmi-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vt.* to cut, erode; En to rip ▫ **chiĝanam sitmikuu** A 1952 the creek cut it (the sand bar); **chux̂taqax̂ sitmikuqing** En 1978 I ripped my jacket
[[**sit-mi-**]]

Sitminaaka-x̂ En 1949- *name of lake* (Umnak 94), *lit. perhaps* "potential eroder" + **-na**$_1$**-iika-**

sivchi-n En 1950, **-x̂** Eu 1984, **chivchi-n** Ea 1952 *n.pl.* pliers; **sivchin isilaas(i)ĝikix** En sidecutting pliers
[[*from Russian* **shchiptsý** *pl.* tongs]]

sividuska-x̂ A 1948, **sividuski-x̂** 1950 (-vu-), 1952 *n.* cross fox (E **sigu-**)
[[*from Russian* **sivodúshka**, *pl.* **sivodúshki**, cross fox, red fox with darker throat and belly]]

siychaas Eb 1984, **siichaas** A 1952- at once, right away
[[*from Russian* **seychás** right now, at once]]

skaala-x̂ Ea 1952-, A 1977- *n.* rolling pin; Ea 1952 (**-ux̂**) (boat) roller (Eb **usa-da-x̂**); **skaala-l** A 1977- *vt.* to roll out (dough) with a rolling pin
[[*from Russian* **skálo** roller, rolling pin]]

skaalka-x̂ A 1840 n. rolling pin
[[*from Russian* **skálka** rolling pin]]

skaapa-x̂ E 1935-, A 1977- *n.* cupboard
[[*from Russian* **shkap** cupboard]]

skiifa-x̂ En 1978, A 1952-; **skiifka-x̂** Eb 1984 *n.* skiff (Ep **duura-ada-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **skif** racing boat, *dimin.* ***skífka**]]

skiifkaĝi-lix (mayaaĝikun) Eb 1984 *vi.* (we hunt) going in skiffs + **-ĝi-**

skuula-x̂ En 1982, A 1973, Ab 1963, **skuuli-x̂** A 1952-, Au 1949, *n.* school, schoolhouse (*cf.* **achiga-alux̂**); **skuula-l** A 1973, **skuuli-l** A 1977-, Au 1949, *vi.* to go to school; Au to have school (of teacher)
[[*from Russian* **shkóla**, *prep.* **shkóle**, school]]

skuulaĝi-lix En 1982, **skuuliĝi-l** A 1952-, Au 1952 *vi.* to be at school; **txin skuuliĝiqalikux̂** A 1952, **tin skuuliĝiqalil** Au 1952 she (child) has started school + **-ĝi-**

skuulnika-x̂ A 1952- *n.* schoolchild, student; **Skuulnikas Udaa** A 1952 *name of bay* (Atka 423; once schoolchildren from Old Harbor, Saĝuugax̂, who went out to pick black lily roots and got lost, were found after a month at this bay)
[[*from Russian* **shkól'nik** schoolchild, student]]

skuulsika-x̂ En 1978- *n.* schoolchild, student
[[*from Siberian Russian* **shkól'shik** schoolchild, student]]

skumcha-x̂ A 1840 *n.* eunuch
[[*from Russian* **skópets,** *gen.* **skoptsá**, eunuch]]

skuuna-x̂ Eun 1978-, A 1952- *n.* schooner
[[*from Russian* **shkúna** schooner]]

skuuvruda-x̂ En 1950-, **skuuvuruuda-x̂** A 1909- *n.* frying pan (*cf.* **adag-alux̂**)
[[*from Russian* **skovorodá**, *pl.* **skóvorody**, frying pan]]

sla-x̂ 1. E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1892 *n.* wind; **sla-lix** En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to blow (of wind) ▫ **slax̂ chiĝanag-ulux, txin atxiiĝan saĝanax̂** E 1909 a wind is not a river, some time or other it will stop (proverb, Jochelson 1933:86); **slax̂ slal** A 1952 the wind is blowing (a storm is coming up, N.M. 3:85); **slam kadiigux̂taa** E 1909 contrary wind; **slam [h]adaa** Au 1952 windward; **slam akinmudax̂taa** E 1909, **slam chiduĝaĝii** A 1950- following wind; **slam maaga** E 1909 puff of wind; **slaĝulux** E 1909 calm

2. E 1838-, A 1860-, Au 1952 *n.* (*pl.*) direction of the wind, compass point(s) ▫ **sichin slan iliin** E 1838-70, **siching slas ilingiin** A 1860 from the four winds, the four corners of the earth (Matthew 24:31, Mark 13:27); **slam quchigan slangis** A 1952 the compass points between the eight main ones

3. E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1952 *n.* weather (Eu 1984 bad weather) ▫ **slam iĝamanaa** E 1909 good weather (= **slachxisa-x̂**); **slam iĝanaa** Ea 1982 bad weather; **qan'gim slaa** A 1952 winter weather; **slam huunĝut^{r}aa** Au 1952 warm weather, **achunam slaĝanaa** cold weather
[[AAY **lla**, CAY **cella, cilla**, CSY **esla**, Sir., I **sila** weather; outside, world; awareness]]

slaachxi-x̂ Eap 1941- *n.* storm (Ebn **kachix**) + **-Vchxi-**

slaachxaĝi-x̂ Ea 1909 *n.* storm (J 8:30) + **-Vchxaĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

slachxisa-x̂ E 1909-, **slachxiza-x̂** A 1950-, **slachixt^{r}a-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* nice weather; **slachxida-ĝ-ulux** E 1870-, **slachxiza-ĝ-ulax** A 1950- bad weather, storm; **slachxidamulux iĝanaasaadaa** E 1870 (1860 **-chxisa-**) a great storm (Mark 4:37, A **slaĝuuchxuzax̂**); **slachxidaasaadaĝulux** E 1870 a very (**-aasaada-**) strong storm, a tempest (Acts 27:18) + **-chxisa-**, *etc.*

slachxisaada-x̂ Eba 1909- *n.* nice weather, calm + **-chxisa-aada-**

slachxizaala-l A 1971 *vp.* to get nice weather + **-chxiza-ula-**

sladiga-x̂ Ea 1910 *n.* right weather (J 14:1) + **-diga-**

sladula-l A 1971- *vp.* to be caught in a storm + **-t-ula-**

slaagamag-in En 1978, Au 1952, **-is** A 1952- *n.pl.* the eight (Au four) main points of the compass; **slaagamagim quchigan slangi** Au 1952 the points between the main four (*e.g.* NW), **slaagamagim quchigan slagan slangi** the points between the eight ones (*e.g.* NNW) + **-iigamag-**

slaaĝa-lix E 1909-, A 1840-, Au 1909 *vi.* to go outside (*e.g.* J 2:14; A 1860, Mark 1:35, E **hit-**) ▫ **slaaĝax̂taqalii-aĝikuq** A 1950- I shall be going out for a while (**-x̂ta-**) = good-bye + **-uuĝa-**

slaaĝat-, slaaĝasix A 1840 (**-ĝi-**) *vt.* to call out + **-uuĝa-t-**

slaaĝadusa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to bring forth (John 19:4, E **hidusa-**) + **-uuĝa-t-usa-**

slaĝi-lix En 1949- *vi.* to have nice weather, a fair wind + **-ĝi-**

slax̂taqada-l A 1909 *vi.* to stop blowing + **-x̂ta-qada-**

slaĝu-x̂ *see* **slalĝu-x̂**

slalĝi-lix En 1909 *v[i].* to make wind: to approach an animal against the wind + **-lĝi-**

slalĝisxa-lix En 1909 *vp.* to be approached against the wind ▫ **akaluĝan ilan klisax̂ ngaan slalĝisxadax̂** the trap is set in its path downwind for it (fox, J 56:27) + **-lĝi-t-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

slalĝu-x̂ E 1909, **slaĝu-x̂** A 1838-, Abm 1963, **hlaĝu-x̂** Au 1909, 1952 *n.* strong wind (E stronger than **kachix**), storm; Abm blizzard; **slaĝu-l** A 1950-, **hlaĝu-l** Au 1909, 1952 *vi.* to blow hard, to storm; **slaĝu-ĝ-ulax** A 1840- *n.neg.* calm weather; **slaĝu-lakan** A 1909-, **hlaĝu-lak** Au 1952 *vi.neg.* to be calm; **slaĝu-qada-lix** A 1840- to abate (*e.g.* Mark 4:39) (*cf.* **sxadiga-t-**) ▫ **chix̂tam slaĝuu** A 1950- stormy rain; **slaĝum chix̂taa** A 1977 rainy storm; **qaniigim slaĝuu** A 1952-, **taganim hlaĝuĝnaa** Au 1952 snowstorm + **-lĝu-**, **-(l)ĝu-**

slaĝuuchxuza-x̂ A 1838- *n.* very strong wind, a great storm (*e.g.* Mark 14:30, E **slachxidamulux iĝanaasaadaa**); **slaĝuuchxuza-l** A 1952- *vi.* to blow very hard, a strong storm + **-(l)ĝu-iichxuza-**

slaĝuuchu-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* fair wind + **-(l)ĝu-*Vchu-**

slaĝudiga-x̂ Ab 1931 *n.* tail wind (*cf.* **akina-**, **chiduĝ-aĝi-**) + **-(l)ĝu-diga-**

slaĝuusa-l A 1952- *vt.* to blow with (**qaniigix̂** snow), to be a (snow)storm + **-(l)ĝu-usa-**

slaĝuusi-x̂ En 1982 *n.* barometer + **-(l)ĝu-usi-**

slaĝut-, **slaĝusix** A 1860- *vi.* to start blowing □ **ataqadim slaĝutikux̂** 1952 it started blowing all of a sudden; **gidgix̂ txin kayutusix slaĝutnax̂** 1860 a strong wind started blowing (John 6:18) + **-(l)ĝu-t-**

slalimax̂-six Eu 1984, **slalimaĝi-lix** En 1978, A 1973- *vi.* to check (predict) the weather + **-limaĝ-**

slalimaĝasi-[x̂] E 1805 *n.* [means for checking the weather:] flag; compass + **-limaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

slalit-, **slalisix** En 1950- *vi.* to wait for the wind to slow down + **-lit-**

slaqatu-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to be stormy □ **Ginvaarix̂ slaqatunax̂ aguun** A 1973 if January is stormy; **slaqatum iĝanaa** A 1952 terribly stormy weather; **tanam slaqatuu akux̂** En 1978 it is a stormy land + **-qatu-**

slaqaayu-x̂ E 1834- *n.* rainstorm + *-**qaayu-**

slatu-x̂ A 1977 *vn.* sequence of winds; Au 1952 *vi.* to blow hard; **slatu-lakan** A 1909 *vi.neg.* to be calm (J 78:192); **slatu-ĝ-ulux** Ean 1950-, **slatuud(a)ĝulux** Ea 1983 *vn.neg.* calm + **-tu-** (**aada-**)

slax-six E 1791-, A 1791-, **hlax-s** A 1909 *vi.* to be wide, broad (*cf.* **kaxtu-lix**); **slax** E 1909, A 1840, **slagi-x̂** Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vn.* wide, broad; **slag-lakan** A 1952-, Ab 1963 *vi.neg.* to be narrow (*cf.* **qudux-six**) □ **chiĝanam slaga** E 1909, **chiĝanam hlax** Au 1909 a broad river; **akaluĝim slaga** E 1870, A 1838 the broad way (Matthew 7:13, E 1838 **a. kaxtuu**)
||AAY **llege-**, CAY **celleg-**, **cilleg-**, CSY **eslege-** to be thick; I **silik-** to be wide||

slagaada-lakan Eu 1984 *vi.neg.* to be narrow; **slagaada-ĝ-ulux** E 1878- *vn.neg.* narrow + **-aada-**

slagaat-, **slagaach-a** E 1909-, A 1973, Ab 1931, **hlagaacha** Au 1909, **slagaatii** En 1978, A 1973- *n.* its width (*e.g.* of river) □ **ulang slagaacha ilalĝiitukuqing** Ea 1981 I want to increase the width of my house, to make my house wider + **-aat-**

slagaata-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, **hlagaata-** Au 1909 *vt.* to be as wide as □ **angaan slagaatlakax̂** Ea 1983 it is not as wide as the other side; **txichi slagaatakun** Ep 1981 they are equally wide; **isaa slahlikux̂, tayaĝum agangaa-aqaa slagaatalakaĝim** A 1952 it is a fairly wide cut (chasm), too wide (*lit.* not as wide as) for a man to jump across (N.M. 3:57) + **-aat-(x̂)ta-**

slagiidgu-lix En 1978, **slagidgu-l** A 1971- *vt.* to make (several things) wider + **-dgu-**

slagilqa-lix Eu 1878 (**-lk-**), Eb 1906 (**-lk-**), Ea 1981 *vi.* to be wide + *-**lqa-**

slaxt-, **slaxsix** En 1978, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to make wider, broader + **-t-**

slaxta-lix E 1870 *vt.* to make broad (**taxitidin** their phylacteries, Matthew 23:5) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

slaamuuda-x̂ A 1952- *vn.* (something) broad and flat; **qaniigim slaamuudangis** snowflakes; **suuqum slaamuudaa** broad leaves of red alga + *-V**muuda-**(**-mu-aada-**)

slaapa-x̂ E 1978-, A 1952-, **slaama-x̂** A 1840 *n.* hat, cap; **chiidgiida(m) slaapaa** Ea 1952, **hniin'giit^{r}a(m) slaapaa** Au 1952 kneecap (A **asu-**)
||*from Russian* **shlyápa** hat||

slaavi-lix En 1936 *vt.* to sing Christmas songs to (**kriistax̂** the cross, **ulax̂** a house); **Slaavi-x̂** Eup 1987, **Slaami-x̂** Ebk 1984-, **Kasak(am) Slaamii** Eb 1984 Christmas (*cf.* **Rudistva-x̂**, *etc.*)
||*from Russian* **slávi-t'** to glorify, sing the praises of||

slaavka-x̂ A 1950 *n.* hat
||*from Russian* **shlyápka** hat||

sli-lix E 1834 *vt.* to unload; E 1878-, A 1936-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 to empty (*e.g.* A **yaasika-x̂**); to pour out, to dump, to take out (A **imdaa** its content); A 1860 to pay off (debts, Luke 12:58) □ **taangax̂ puchuunkam nagan slikux̂** Ea 1978 she is dumping water into the barrel
||*from Russian* **sli-t'** to pour out||

slu-x̂ 1. En 1978, A 1791-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* summer (E **saaqudax**, *e.g.* Mark 13:28, Luke 21:30); **slu-l** A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to spend the summer, to do in the summer □ **wayaam slux̂ malgakux̂** A 1950 now it is summer; **aku(n) slux̂** Au 1952 last summer; **slum huzuu chix̂tal slukux̂** A 1952 it has been raining all summer; **kartuufilax̂ hiing awaasal hiing sluzanas hiilax̂tadas** A 1952 they spent the summer there working with potatoes, it is said (N.M. 2:1)

2. E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909, 1952 *n.* year (*cf.* **guuda-x̂**; **qan'gi-x̂** *under* **qanax**); E 1870- age; **slu-lix** E 1909- *vi.* to spend a/the year; to do in the year □ **akuu(n) slum ilan** E 1805, Eu 1984 last year; Ea 1983 next year; **umaan slum ilan** E 1805, **akuu(n) slum slugan ilan** Eb 1871 next year; **slum tagadaa** E 1909 New Year; **slum qayaa** E 1909 leap year (A, Au **qan'gim qayaa**, *see* **qaya-**); **slung** Ep 1941 my age; **atuukix slukix tagadaqadanax** E 1870 they were both at an advanced age, *lit.* their age (or years) was no longer new (Luke 1:7, A **qan'gikix**)
||*possibly calque from Russian* **leto** summer; year, *pl.* **leta** years; age||

3. E 1834, 1941, A 1952 *n.* homeland, habitat; Au 1909 interior (J 81:38, E **nag-**); E 1819-, A 1840-, Au 1909, 1952 world; *Bibl.* universe □ **slung** E 1834 my homeland; Ep 1941 my world, my country; **Sunas sluu** A 1952- (1840 **Sunasluga**) "Ships' port" (Atka 381); **ma slux̂ imuusal** Au 1909 going around this world with him (J 81:3); **slum imuunuu** E 1838-70, A 1840- the world, universe (*e.g.* Matthew 13:38; A John 1:10, E **slu-**); **slum husuu** E 1826, **slum imugan huzuu** A 1860 the whole world (John 12:19); **slum inaacha** E 1838-70, A 1862 the end of the world; **waan slum hlangin** E 1870

the sons of this world (Luke 16:8, A **awaagim**, *Russian* **veka**)

4. *pos.n. loc.* in, at, to (village, camp, bay); with, in *or* to the home *or* place of (person, animal); in contact with (object, N.M. 3:76) (*3.sg.* **slugan** E 1909-, A 1840-, **hlug** Au 1909; *3.du.* **slukin** E 1909, A 1952, **hluki** Au 1909; *3.pl.* **slungin**, E 1909, A 1909; *1.sg.* **sluming** A 1977; *2.sg.* **slumin** E 1909); *abl.* from (village); *with* **aĝa-** to, to the place of (*3.sg.* **slugaan** E 1909, A 1952; *3.du.* **slukiin** A 1909; *3R sg.* **slumiim** A 1909 (J 77:99)) ◻ **Chalukam slugan akun** E 1910 we are in Nikolski Village; **Atxalam slugan al slukuq** A 1977 I spent the summer at Atxalax̂ (camp); **ixs anaam hluki tanaaĝal** Au 1909 he went home to his parents (J 82:7, E **ilikin**); **saĝahlikuqaang sluming qangunax̂** A 1977 I slept until he came into my room; **hlug changaka** A 1909 crawled in to it (fox under rock, J 80:5); **Idmaaxtun tanagan slugaan ... txin ayx̂ahnax̂** En 1910 set out from the village of I. (J 48:1); **Tagalam udagan slugaan aĝalanas ax̂takus** A 1952 they got into Tagalax̂ Bay (N.M. 3:55)
[[*possibly cognate of* CSY **(e)sluq** lee (side), **eslugh-** to go south; to travel with the wind]]

sluĝa-lix Ean 1948- *vp.* to be the year of, to be this year ◻ **slum qayaa sluĝakux̂** En 1978 it (this year) is a leap year; **amaan agalan sluu**, 1901 **sluĝanaa aĝanaqing** En 1983 I was born the year after that, in 1901; **amaagix̂ slux̂ sluĝagan ilan** Ea 1983 next year; **sluĝaduukanax̂** En 1948 the year to come, next year; **qax̂ sluĝanam usugan ilan waan tanadgusim kugan kinguunukux̂** En 1983 each year the fish is decreasing in this village + **-ĝa-**

sluĝi-lix E 1982- *vi.* to have (a certain) age ◻ **amaya ting asix sluĝinax̂** En 1983 he was of the same age as me + **-ĝi-**

slux̂ta-lix E 1870-, A 1950-, Au 1952 *vt.* to be - years old ◻ **qanaang slux̂tax̂** A 1950 how old is he? (*lit.* how many years has he) - **algidim hatix̂ slux̂takux̂** he is twenty years old + **-x̂ta-**

sluĝu-lix E 1870 (*obsol.* Euk 1983-) *vi.* to be of age (John 9:21, A **hagan qan'gingis inax̂takux̂**) + **-ĝu-**

sluula-lix E 1834- *vp.* to be (become) the year of ◻ 1900 **sluulakuĝaan ixsix** En 1983 (the church) burned in 1900; **amaagix̂ slux̂ sluulagan ilan** E 1839 within the next year (Hist. 19) + **-ula-**

sluulux̂ A 1840- *n.* summering place + **-aluĝ-**

sluusa-lix En 1983, A 1973- *vrt.* to become - years old ◻ **qamchiingidim atix̂ qaankun nung sluusaangan aĝikuqing October 8** En 1983 October 8 I will be eighty-three years old; **waya ngiin sluulakux̂** En 1983 we are (*vp.*) a year older now (said at New Year) + **-usa-**

slutu-lix 1. Eu 1984 *vi.* to be the oldest one, to be of age (= **sluĝu-lix**)

2. **ulam slutuu** Au 1952 a roomy house (one large room) (*cf.* **tana-tu-lix**) + **-tu-**

sluudi-x̂ Eau 1983-, **sluuda-x̂** Ek 1982 *n.* clubs (cards) (A **triifi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **zhlúdi** *pl.* clubs]]

sluudi-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* cellophane; En 1948 (*unknown* 1982-) any transparent material, *e.g.* Scotch tape
[[*from Russian* **slyúda** mica]]

sluudi-lix En 1982- (*unknown* Eaupk 1982-) *vi.* to turn around, move all the time (unwillingly, of person's head); *vt.* to crane (**uyuun** his/her neck) ◻ **kamgii sluudikux̂** his/her head is turning around (shaking)

sluka-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963, **hluka-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* adult sea gull: glaucous-winged gull, *Larus glaucescens*, and glaucous gull, *Larus hyperboreus* (*cf.* **chuluugida-x̂**, **chyaali-x̂**); **slukam aahmaaĝa** (**aahmaaĝii**) A 1948- plant with white flowers: Narcissus flowered anemone; **Sluka(m) tagaaluĝa** Ea 1983 "Sea gull's landing place", *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 55), **Sluka(m) tugumaĝa** "Gull's beach" (ibid. 29); **Slukas ugimga** A 1952 "Sea gulls' cliff", *name of sea lion rocks* (Kasatochi Island 676), **Sluka(m) yaaĝa** "Sea gull's point" (Amlia 201)

slukaada-x̂ En 1950 *n.* herring gull, *Larus argentatus* + **-aada-**

slukiigamax Ea 1910-, Ab 1963, **slukaagamax** A 1984 *n.* mature sea gull (which is laying eggs, J 20:13) + **-iigamag-**

Slukiigna-x̂ A 1952 *name of pinnacle* (west of Atka 693) + ***-iigna-**

sluuna-x̂ E 1909-, A 1948- *n.* bishop in chess
[[*from Russian* **slon** bishop in chess]]

sluuvka-x̂ Epn 1941-, A 1977- *n.* light boat, whaleboat
[[*from Russian* **shlyúpka** boat, launch]]

smaaga-x̂ A 1840, **spaaga-x̂** A 1977- *n.* sword
[[*from Russian* **shpága** sword]]

smax̂ E 1834- (Merck 1791 Schwak), A 1840-, **smaĝi-x̂** En 1978- *n.* sulfur (from volcano); **smaĝin** Ek 1982 *pl.* sparks (A **utxi-liiqda-s**)

smaĝdiignu-x̂ Ep 1941, **smaaĝdiignu-x̂** Ek 1982 (*unknown* En 1982) *vn.* smell of sulfur +***-diignu-**

smaĝnu-x̂ Ekn 1982 *vn.* smell of sulfur + **-nu-**

smiida-x̂ Eap 1982- *n.* sprinkle of rain, mist (*cf.* **sx̂idux**)

Smidĝisxi-x̂ En 1976- *name of point* (Umnak 49)

smiix̂ E 1840- (*unknown* Ea 1983), A 1840, 1952, **smiiĝi-x̂** A 1952- *n.* wandering tattler, *Heteroscelus incanus*; **sviiĝi-x̂** Au 1936 (Svegch) American golden plover, *Pluvialis dominica*

smini[i]cha-x̂ E 1909, A 1840, **sviniicha-x̂** Ea 1983, En 1948, **svinicha-x̂** Euk 1982-, A 1977- *n.* lead; **kudmachim svinichangin** (= **kayuxtangin**) Eu 1984 net sinkers
[[*from Russian* **svinéts** lead]]

smiiniya-x̂ E 1832-1909, A 1840-60, **sviiniya-x̂** Ean 1978-, A 1860 *n.* swine, pig; **smiiniyam aliĝa** A 1840 hog; **Sviin[i]yam-udaa** A 1952 *name of bay* (where pigs were probably raised, Atka 301)
[[*from Russian* **svin'yá**, *pl.* **svín'i**, swine, pig]]

sminu-x̂ Ekn 1952- *n.* dusk, twilight (En=**diimgu-x̂**, Ek not as dark)
simnut-ikux̂ A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vi.* the dusk falls, it is getting dark (not as dark as **tax̂-t-ikux̂**) + **-t-**

smiiya-x̂ E 1832-, **zmiiya-x̂** A 1840-60, **izmiiya-x̂** A 1949- *n.* snake, viper; A 1948-49 marine worm, nereus (*cf.* **ix̂chi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **zmey** snake]]

smusxi-x̂ *see* **puska-x̂**

Smuti-x̂ A 1840- *name of bay* (Atka 503)

sn(a)- - [side]
[[AY **cene-**, **cina**, CSY **esne-**, I **sini** shore, edge]]
snamudaĝan A 1840 *adv.* in all directions + **-mudaĝ-an**
snaanu-lix A 1840 *vi.* to absent oneself; **snaanux̂ta-x̂** (+ **-x̂ta-**) *vn.* absent + **-uunu-**
snanga- 1. E 1832- *n.* side (*cf.* **anga-**); A 1971- seaside of bank ▫ **chiĝanam snangakix** E 1910 both banks of a river (Au **angayakix**); **snangaa asugada** En 1950 dig along one side of it; **Iisuusam snangadix agnaa tusamax** E 1838 (the two blind men) having heard that Jesus passed by them (Matthew 20:30, 1870, A **ila-dix**)
2. E 1838 environs, bounds (Matthew 14:35, 1870 **imuunu-**; Matthew 19:1, 1870 **tana-**, A **ahmiĝ-**); E 1860 (Mark 9:30), A 1840-60, 1971 country
[[*possibly calque from Russian* **strana** country; side, **storona** side]]
3. E 1832- *pos.n.loc.* on (along), to the side or edge of (*3.sg.* **snangan** Ea 1909-, (**sngadan** A 1973), *3.du.* **snangakin** Ea 1909) (*cf.* **anga-**); 1838 round (Matthew 8:18 *3R* **snangaam**, 1870 **imuunuum**) ▫ **iqagan snangakin nayux umsxan ax̂sxan aqadaagiim** Ea 1910 having inflated two floats and put them on both sides of his baidarka (J 28:19); **akaluĝim snangan aĝaqadaagiim** Ea 1910 having gone to the edge of the path (J 17:130); **snangiidaagusan** En 1948 right by the side of it + **-nga-**
snangamudax̂-six E 1832-34 *vi.* to go aside, away; **snangamudaĝan** E 1834- (A 1952) *adv.* to the side + **-nga-mudaĝ-**
snangat-, **snangasix** Ep 1984 *vt.* to hit beside, to miss (**inguq(am)-daa** the eye of the needle, when trying to thread it) + **-nga-t-**
snuuĝi-x̂ *rel.n.* 1. Ep 1941 (*unknown* Eapun 1983-) being on one side; E 1826 other, 1834 alien, stranger
2. A 1838-40 subject, subordinate (Matthew 8:9, E **aĝnakaĝi-x̂**, **kingi-**); A 1973 (*also* **sng-**) low-class person (*vs.* **kupicha-x̂**) + **-uuĝi-**
snuuĝix̂ta- A 1860 *vt.*: **snuuĝix̂tananing** which are subject to me (Luke 7:8) + **-uuĝi-x̂ta-**

snix̂ (*perhaps* **sni-x̂** *or* **sniix̂**) E 1909 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *n.* a species of grass (Jochelson 1933:62)

snu-lix A 1838-60, Ab 1982, Am 1963 *vt.* to send on an errand, commission (1860 person with a message to a person, **hadan**, Luke 4:26, 7:3, E **huya-chx̂i-**; person to do something, Mark 11:1, Luke 19:29, E **ama-anu-chx̂i-**; Luke 4:18, 43, E **haqa-chx̂i-**); to order (Mark 6:45); 1838-40 to hire (person for work, Matthew 20:1, 7, E **haya-**)
snungi-l A 1973- *vt.* to tell, order ▫ **anaĝis maax̂t snungil angaling** I told him to do something + ***-ngi-**

snuuri-x̂, **snuuĝi-x̂** Ab 1982 *n.* shoelace, bootlace
[[*from Russian* **shnur**, *pl.* **shnurŷ**, cord, lace]]

snga-lix A 1840-60 (*unknown* 1971-) *vi.*, 1840 *also vr.* to fast (as before Communion, *Russian* postit'sya *vr.*) (*cf.* **puusta-ĝi-lix**); **snga-x̂** A 1838-60 *vn.* fast, fasting (Matthew 17:21, Luke 2:37 **-m** *rel.sg.*; Mark 2:18 **-s** *pl.*); **Sngam aygaa** [= **ayxaa**] A 1840 Lent (*Russian* Velikiy post) (*cf.* **puusta-x̂**)
sngax̂ta-lix E 1832-38, 1909, En 1948 *vi.*, 1838-70 *vr.* to fast; **sngax̂ta-x̂** E 1834-1909 *vn.*, **-n** En 1948 *pl.* fast, fasting + **-x̂ta-**
snganaada-x̂ 1. E 1834 *vn.* bewitched, "shamanized"; 1834, En 1909 unclean, harmful (like the bed of a woman during menstruation or after her husband's death); A 1909 untouchable (tabooed) place or thing; **snganaada-lix** Ea 1909 *vi.* to be (not) unclean (J 10:58)
2. A 1838- *vn.* holy (E **angaliĝadigaasaada-x̂**); **Anĝim Snganaadaa** the Holy Ghost (*e.g.* Luke 1:15); **Aluĝim snganaadangis** 1840 the Holy Scripture; **taxtaaluĝim snganaadaa** 1952 church, *lit.* holy gathering place (*cf.* **kamgam ulaa**) + **-na**$_2$**-aada-**
snganaadax̂six̂taquli-x̂ A 1840 *n.* priesthood + **-na**$_2$**-aada-x̂si-x̂ta-quli-**
snganaadat-, **snganaadasix** A 1840-62 *vr.* to receive the eucharist; **snganaadati-x̂** A 1839-62 *vn.* eucharist + **-na**$_2$**-aada-t-**
snganaadata-lix A 1840 *vt.* to consecrate; **snganaadatam ama adalumulax il** A 1860 *vn.* in holiness and righteousness (Luke 1:75) + **-na**$_2$**-aada-t-(x̂)ta-**

snga-lix Eu 1909 (*unknown* Ebapun 1983-), **ska-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to raise his hand threateningly, to threaten (**ngaan** him, J 81:28)
sngaĝinix̂ta-lix E 1839 *vt.* to ruin (soul and body, of intemperance, Cat. 50, A **ungata-**), *lit.* to cause (temporarily) to be damaged + **-ĝi-ni-x̂ta-**
sngamix-six En 1950 *vt.* to strike at repeatedly + **-mig-**
sngamigala- A 1840 *vp.* to be used for striking repeatedly: **qichiĝnam sngamigalanaa** poleaxe + **-mig-ala-** (**-ula-**)
sngaasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to threaten (**ngaan** him) with (**yaagax̂** a stick) + **-usa-**
sngaasi-x̂ Eu 1858, En 1909-50 *n.* axe, adze (J 45:23); **sngaasim igaa** En 1909 stone edge or small axe without the handle (Jochelson 1925:58, 131) + **-usi-**

sngadux̂siqatu-x̂ (*or* **sngaa-**) A 1840 *vn.* ticklish (*cf.* **sngaaĝi- -**) + *-**dux̂si-qatu-**

sngax-six E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1931, **hngax-s** Au 1952 *vi.* to dream; **sngax**, *pl.* **sngagin** E 1834-, A 1838-40, **sngagi-x̂** A 1977, Ab 1931, **hngax** Au 1909, **hngagi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* dream ◘ **sngaxs tunux̂tal** A 1950 to talk in sleep
[[I **sinik-** to sleep; **sinnaktuq-** to dream]]

sngaxchaada-lix Ep 1984 *vi.* to have dreams; **sngaxchaada-x̂** *vn.* "half wake, half sleep" + **-t-aada-**

Sngaxsx̂itada-x̂ Ean 1910- *vn.* Dream Maker, a spirit causing dream (J 31:1) **-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi-**) **-t-(x̂)ta-da-**

sngaxta-lix E 1909- *vt.* to dream (dreams); to dream about ◘ **sngaxchxisan sngaxtalix** En 1949 having pleasant dreams; **txin sngaxtakuqing** E 1909 I was dreaming about you; **tukunang sngaxtakuqing** E 1909 I am dreaming of being rich + **-(x̂)ta-**

sngagusa-lix Ep 1983 *vt.* to dream about: **sngagusqangin** what they dreamed about, the meaning of the dreams + **-usa-**

sngaakaada-lix En 1982, **sngaakiida-lix** Eu 1984 *vt.* to dream half asleep, to dream and wake up intermittently **-ka-aada-** (**-qa-aada-**)

sngaamix-six En 1948-82 *vi.* = **sngaakaada-lix** + **-mig-**

sngaax E 1834-, A 1973, **sngaagi-x̂** E 1909-, A 1973- *n.* pumice; volcanic ash, scoria; En 1978, A 1948- sandpaper, skin of shark used as sandpaper; **skaagi-x̂** Au 1909 polishing implement of coarse vesicular andesitic lava (Jochelson 1925:72); **sngaax-six** En 1978, A 1909- *vt.* to polish with sand or shark skin (J 77:18)

sngaaglu-x̂ Epn 1950- *n.* rubbing stone of pumice + *-**lu-**

sngaaĝi-na-[x̂] E 1805 (shingakhynna) *v[n].* tickling

sngaaĝiduxsi-l A 1952- *vi.* to be ticklish; *vt.* to tickle (a person, of person) + **-dug-(x̂)si-**

sngaaĝitu-lix En 1948- *vi.* to be ticklish (Eu **qaqdux̂si-lix**); **angaĝim sngaaĝituu** a ticklish person + **-tu-**

sngalux̂ E 1909 *n.* group of men gathered by (in the lee of) the houses in the village to have a chat; **sngalux̂-six** E 1909-, A 1909-, Ab 1982 *vi.* to gather socially, as of men standing on the seaside of a house talking and observing the weather or looking out for running fish, *etc.*; to make observations (of chief, J 9:1, 28); to observe the weather (*cf.* **sla-limax̂-six**); **sngaluĝnan** En 1909, **sagluĝnan** Au 1909 *vin.* the gathered men, the men's assembly (J 42:3, 58:4, 86:4); **Algan Sngaluĝnax̂** E Sanak 1791 (algan snaluknax) Observed (*or* Observing) Mammals, *name of tributary man*

sngaluĝaluĝ- A 1950 *n.* gathering place, observation place: **Tuku(m)-sngaluĝaluĝ(ach)a** "Chief's observation place", *name of cape* (Amlia 169) + **-aluĝ-(asi-)** (**-usi-**)

sngalux̂siilux̂ En 1978 *n.* men's gathering place + **-(x̂)si-aluĝ-**

sngalux̂ta-lix E 1909-10 *vi.* to observe the weather (of chief, J 32:20, 44:10) + **-(x̂)ta-**

sngu-lix A 1840 *vt.* to throw open *or* to dissolve (*Russian* rastvorit')

spaaga-x̂ *see* **smaaga-x̂**

spaalina-x̂, **spaalna-x̂** En 1978-, A 1977-, **spaani-x̂** A 1952 *n.* bedroom
[[*from Russian* **spál'nya** bedroom]]

spaliira-x̂ En 1950-, A 1984, **spariila-x̂** Eu 1984, **svariila-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* wallpaper
[[*from Russian* **shpaléra** wallpaper]]

spiichka-n E 1878 *n.pl.*, **spiichika-x̂** En 1950-, **sviichika-x̂** En 1978 *n.* match, fire (A **qigna-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **spíchka** match]]

spiilka-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* hairpin, **kamgim spiilkangin** En 1982 hairpins; **spiilka-n** tacks; **chx̂uĝim spiilkangin** clothespins
[[*from Russian* **shpíl'ka** hairpin; tack]]

Spiirkagan tanaa (**aaliisii**) Eu 1984 Morres Cove (Unalaska 54)
[[**Spirkin** *Russian name of* **Sidaanax̂**, Sedanka Island]]

stakaana-x̂ En 1950-, A 1950- *n.* drinking glass
[[*from Russian* **stakán** glass]]

staala-x̂ E 1909 *n.* steel (A **saahmi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **stal'** steel]]

staalasta-x̂ E 1909, **staarasta-x̂** Eu 1984, A 1950-, **staarusta-x̂** En 1978 *n.* church elder
[[*from Russian* **stárosta** church elder]]

stalaaya-lix Ea 1981 *vt.* to take care of (**saaglaan** his/her dog)
[[*from Russian* **staráy-etsya o** makes an effort about]]

stamita-n E 1909 *n.pl.* woolen tassels (for ornament); En 1984 yarn or the like on basket (woven into the basket) and gut bag; **stamita-lix** En 1982 *v[t].* to decorate with a design (*e.g.* flowers)
[[*probably from Russian*, *cf.* **stavit'** to put, place, apply]]

staani-l Au 1952 *vt.* to splash (A **chimx̂a-l**, E **chiqa-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **vzdáne-t** splashes water on the stove of a steambath]]

stanuuka-x A 1840 *n.du.* lathe
[[*from Russian* **stanók** lathe]]

stanuti-ngin E 1909 *n.pl. 3.p.* embroidered geometrical figures on grass baskets (Jochelson 1933:67)
[[*probably from Russian*, *cf.* **stan** loom, *etc.*]]

staara-lix Ean 1982-, A 1950- *vi.* to be old (*cf.* **tagada-lakan**); **qakiid(am)-staaraa** Ea 1983 old (fermented) silver salmon; **ulam staaraa** A 1950 an old house
[[*from Russian* **star**, *fem.* **stára**, *n.* **stáro** is old]]

staavina-x̂ En 1982 *n.* screen (outside window)
[[*from Russian* **stáven'** shutter]]

stikla-x̂ E 1950-, A 1948-, Ab 1963 *n.* glass (in window) (*cf.* **kda-ada-x̂**); A mantle (of clam)
[[*from Russian* **stekló**, *gen.* **steklá**, glass]]

stina-x̂ E 1950-, **stiina-x̂** A 1952- *n.* wall; **stinam alux̂sxadnaa** En 1978 blackboard, *lit.* wall that is written on; **Stina(m)-qala** En 1976- "Wall's bottom", *name of cove* (Umnak 138)
[[*from Russian* **stená**, *pl.* **stény**, wall]]
stinaĝiilux̂ En 1950- *n.* plate on which the roof rests (in modern barabara) + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

strila-x̂ Ea 1952 (*unknown* 1982) *n.* aurora [borealis] (*cf.* **yuĝya-n**)
[[*from Russian* **strelá** arrow; (thunder)clap, *etc.*]]

striisina-n En 1936- *n.pl.* rafters (horizontal poles on top of the **matni-n**) in a modern barabara (*cf.* **tuli-x̂**; **triisina-n, uchxi-s**)
[[*from Russian* **tréshchina** pole, rafter]]

struusa-x̂ Eun 1950-, **struuza-x̂** A 1973-, **truuza-x̂** A 1948 *n.* plane (tool); **struusa-lix** En 1935-, **struuza-l** A 1909- *vt.* to plane (wood, *etc.*) (A 1840 **chaamiklu-lix** *under* **cham-six**)
[[*from Russian* **struzh** plane]]
struuchaada-x̂ En 1950- *n.* block plane
[[**struuch-** *as if from* ***stru-usi-** + **-aada-**]]

struuzina-x̂ A 1973- *n.* plane (tool)
[[*from Russian* **strúzhina** shaving]]

stuudina-x̂ Ep 1977 (En 1982), **stuurina-x̂** Ea 1952 *n.* flipper pie (sea lion flipper with onions, carrots, etc.)
[[*from Russian* **stúden'** frozen beef or fish, fat, cold jelly]]

stuuka-lix En 1978, A 1950- *vt.* to knock on (door)
[[*from Russian* **stúka-t'** to knock]]

stuukaya-lix Ea 1982 (sukaa-) *vt.* to knock on (door)
[[*from Russian* **stúkay-et** is knocking]]

stuulchika-x̂ E 1950-, A 1950- *n.* chair (*cf.* **unguchiilux̂**)
[[*from Russian* **stúl'chik** chair]]

stuulux̂ E 1870-, A 1838-, **stuuluĝi-x̂** A 1948-, Ab 1881 *n.* table (*cf.* **qa-alux̂**); **Amlagi(m)-stuuluĝa** A 1952- "Amlia's table", Pinnacle Rk. (fishing place, Amlia 217)
[[*from Russian* **stol** table *adjusted as* **stu-uluĝ-** *after* **qa-aluĝ-**]]

stuluguuya-x̂ Ea 1983, **stulugaya-x̂** Eun 1978, **stuluugaya-x̂** En 1950, **stuluvaaya-x̂** A 1948- *n.* table knife, butter knife
[[*from Russian* **stolovóy**, *fem.* **stolováya, stolóvaya** table-]]

stuupra-lix En 1978, **stuupara-l** A 1973- *vt.* to mend, darn
[[*from Russian* **shtópori-t'** to darn]]
stuupraasi-x̂ Eu 1984, **stuuparaasi-x̂** A 1973- *n.* darning needle + **-usi-**

stuurmana-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* mate (sailor)
[[*from Russian* **shtúrman** navigator]]

su-lix 1. E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931-, Abm 1963 *vt.* to take, grasp; to seize, take hold of; to grab, appropriate; to take away (Matthew 15:26; *cf.* **aga-t-**); to take along; to receive (*cf.* **atxaza-lix, ilgusix**) □ **chaayachix sulix agiix̂txichix** A 1840 take your drums and open your mouths (V B 1:15); **aalax tayaĝum kuuĝalix aalax adakiin suqaa** En 1909 two men appeared and seized him from both sides (J 46:5); **asix txin sukan** En 1910 grabbed him, came to grips with him (J 51:31); **maayutxin suqadaagiim, Udax igiim tanaasanax̂** En 1910 he took his things along and settled in Udax (J 72:40); **hamakus suĝanaqangis ilaan sulka** A 1840 he took her needlework from her (given by her, V B 3:9); **qinganax̂ sulix** Eun 1952-, A 1950 to catch a cold (*calque from Russian* **khvatít' nasmork**)
2. En 1909-, A 1952-, Au 1909 *vr.* to come close together, to gather (*cf.* **taxsa-, taxt-**) □ **hamakus qagaan tayaĝungis txidix sul hakaax qayam kugaan kimkalinas** A 1952 those Eastern men started to come down from the hill in a body (*lit.* gathering, to attack, N.M. 3:65)
3. A 1950- *vr.* to shrink (of washed clothes); A 1977 to get smooth (of flour mixture)
4. **txin sunax̂** A 1840 *vrn.* fugitive (*lit.* one who takes himself away)
[[*perhaps cognate of* Esk. **tegu-** to take]]
suchx̂i-lix E 1826-, A 1952- *vt.* to let or make take, to let be taken □ **anaadagan an'guqax̂ ngaan suchx̂iqaa** En 1909 his mother had him take a wedge along (J 43:9); **txin suchx̂iiĝan anuxtanax̂ ax̂takux̂** A 1952 he thought to let himself be taken, decided to surrender (N.M. 3:75) + **-chx̂i-**
suudulux̂ E 1834 *n.* cramp, crampon, *or* doorknob (door hammer, *Russian* skoba); Ep 1941 (-lax̂) handle (*e.g.* of knife); **satmalim suudluĝa** E 1909- door strap (J 43:33); **suudlux̂** En 1950- doorknob, knob of cupboard, *etc.*; **suudaalux̂** A 1977 doorknob (**suulux̂**); 1951 hole for forefinger in spear thrower (**atx̂u-ĝiilux̂**)
perhaps + **-da-aluĝ-**
suĝa-lix 1. E 1909-, A 1952- *vp.* to be held; E 1978-, A 1840- to be used; En 1978, A 1952- to be held back □ **ayx̂aasix̂ suĝal ayx̂algakux̂** A 1977 we were using the boat for moving; **anĝaĝinam managan ilaan suĝaqadaqax̂** A 1952 (they were told that) one was no more held back from

what people are doing: they were no longer forbidden to do as they wished (N.M. 2:28)

2. **suĝa-lakan** En 1982 *vi.neg.* to be thin (of soup, *vs.* **su-tu-lix**) (Eu **siitka-lix**) + **-ĝa-**

suĝaadaĝa-lix E 1826 *vp.* to be denounced + **-ĝa-aada-ĝa-**

suĝi-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* taken + **-ĝi-**

sux̂si-, gumaagam sux̂sii A 1840 *vn.* quire of paper + **-x̂si-**

sux̂ta-lix 1. E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1909, Ab 1892, Am 1982 *vt.* to hold □ **chagan kukii sux̂tak igiix̂ amunayix hix̂tal** Au 1909 holding her by her hands they began to go home, they said (J 82:25); **sam chiidaa sux̂tal huĝnayakux̂** A 1978 he is holding the pet (bird) in his hand and warming it; **chadix sux̂talix** A 1909 shaking hands (J 76:29); **aluĝis hiikus sux̂tangin** A 1837 books containing that (1939:XV, *calque from Russian* knigi soderzhashchiya onoye)

2. E 1870-, A 1950- *vt.* to use □ **inaqangin chan sux̂talix ayx̂aasim kugaan maayun amnixtaasanan** E 1870 they threw the things away from the ship with (*lit.* using) their own hands (Acts 27:18); **hyaagax̂ sux̂tal sabaakax̂ anagikux̂** A 1950 he hit the dog with a stick

3. En 1909-, A 1862- *vr.* to be close together, to keep together, to form a herd (of animals) or school (of fish) □ **amnaĝugumang, txidix sux̂talix tiignax̂ adan** En 1909 if they (the sea otters) are many, they keep together in a herd (J 56:41); **itx̂aygim txidix sux̂tangis** A 1950 herd of reindeer; **ilaanum txin sux̂taa** A 1862, 1950 family, *lit.* relative[s] being close together; **aahmaaĝis txidix sux̂tangis** A 1973 flowers sitting close together

4. **angaĝinam txin sux̂taa** A 1862 *vr.n.* fugitive (Cat., E **tayaĝum txin aĝutaa**) + **-x̂ta-**

sux̂tákangi-x̂ Ab 1963 (-xt-) (*unknown* A 1984) *n.* bracelet + **-x̂ta-**‡-

sux̂taalux̂: chachx̂u(m)-sux̂taaluĝa Ea 1983 *n.* belt buckle, *lit.* place for holding the belt + **-x̂ta-aluĝ-**

sux̂taasi-, cham ixchxa(n)-sux̂taasii Ea 1983 *n.* bracelet, *lit.* means for holding the wrist (*cf.* **tamix**) + **-x̂ta-usi-**

sula-lix E 1909-, A 1952 *vt.* to take one after another, to pick (berries); A 1840 to collect (*cf.* **taxsa-lix**), to select (*cf.* **iimisix**); **sulaqa-s** A 1840 *pp.pl.* collection + **-la-**

suula-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be used for taking (**ngaan** it), to be taken with + **-ula-**

sulachx̂i-l Ab 1963, **sulax̂chi-** Am 1963 (-xch-) *v[t].* to trade [*lit.* to let take one after another] (*cf.* **taaguya-lix, taya-lix**) + **-la-chx̂i-**

sulaada-lix En 1979 *vt.* to pick (berries) selectively + **-la-aada-**

Sulaxchx̂i-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of pinnacles* (Seguam 17; a Seguam man and an Amukta man once fought about sea lions there) + **-lag-chx̂i-**

sulaxta-l A 1952 (1973 **-x̂ta-**) *vt.* to wrestle + **-lag-(x̂)ta-**

sulaĝa-lix A 1860 *vp.* to be held back (anger; eyes from seeing, Luke 24:16) + **-la-ĝa-**

sulax̂ta-lix 1. E 1870, 1910, A 1860 *vt.* to hold back; E 1870 to withhold (pay from workers, Cat., A **ilulix̂tal sux̂ta-**) □ **txin sulax̂talikum, sakin ungasangan** En 1910 when she held him back until she tore his parka (J 50:29); **Hadaming haqax̂ ngiin sulax̂taaĝanachi** E 1870 do not hold them back (forbid them) from coming to Me (Matthew 19:14)

2. E 1978-, A 1973- *vr.* to refrain; **txin sulax̂taĝ-ulux** E 1834, Ab 1892 *vn.neg.* unrestrained, intemperate □ **qaatukuq ting sulax̂taax̂takuq** A 1973 I wanted to eat but refrained

3. E 1870, A 1838-60 *vr.* to endure, suffer (Matthew 10:22; A Mark 13:13, E **txin tungax̂ta-**); **sulax̂ta-x̂** E 1903, A 1840-60 *vn.* patience (Luke 8:15, E **tungax̂-taasana-**) + **-la-x̂ta-**

sulax̂taasa-lix A 1838-60 *vrt.* to suffer (**txichi** you, Matthew 17:17, Mark 9:19, Luke 9:41, E 1870 **tirpi-**; **hasinax̂** much, Mark 5:26, E **txin na-naasayukusix**) + **-la-x̂ta-usa-**

sulax̂taasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* continence, temperance + **-la-x̂ta-usi-**

sulalĝi-lix En 1984 *vt.* to pick (**qaayun** berries) one by one (*vs.* **kutungu-lix**) + **-la-lĝi-**

sulaqaaĝu-x̂ Au 1952 *vn.* who steals often + **-la-*qaaĝu-**

sulaasi-x̂ E 1805 (shullashyk) *n.* hand (*Russian* ruka), *lit.* means for picking + **-la-usi-**

sulaati-x̂ Eu 1909, En 1982 *n.* potholder; 1909 tongs, pincers; wiping rag, grass for wiping off dirt + **-la-*Vt-**

sulaachaĝiila-lix Eu 1909, En 1950 (suula- -) *vp.* to be held by a potholder or wiping rag (J 82:17, Au **chuuch-aĝiilu-l**) + **-la-Vt-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) **-ula-**

sulaachaĝiisa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to take with a potholder + **-la-Vt-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) **-usa-**

sulata-lix E 1833:89, 1834 *vr.* to oppose, resist (**Ngaan** Him); Ea 1983 to keep quiet, to keep one's mouth shut + **-la-t-(x̂)ta-**

suulux̂ A 1840 *n.* handle; doorknob; **suuluĝ-a** A 1952 its handgrip (of bow, spear thrower); **suuluĝii** Au 1952 its handle (of pail, **tuvqix̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

sumix-six E 1909 *vt.* to take frequently (without permission) + **-mig-**

sumixta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to take several times + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

sumixtaala-lix Ea 1909 *vp.* to be used for rubbing (**uguĝigniin** their joints, of hands warmed over the fire, J 4:31) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-ula-**

sunix̂taasa-lix Eu 1984 *vrt.* to catch (**qinganax̂** a cold, fever) + **-ni-x̂ta-usa-**

suqaĝi-lix [E, A] Ab 1963 *vi.* to take something + **-qaĝi-**

suuqaĝiida-lix A 1840 *vi.* to steal (*perhaps* to pilfer) (*cf.* **chxa-lix**); **lakaayam suuq(a)ĝiidaa** En 1952 a thievish boy + **-qaĝi-aada-**

suqaĝiisa-na-x̂ E Unimak 1791 *vt. in* **Chaan S.** Took (*or* Taking) With His Hand, *name of boy* + **-qaĝi-usa-**

suuqasi-x̂ A 1971- *n.* something handy, thing close at hand ("any time you need it") *perhaps* + **-iiĝ-qa-si-**

suusa-lix E 1834-, A 1952- *vt.* to take (**ngaan** it) with (*e.g.* **chakiim huzukix** his both hands, N.M. 3:76); **Chalix̂ Ngaan Suusaqax̂** E Unimak 1791 Taken With A Fishline, *name of man* + **-usa-**

suusi-x A 1840 *n.du.* tongs (for coal); pincers; **suusi-x̂** A 1973 catching instrument; **Tukum-**

ngaan Suusix̂ E Sanak 1791 (tukum gan syusik) Means For Taking The Chief, *name of boy* + **-usi-**

susigat- E 1834, **susixt-**, **susixsix** Ep 1941- (*unknown* Eaun 1982-) *vt.* to take, grab, firmly (so as to not let it go) + **-siga-t-**

susuna-lix E 1909 *vi.* to be easy to take or hold + **-su-na$_2$-**

sutu-lix E 1805-, A 1840- *vi.* to be thick (of liquid, soup, and of hair), dense (of fog, gas), strong (of tea); **sutu-lakan** E 1805, Ean 1983- *vi.neg.* to be thin (*cf.* **su-ĝa-lakan**, Eu **siitka-lix**) ◻ **chax̂sam sutuu** A 1952 thick soup; **uumx̂ikaadan sutukun** Ep 1981 there are lots of flies, *lit.* the flies are dense + **-tu-**

suya-x̂ E Unimak 1791 *vtn. in* **Tayaĝu[n] S.** Trying To Have Men Taken, *name of boy* (at I 86) + **-ya-**

suyax̂ta-lix A 1860-62 *vrt.* to appropriate (neighbor's land, Cat., E **maayu-usa-**); *neg.* to reject (drink, Mark 15:23; Jesus, John 12:48); Ab 1963 *vt.* to touch + **-ya-x̂ta-**

Subuuta-x̂ *see* **Sumuuta-x̂**

sudi-lix En 1974 *vt.* to judge, sentence (to jail) (= **atxaĝaya-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **sudí-t'** to judge]]

sudiiya-x̂ E 1974-, A 1952- *n.* judge
[[*from Russian* **sud'yá** judge]]

Sudu-x̂ A 1791, 1952 *name of cape and former village* (Tanaga 951)

suga-lix 1. E 1805, 1870, A 1840, Ab 1931-63 *vi.* to complain; **suga-x̂** E 1805, 1870, A 1840, Ab 1931 *vn.* complaint ◻ **Paavilam kugan sugadin angax̂talix** E 1870 with their complaints against Paul (Acts 25:2)

2. E 1909, 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to tell tales, to leak information, tattle (**anaamaan** to his mother) (Au **at^{r}iya-l**)
[[CAY **cuagte-** to pout; CSY **sugag-** to feel offended; I **suak-** to scold, reprimand]]

sugachx̂i-lix A 1840 *vt.* to confuse (*Russian* smeshat'); A 1973 to send (a person) to leak information + **-chx̂i-**

sugaala-lix E 1870 *vp.* to be accused (Luke 23:2, A **ma-qalĝita-**); E 1909 to be tattled about + **-ula-**

sugaasa-lix E 1833-70 *vt.* to complain about (Acts 19:38 each other; 24:1); to accuse, slander (John 8:10, Cat., A **ma-qalĝita-**); E 1909-, A 1952- to tell on, tattle about (Au **at^{r}iyaasa-**) ◻ **adamin ngaan txin sugaasaangan** E 1909 I'll tell on you to your father + **-usa-**

suga-l Au 1909-52 *vi.* to run (E **idgix̂ta-**, *see* **idgaĝit-**; A **xaadagnaax̂-s**); to move fast, quickly (E **angayax̂-ta-lix**, A **xadax-s**); Ab 1931 to run slowly ◻ **sugal haqaya** 1909 come quickly

sugax̂ta-l Au 1952 *vi.* to run; **sugax̂ta-x̂**, **sugax̂tana-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* good runner ◻ **hlaqasit ilingii agach sugax̂tayaayal** Au 1952 he ran faster than the other boys + **-x̂ta-**

Sugalaalux̂ Au 1909 (En 1950) *n.* Attu Village (J 81:37) + **-la-aluĝ-**

suganaax̂-s Au 1952 *vi.* to hurry + **-naaĝ-**

sugani-lix E 1791, 1909, Au 1909 *vt.* to hurry (another); *vr.* to hurry, do quickly ◻ **txin suganilix ax̂txadaagiim** En 1909 having gotten up quickly (J 41:19); **Tukun** (*or* **Tukuun**) **Suganinax̂** Ea 1791 (tukun shugeninak) Hurried (*or* Hurrying) The Chiefs (*or* His Chief), *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 33) + **-ni-**

suganix̂ta-lix Ea 1909- *vr.* to hurry, rush (A **ma-adi-l**) ◻ **txin suganix̂talix iqaam adan uyalix** Ea 1909 he hurried back to his baidarka (J 7:9) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

súgat-, **sugas** A 1952-, Au 1909, Ab 1931-63 *vt.* to chase, run after (game) (E **sadgat-**) ◻ **sugak sugas hangaasakung** Au 1909 when it (fox) ran, I ran after it up the hill (J 80:4) + **-t-**

sugata-l Au 1909 *vr.* to start running (J 80:7) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

sugala-x̂ E 1909 (-ĝ-) *n.* rusk; **sugara-x̂** Ea 1983, **suxara-x̂** Eun 1878-, **suxari-x̂** A 1952 biscuit, cracker
[[*from Russian* **sukhár'** rusk]]

sugana-n E 1840 *n.pl.* giant people (also called **itaangix̂ tayaĝun** the first people), the bones of which were found under the third layer of mud in the ground (Zap. 2:275)

suganĝ-, **suganĝi-x̂** E 1832-, A 1791- Au 1909-52, Ab 1931-63, **sugaĝni-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* youth, young person (A 1952: 18-25 years old), young man (En 1950: 15-20 years old, when he starts to hunt animals); young; Ea 1791 (sugangix), Eu 1791 (shugangix) *name of tributary men* (at Krenitzin I. 1, Unalaska 120), A 1791 (shugangix) *name of boy* (at Amlia 75); **sugan(a)ĝi-lix** A 1860- *vi.*, **sugaĝni-** Au *vr.* to be young (of person) ◻ **tayaĝu(m) suganĝa** A 1950 young man; **ayaĝa(m) suganĝa** En 1950, A 1950, Au 1909 (*rel.* **-igan**) young woman (En 1950: 20-30 years old); **ooslam suganĝa** A 1860 young ass (John 12:14, E **uuslam haqa-saaĝuu**); **suganĝiĝang** [= **suganĝix̂** + **ang**] **akiitam ilaan** E 1870, **suganĝaasaqaning akiitam ilugaan** A 1860 from my youth, *lit.* from my being a young person (Luke 18:21); **suganaĝikumis aslagaan** A 1860 when you were young (John 26:18, E **haqasaaĝukux̂txinaan**)
[[*conceivably cognate of* AAA **suk**, CAY **yuk**, **cuk**, CSY **yuuk**, I **inuk** person; AAY **sunna(r)aq** young person, CAY **yun'erraq** young man, *etc.*]]

suganĝaada-x̂ E 1804 (1834 **-nk-**, 1832, Ep 1941 **-nq-**) Ea 1983 *n.* underage boy (Ep 1941: 10-12 years old) + **-aada-**

Suganĝaasaada-x̂ E Sanak 1791 (sugan gasadax) *n.* Very Young Man, *name of boy* + **-aasaada-**

suganĝix̂si-lix Eau 1910; **suganĝis** A 1984 *vr.* to become a youth (J 15:19; 36:17) + **-x̂si-**, A **-t-**

sugda-x̂ E 1839, 1870, **sukda-x̂** A 1840- *vn.* jealousy, envy (E Cat. 36, A **angiqaĝix̂**; Acts 5:17);

sugda-lix Ea 1982, **sukda-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be jealous, envious
[[*perhaps derived from* **su-lix**]]

sukdaĝa-lix A 1838 *vp.* to be envied (Matthew 27:18, E **silan gi-lga-lix**) + **-ĝa-**

sukdaĝitu-lix A 1838 *vi.* to be envious (of eye, Matthew 20:15, E 1838 **gilĝitu-lix**, 1870 **gilĝiqatu-lix**); **sukdaĝitu-x̂** A 1839 *vn.* envy (Cat. 36, E **gi-lĝi-x̂**); A 1840 envious; **dam sukdaĝituu** A 1860 envious (evil) eye (Mark 7:22, E **dam gilĝiqatuu**) + **-ĝi-tu-**

sugdax̂si-lix E 1978- *vi.* to be jealous, envious; **sugdax̂si-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* jealousy, envy + **-x̂si-**

sugdax̂siisa-lix Eun 1978- *vt.* to be jealous of (on account of); to be envious of ◻ **ayagax̂ ugiin sugdax̂siisakux̂** the woman is jealous on account of her husband + **-x̂si-usa-**

sugdax̂ta-lix E 1834 to envy, covet (to want to take and have); E 1909- to envy, be jealous of (person, *e.g.* J 73:17); Ea 1983 to be jealous on account of (**ugiin** her own husband, **ayagaan** his own wife); Ab 1963 to like; **sagdux̂ta-lix** (*sic*) Eb 1984 to be jealous of; **sukdax̂ta-lix** A 1840-60 to envy (Mark 15:10, E **silan txidin gi-**); A 1952- to be jealous on account of (**ayagaan** his own wife, **maayuudaan** his sweetheart) + **-x̂ta-**

sugdana-x̂ *see separate entry*

sugdaasa-lix Ea 1982 *vt.* to be jealous of + **-usa-**

sugdana-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* notable, distinguished; A 1952- beautiful, fancy; Ab 1931 good, 1963 pleasant; **sugdana-l** A 1973 *vi.* to be beautiful, fancy; Ab 1963 to do well; **sugdanaachxuza-lakan** Ab 1963 *vi.neg.* to do very (**-iichxuza-**) badly ◻ **asx̂udgim sugdanaa** A 1952 a beautiful girl, **aahmaaĝim sugdanaa** a beautiful flower; **sugdanal angaĝikux̂** Ab 1963 he lives well
[[*probably* **sugda-na**$_2$**-**]]

sugdanaasi-s A 1982 *n.pl.* jewelry + **-usi-**

sugdanaya-l A 1973- *vt.* to decorate + **-ya-**

sugla-lix E 1871-, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to make a mistake, to be mistaken; **sugla-x̂** En 1978, A 1971-, Ab 1931-63 *vn.* mistake

suglax̂ta-lix En 1975-, A 1860- *vi.* to be mistaken, to err (En to say something one did not intend to say; A Mark 12:27, E **sisa-x̂ta-**); **kinguliĝim lunaaulax ama suglax̂taa** A 1860 faithless and perverse generation (Luke 9:41, E **ungachaĝii**) + **-x̂ta-**

suglax̂taasi-s A 1860 *n.pl.* errors (temptation, 1. John 2:10) + **-x̂ta-usi-**

suglaala-lix En 1975 *vp.* to be mistaken (for something else): **suglaalalix aaykaagux̂ anutaalalix, qaxchxix̂ anutaalalix, tumhdalgalix asx̂asxaqax̂** being by mistake taken for a fox, a black fox, he was shot to death (in the dark) + **-ula-**

suglaalax̂ta-lix E 1839:IX, A 1839:XIX *vp.* to be done erroneously, with errors (of book) + **-ula-x̂ta-**

suglaniisa-lix A 1839 *vrt.* to be mistaken about (**wakun** this, Hist. 57, E **haakudusa-**) + **-ni-usa-**

suglaasa-lix E 1860- *vt.* to do erroneously, with errors; to mistake (for something else); A 1973 to mislead + **-usa-**

suglat-, **suglasix** A 1840-62 *vt.* to tempt, entice; *vr.* to be tempted, offended (Mark 4:17, 13:5, 14:27, E **ungata-**) (*cf.* **qlat-**); Ab 1931 *vt.* to agitate + **-t-**

sugladusa- A 1862 *vt.* to tempt with, by: **imax sugladusaduukangis ama qladusaduukangis** (anything) by which they (the children) could be tempted and offended (Cat., E **ngiin ungataaladuukan**) + **-t-usa-**

sugladusi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* temptation + **-t-usi-**

suglatachx̂i-iĝanax̂txin E 1838-39, A 1838-1952 *vt.* lead (**tuman/timas** us) not into temptation + **-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

suglaya-lix E 1838, En 1978, A 1838-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to tempt (*e.g.* Matthew 4:1, 7; A Matthew 19:3, Mark 8:11, E **unga-ya-lix**); A 1860 to deceive (John 7:12, E **adalu-usa-**); Ab 1931 to agitate, carry on propaganda; Ab 1982 to persuade (no negative shade); **suglaya-x̂** E 1870, A 1840 *vn.* temptation (*e.g.* Matthew 6:13) + **-ya-**

suglayax̂ta-lix A 1860 *vt.* to tempt (Mark 1:13, E **ungaya-**); to offend (Mark 9:42, E **sinikix ungat-**); Ab 1982 to persuade; **achixaasim suglayax̂tangin (ilingiin)** A 1862 (from) offending doctrines (Cat., explanation of Russian raskol, schism); **Suglayax̂ta-x̂** En 1978, A 1840- *vn.* the Tempter, Satan (*cf.* **Chugdukaaya-x̂, quga-x̂**); Ab 1931 political agitator + **-ya-x̂ta-**

suglimax̂ En 1948-49 (*unknown* Eun 1984) *n.* springtrap (**klisax̂**) with baited trip line (Shade 1949:44)
[[*possibly derived from* **sugla-**]]

suxuyu-s (*or* **-x̂-**) A 1791 *n.pl.* beard (1780- **inglaaku-s**)

suĝana-x̂ E 1805 *vn.* carpenter; E Morzhovoi 1791 (suganak) *name of elderly man* (at I 64b); A 1950 worker, doing handicraft; **suĝana-lix** E 1868-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to work, do handicraft; to do needlework, fancywork (*e.g.* weave a basket) (*cf.* **awa-x̂, awa-lix**) ◻ **suĝanalix aqadaam, suĝanaqatxin inasix** A 1840 having done needlework, she finished her needlework and … (V B 3:2)
[[*perhaps* **su-ĝa-na**$_1$**-**]]

suuĝanaada-x̂ Ea 1977 *vn.* handicraft, carving; **su(u)ĝanaada-l, suĝanaadax̂ta-l** A 1952- *vi.* to work some small things (such as presents for a child, N.M. 3:6) + **-aada-(x̂ta-)**

suuĝanaadaasa-x̂, hyaagas s. A 1840 *vn.* joiner, *lit.* working with logs, boards + **-aada-usa-**

suĝanax̂ta-l A 1973- *vt.* to use for handicraft, to weave (**qiigax̂** grass) + **-x̂ta-**

suĝanana-x̂ E 1870 *n.* carpenter (Matthew 13:55, Mark 6:3, A **hyaagalimaĝnax̂**) + **-na**$_1$**-**

suĝanaqaĝi-lix A 1840 *vi.* to work, polish (*Russian* obrabotat') + **-qaĝi-**

suĝanaasa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to make (**tukuulux̂** an axe) + **-usa-**

suĝanaasi-n Eu 1984, **-s** A 1952-, Ab 1931, 1963 (**-x̂** *sg.*) *n.pl.* tools + **-usi-**

suuĝasi-n En 1909-, Au 1909 *n.pl.* tools, implements; **mayaaĝim suuĝsingin** En 1982 in-

struments for hunting; En 1950 *sg.* charm, amulet (**chaĝa-x̂**); 1909 *pl.* clothes (J 81:24); En 1909 belongings (J 69:12)
||*possibly from* **su-ĝa-asi-**||

zuĝzu-x̂ A 1977- *n.* sauce
||*possibly from Russian* **sóus** sauce||

suka-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52 *n.* baidarka skirt, spray-skirt (fastened around the coaming of the hatch and under the arms of the paddler, with a suspender, **kangax̂-axtusix̂** over one shoulder; *cf.* J 41:12; 52:3)
||*cf.* CI, GRI **sukat-** to tighten, **sukag-** to be tightened; AI **sukat-**, CSY **sukate-**, CAY **cuka-** to be or go fast||

sukaĝiilux̂ Au 1952 *n.* groove in the coaming of the hatch for tying the spray-skirt + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

sukiig- Ea 1910 *n.* string of baidarka skirt (J 17:21, 48); **sukiix-six** E 1910, A 1984, Au 1909 *vt.* to tie the baidarka skirt on (the paddler, J 17:20; 28:19); *vr.* to tie on his baidarka skirt (J 7:10) + *-**iig-**

suka- -

sukana-lix Ek 1982, A 1973- *vi.* to be dreary weather, such that one hesitates to go out ○ **sukanal asla malgakux̂ alakax̂** A 1973 it is dreary weather so we have nothing to do; **sukanax̂ malgakux̂** it is a dreary day + **-na**$_2$-

sukutu-lix Ea 1982-83, **sukatu-lix** En 1978, A 1973- *vi.* to be hesitant to go out, being worried about the weather + **-tu-**

sukalu-lix 1. A 1840 *vi.* to get tired; A 1950-, Ab 1931-63 to get or be out of breath (after running) (*cf.* **anĝ- ina-lix**)
2. Au 1909 *vi.* to be silent, feel lonesome (E **tuuyu-lix**); **sukalu-x̂** Au 1952 *vn.* lonesome
||*cf.* **suka-x̂**, CAY **cuka-** to be fast, *etc.*||

sukaluniisa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to get tired by (**aygagasaqatxin** his walking, John 4:6, E **txin asx̂a-ni-**) + **-ni-usa-**

sukda-lix *see* **sugda-x̂**

sukdangnix̂ta-lix E 1870 (*unknown* Eapun 1983-84) *vr.* to be greatly agitated (**amqimchi ilaan** from their indignation, Acts 5:33); to make useless plots (Acts 4:25) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

suklu-x E 1804, 1840, 1909 *n.du.* bone ornaments worn in the nasal cartilage (Zap. 2:112); pendants to the nose pin **qusidax̂** (Jochelson 1925:98); **suklu-x̂** E 1909, En 1949 *n.sg.* snot, snivel (*cf.* **kanu-n**)
||CAY **cukluuk** *du.* hair ornament worn attached to the bangs at each side of the forehead; CSY **suklugřaq** parakeet auklet||

suklunu-lix En 1984 (P. Merculieff) *vi.* to be skinny (of person)

suknu-x̂ A 1840 (E 1805 sukno) *n.* cloth, broadcloth
||*from Russian* **suknó** cloth||

Suuksa-x̂ A 1950-52 *name of rock* (Amlia 105)

sukuuncha-x̂ Ek 1982 *vn.* washing clothes; En 1948- *n.* sponge (found on the beach, same as **chu-x̂**)
||*from Russian* **sukónoch-ka** washcloth||

suli-lix E 1982-, A 1840- *vt.* to salt (**qax̂** fish, **ulux̂** meat) (*cf.* **alaĝu-lix**); **suli-x̂** A 1973 *n.* salt for salting fish, meat, *etc.*; salted fish or meat; **qam suliĝii** A 1950- salted fish
||*from Russian* **solí-t'** to salt||

suliqadgusi-x̂ A 1840- *n.* box for salting fish or meat + **-qa-dgusi-**

suliquli-s A 1973- *n.pl.* fish for salting + **-quli-**

suuli-x̂ A 1952- *n.* table salt (*cf.* **taĝayu-x̂**, E **alaĝu-x̂**)
||*from Russian* **sol'** salt||

suulidgusi-x̂ A 1973- *n.* saltcellar, saltshaker + **-dgusi-**

Sulina-x̂ En 1935-36 *name of bay* (Chuginadak Island)

suulku-x̂ A 1979 *n.* silk
||*from Russian* **shyolk** silk||

sulux-six E 1791- *vi.* to thunder; E 1805- to make great noise (*e.g.* En 1982 from gun), to roar (of the ocean, *e.g.* Luke 21:25), to rumble (of volcano); A 1950- to make continuous noise (as of waterfall, tide rips), to rumble (of stomach); to peep (of young birds); **sulux** E 1791-, A 1840, Au 1909 *vn.* thunder; E 1870, 1909, Au 1838 great noise (Acts 2:2 as if from a rushing strong wind); **Suluga** A 1950- "Its Noise", *name of bights with strong tide* (Amlia 106, 124, 171, 210); **Sulugin** (*for* **Sulugis**, *or* **Sulugiin**) A 1791 Thunders (*or* His Own Thunder) *name of tributary man* (at Atka 634)

sulg-, **sulgi-x̂** E 1870, A 1860 *n.* thunder (Mark 3:17; A John 12:29, E **sulux**); En 1978, A 1952-, Abm 1963 noise; **sulgim amulinaa** A 1952 a loud noise; **sulga** E 1834-, A 1840- the noise of it (*e.g.* V B 3:8); its echo (as when hollering in fog from the sea to hear where land is)
||AAY **culuk** feather; CAY quill, dorsal fin; **culu'ugte-** to whistle (of wind); CSY **suluk** sound of wind; I wing feather, *etc.*||

sulgaĝiqadat-, **sulgaĝiqadasix** A 1840 *vt.* to drown, make inaudible + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) **-qada-t-**

sulgaĝiisa-lakan A 1952 *vt.* to do silently to, without making noise for (N.M. 3:39) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)**-usa-**

sulgaayu-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vi.* to make a noise; to babble, to murmur (*Russian* zhurchit'); **sulgaayu-x̂** *vn.* sound + **-aayu-**

sulugda-l Ab 1931 *vi.* to thunder; **sulugda-x̂** *vn.* thunder + **-da-**

sulgidgasi-x̂ E 1805, 1834 *n.* cannon, gun (A 1840 **smusxi-x̂**); **sulgidgasim sulga** 1834 echo of gun + **-dg-asi-** (**-usi-**)

sulgitu-l A 1977 *vi.* to make much noise (as of airplane, truck); **Sulgitu-x̂** Ea 1983 *name of creek* (Krenitzin Islands 47); A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 349) + **-tu-**

sulgumax̂ Ea 1910 */v/n.* roaring (of rising tide, J 30:16) + -‡-

sulugni-lix E 1909, Au 1909 *vt.* to ring with, make noise with (**nuĝin** stones); A 1860- *vr.* to start roaring (of the sea, Luke 21:25; of volcano); **Igax̂ Sulugninax̂** A 1791 Made (*or* Making) Noise With the Blade, *name of boy* (at Kanaga 905) + **-ni-**

sulugniĝa-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be made noise with + **-ni-ĝa-**

sulugnix̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to make noise with for some time + **-ni-x̂ta-**

suulukda-lix A 1840 *vi.* to jingle, strum (*Russian* brenchat'); A 1973- to make noise (as of people in another house, or of cats or dogs under the house in the middle of the night); Ab 1963 to thunder + **-kda-**

suulugaaĝ-in E 1840 *n.pl.*, **suulgiiĝi-n** Ea 1983, **suulgaaĝi-x̂** Ep 1941 *sg.*, **sulugaax̂**, **sulugaaĝi-x̂** Eu 1984, **suluxaax̂**, *pl.* **suluxaaĝin** En 1948-, **suluxax̂**, *pl.* **suluxaĝis** A 1948-, **sulugaaĝi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* barnacle

Suluxaax̂tu-x̂ En 1967- *name of point* (Umnak 205) + **-tu-**

suuluta-x̂ E 1832- 1909, **suulata-x̂** Ea 1983, **zuulata-x̂** Eu 1984, **suulutu-x̂** En 1978, **zuuluta-x̂** A 1840-, **zuulutu-x̂** A 1977 *n.* gold
[[*from Russian* **zóloto** gold]]

suma-x̂ E 1870-, A 1838-, Abm 1963, **suhma-x̂** En 1982- (*also* **suuhma-x̂**), A 1984 *n.* bag, knapsack (Ep 1941 made of skin, with strap over shoulder; A 1973 for foxes); *Bibl.* scrip (Matthew 10:10); Ek, A 1982- duffel bag, sea bag; **Sumaa Itnax̂** A 1952 "His Skin Bag Dropped", *name of pinnacle* (Amlia 26)
[[*from Russian* **sumá** bag]]

sumaada-x̂ Ep 1981 *n.* small backpack + **-aada-**

sumanix̂ta-lix Ep 1981 *vr.* to make haste
[[*perhaps* **su-ma-ni-x̂ta-**]]

sumga-x̂ E 1941-, A 1971- *n.* big king salmon, chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, that goes out again after spawning (*cf.* **chagucha-x̂**); **suumga-x̂** Eb 1984 steelhead trout, *Salmo gairdneri*
[[*from Russian* **syómga** salmon, *Salmo salar*]]

sumi-l A 1977- *vi.* to hum (as of steaming); **sumi-x̂** *vn.* hum
[[*from Russian* **shumé-t'** to make noise]]

sumila-x̂ En 1950-, **zubiisa-x̂** A 1982 *n.* cold chisel
[[*from Russian* **zubílo** chisel]]

Sumuuta-x̂ E 1832-1870, A 1838-40, **Subuuta-x̂** E 1983, A (1860 **Subbóta-**) 1977- *n.* Saturday; *Bibl.* Sabbath
[[*from Russian* **subbóta** Saturday]]

suna-x̂ E 1778-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **suun'ga-x̂** Au 1909 (J 81:38), **suugna-x̂** Au 1949- *n.* ship
[[*from Russian* **súdno** ship]]

sunaada-x̂ Ek 1982 *n.* small ship; **suunaada-x̂** A 1973- playship; **suunaada-l** A 1973- *vi.* to play with a playship + **-aada-**

sunaagamax A 1840 *n.* frigate + **-iigamag-**

suun'gi-s A 1838-, Ab 1963 (**-x̂**) *n.pl.* things, belongings (E **maayu-n**, *e.g.* Matthew 19:21, Mark 3:27); A 1952 equipment (of skin boats, N.M. 3:39, 69-70)

suun'giilgi-s A 1952- *n.pl.* petty things, little belongings; equipment (N.M. 1:16) + **-Vlgi-**

suun'giisa-l A 1952 *vrt.* to take into possession (**suun'gingis** their equipment, N.M. 3:70) + **-usa-**

suun'gita-l A 1952 *vt.* to be equipped with (**suun'gidix** their equipment, of skin boats, N.M. 3:69) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

Suung A 1948- *name of headland*, Island Point (Atka 566; from west it may look as an island)
[[*perhaps* **su-Vng** "grasp, handful"]]

suhngu-lix Ekn 1950- *vt.* to grab fast; to throw out fast, slam (things) around while working; **angaĝim suhnguu** En 1950 *vn.* person who slams things around while working

2. **suhngu-lakan** A 1937 *vi.neg.*, **suhngu-l** A 1973- *vi.* to move slowly; 1937 to be a slowpoke ▫ **skiifax̂ suhngul sakaax ulĝikux̂** 1973 the skiff comes slowly in from the open sea

suupa-x̂ En 1935-, A 1950- *n.* soup; **suupa-lix** En 1935-, A 1973- *vt.* to eat soup of ▫ **isuĝim uluu suupalgakux̂** En 1935 we ate soup of seal meat [**isuĝim ulugan suupaa**]
[[*from Russian* **sup** soup]]

supila-x̂, *pl.* **-n** Ea 1983 *n.* rafter, rafters
[[*from Russian* **stropílo** rafter]]

suuqasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to squander (**suun'gitxin** his belongings, Luke 15:30, E **chisi-lix**)

suqi-lix A 1840- *vi.* to bustle about, to be in a hurry (E **angayax̂ta-lix**)

suqit-, **suqis** A 1973- *vt.* to rush, hurry ▫ **ting suqisxal angaliq** I was rushed (as when forced to pack in a hurry) + **-t-**

suuqu-lix En 1909-, Au 1909 (*unknown* A 1971-) *vi.* to fowl, grab cormorants in the dark (J 43:14, 58:2, 86:2)
[[*probably* **su-Vqu-**]]

Suuquza-x̂ A 1791 (sukkuzhax) *vn.* Fowler, *name of tributary man* (at Tanaga 971) + **-za-** (**-đa-**)

suuqu-n E 1909-, **-s** A 1840- *n.pl.* kind of red algae, sea lettuce, *Iridaea sp.*

suqutuug-na-x̂ E 1839 *vn.* hindrance (Hist. 80-81) + **-na**$_2$**-**

suqutu[u]ngni-lix E 1870 *vr.* to be confused, troubled (Matthew 14:26) + **-ni-**

suqutuugnix̂ta-lix E 1832-34, Eap 1983, **suqutu[u]ĝnix̂ta-lix** E 1832-38, Ep 1941, **suqu-**

tu[u]ngnix̂ta-lix E 1870 *vr.* to bustle, rush from side to side without knowing what to undertake; *Bibl.* to become confused, agitated, make a tumult (*e.g.* Matthew 21:10, Mark 5:38); **suqutu[u]ĝnix̂ta-x̂** A 1838, **suqutu[u]ngnix̂ta-x̂** E 1870 *vn.* tumult (Matthew 27:24, A **anqa-ni-x̂**) + **-ni-x̂ta-**
suqutu[u]gniisa-lix E 1839 *vt.* to confuse (**ngiin** them) with (Hist. 41, A **hatang-niisa-**) + **-ni-usa-**

suruupa-x̂ En 1978, A 1977 *n.* screw
[[*from Russian* **shurúp** screw]]

susa-lix E 1978-, A 1952- *vi.* to tangle, become tangled (of fish line, **imgax̂**)
susax̂ta-l A 1973- *vi.* to be tangled (of line, hair) + **-x̂ta-**
susala-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to become tangled (of rope, hair) + **-la-**
susalax̂ta-lix Ea 1982-, A 1952-, Abm 1963 *vi.* to be tangled (of line, hair) + **-la-x̂ta-**
susali-lix E 1978-, A 1952- *vt.* to disentangle, untangle (line) + **-li-**
susaliisa-na-x̂ Eu 1791 *vt. in* **Qamliin S.** Disentangled (*or* Disentangling) With His Knife, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 53b) + **-li-usa-**
susila-lix A 1840 *vt.* to entangle -**(i)-la-**

susxi-s A 1840 *n.pl.* bushes, shrubs (*cf.* **usxi-s**)

zuzgi-s A 1840 *n.pl.* bilberries, *Vaccinium myrtillus* (E **unigna-n**) [**zuzĝis** A 1860 *without translation*]

susi-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vr.* to hurry up
susita-lix 1. A 1952 *vr.* to be in a hurry ▫ **ting susital aygaxs angaliq** I walked hurriedly
2. A 1870 *vr.* to bustle, be troubled (Luke 10:41, E **suqutu[u]ngnix̂ta-**)
3. A 1838-60 *vr.* to worry, take thought (Matthew 6:27, E **txin haatukaaĝasa-**); to care, take care (**kugan, kugaan** of him, Luke 10:34, 16:13; John 10:13, E **hangt-usa-** *vr.*, *vrt.*); **txin susita-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* thoughtful, careful + **-t-(x̂)ta-**
susitaala- A 1860 *vp.* to be cared for: **anĝaĝiiladam susitaalanangis** the cares of this life (Luke 21:34, E **waan slum haatukaaĝasingin**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-ula-**
susitaasa-lix A 1838 *v[r]t.* to be worried about (**anĝichi** your life, Matthew 6:25, E **haatukaaĝasa-** *vrt.*) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**
susitaasi-x̂ A 1838-60 *n.* care, concern (Matthew 13:22; Mark 4:19; Luke 8:14) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**
sususa-lix A 1838-60 *vrt.* to worry about (**hix̂taax̂chi** what to say, Matthew 10:19, Luke 12:11, E 1870 **hangt-usa-**) + **-usa-**

Suusini-x̂ A 1948 Sviechnikof Harbor (**Takaamxi-x̂**, Amlia 75)
[[*from Russian* **Svyéchni-kov**]]

suuska-x̂ Ean 1978-, A 1952-, **suusxa-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* nursing bottle
[[*from Russian* **sóska**]]

susu-x̂ E 1804-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963 *n.* pus (in wound, *e.g.* A Luke 16:20; in eye, *e.g.* J 64:3); **susu-l** A 1950- *vi.* to suppurate, get infected (of eyes)
susuĝi- Am 1963 *vi.* to suppurate + **-ĝi-**
susux̂si-lix E 1834- *vr.* to become full of pus + **-x̂si-**
susulĝi-lix En 1978, A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be infected, to discharge pus (of boil, abscess) + **-lĝi-**
susutu-x̂ En 1909, Ab 1931 *vn.* purulent, suppurative (J 10:49) + **-tu-**

susux̂-six A 1840 *vt.* to rub, grate (*Russian* teret'); A 1952-, Ab 1931 to file; to hone (**ukinax̂** knife) (E **mila-lix**)
susuĝasi-x̂ A 1840-, Ab 1931 *n.* file (E **mila-x̂**); **susuĝasim ichaaqidaa** flat file; **hyaagam susuĝacha** 1840 rasp; **Susuĝasix̂** E Umnak 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 195) + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)
susuĝigna-s A 1840- *n.pl.* filings + **-gna-**

suuta-m miidagan ilaa E 1870 *n.* a piece of comb-honey (Luke 24:42, A **tanasxan idigagan ilaa**)
[[*from Russian* **sóty** *pl.* honeycombs, **sóto-vyy myod** comb-honey]]

sutu-x̂ 1. E 1791-, Au 1909 *n.* grass-mat, rush-mat (*cf.* **qiiga-x̂si-x̂**); rug (*cf.* **puluviika-x̂**); **luugim sutuĝanaa** En 1909 grass rug (J 50:39)
2. **sutu-x** E 1834 *n.du.*, **-x̂** E 1870- *n.* sail (*e.g.* Acts 27:17; J 40:26)
sutuĝi- E 1978- *vn.* having sail: **ayx̂aasim sutuĝii** En 1978 sailboat; **sunam sutuĝii** Eu 1984 sailship + **-ĝi-**
sutukda-x̂ E 1909 *n.* large cover (?) + **-kda-**
sutumlu-x̂ En 1949- *n.* old mat, grass-mat for covering wall or sleeping place in barabara + ***-mlu-**

sutu-lix *see* **su-lix**

sutúqu-n E 1840 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *n.pl.* kind of crustacean

suvraaniya-x̂ Ek 1982, A 1952- (*also* **sub-**), **savraaniya-x̂** Ep 1983 *n.* meeting
[[*from Russian* **sobrániye** meeting]]

sviichi-x̂ E 1936-; **smiichki-x̂** A 1840; **fiichki-x̂** A 1948, **svichxi-x̂** A 1971- *n.* candle
[[*from Russian* **svechá, svyóchka** candle]]
smiichkiĝiilux̂ A 1840 candlestick; icon-lamp (*cf.* **lampaada-x̂**) + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

sviichika-x̂ *see* **spiichka-**

sviniicha-x̂ *see* **sminiicha-x̂**

sviiniya-x̂ *see* **smiiniya-x̂**

svisda-x̂ Ea 1983, **zvizda-x̂** A 1983 *n.* star (for Christmas)
[[*from Russian* **zvezdá** star]]

sviti-lix En 1935 *vt.* to light (candle in church)
[[*from Russian* **svet** light, **svetí-t'** shine]]

sviitrána-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* sweater (En **qiglu-ĝi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **svíter** sweater + **-na**$_2$**-**]]

svituuchika-n Ea 1983 *n.pl.* girls
[[*from Russian* **tsvetóchek** floweret, *cf.* **tsvetushchaya devushka** a girl in the full bloom of youth]]

sviyaaka-x̂ En 1950- *n.* wife's sister's husband; husband's brother's wife (*cf.* **angayqu-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **svoyák** wife's sister's husband]]

sviyaakaduda-x En 1982 *n.du.* two men whose wives are sisters; two women whose husbands are brothers + **-duda-**

sviyaakax̂ta-lix En 1982 *vr.* to be mutually **sviyaakax̂** + **-x̂ta-**

sviyuuka-x̂ Ep 1941, En 1982 *n.* kite (of paper)
[[*from Russian* **zmeyók** kite]]

T

tabaaka-x̂ *see* **tamaaka-x̂**

tabuuna-x̂ E 1909 *n.* herd (*Russian* tabun); A 1973- bunch (of plants)
[[*from Russian* **tabún** herd]]

tacha-lix En 1950- *vi.* & *vt.* to sew with two needles (*e.g.* skin of sea lion flippers) □ **tachalix alukux̂** 1982 she is sewing with two needles
[[*from Russian* **tachá-t'** to stitch]]

Tachx̂ichxu-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of bay* (Krenitzin Islands 76)

tachi-m E 1780-, A 1780-, **tachi** Au 1909, **chatim** A 1838; **taching** E 1805 (-n), 1834-, **tachin** E 1909 *adv.* (*with negation*) (not) yet; **tachimulax** A 1791-, **tachingulux** E 1834 not yet □ **tachim haqalakax̂** A 1950 he has not yet come
[[*cf.* **tata-am**]]

taachi-x̂ E 1878, Au 1952 *n.* forearm (*cf.* **qig-** 1.); En 1948-52 radius. Ab 1963 ulna, **chaati-x̂** A 1950- forearm (radius+ulna); **chaatim hlaamiidaa** A 1952 ulna; **chuyu(m) taachii** Au 1952 forearm, **chuyu(m) taachigan qagnaa** radius; **cham taachii** Au 1949 forearm, 1952 the ball (heel) of the hand (A **cham acha,** see **at**$_1$**-**)
[[*possibly derived from* **cha-**, *metathesis in* E, Au]]

Tachix̂ E 1840, Eb 1871-, **Tachiĝi-x̂** Eb 1984, **Tachiĝ(i)m udaa** Eb 1871 Pavlof Bay (Alaska Peninsula 26)
[[*perhaps cf.* CAY **taciq** sandspit, I **tasiq** lagoon, bay; C, G lake]]

Tachiĝaada-x̂, **Tachiqaada-x̂** Eb 1984 Dolgoi Harbor (Belkofski 32) + **-aada-**

Tachiqala E 1764 (Totschikala), 1791 (Tachikala), En 1950, **Tachiqalan** En 1975- Wislow Point (Unalaska 86; former village, 1791 "den wildschützen Vestelows wohnung")
[[*probably name of bay* ***Tachi(ĝim) qal-a** the head of T., *cf.* **Tachix̂**]]

taachika-x̂ En 1950-52, **taachka-x̂** A 1977 *n.* wheelbarrow; **taachka-lix** En 1983 *vt.* to carry (seal meat) in a wheelbarrow
[[*from Russian* **táchka** wheelbarrow]]

Tachina-x̂ E 1840, 1871 *name of island east of Nagai* (Shumagin Islands I 19)

tada Ab 1963 *interjection* once; forward (signal to draft dogs)

tadali Ab 1963 *interjection* stop!

tada-lix 1. E 1909-, A 1840- *vi.* to step, tread (**kugan** on it) □ **nuĝim kugan tadakux̂** E 1910 she stepped on a stone (*cf.* J 73:46); **alaĝum kugan tadakux̂** E 1909 he stepped on the ocean, went out on the ocean; **kugan tadaqax̂** A 1840 pedestal, *lit.* what is stepped upon

2. Ea 1909-10 *vt.* to step into (**alaĝux̂** the ocean, of people in the guise of killer whales or sea lions, J 9:22, 29:31); **Tanax̂ Tadanax̂** Eu 1791 Trod (*or* Treading) On The Ground, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 86)
[[*perhaps cf.* NAI **tar̂r̂aq-** *vi.* to touch, hit]]

tadada-lix E 1870-, **tadaza-lix** A 1860 *vi.* to tread (**kungin** on them, Luke 12:19), to tread several times + **-da-/-za-**

tadaga-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **tayaga-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1982 *n.* sole (of mukluk, made of sea lion skin or flippers of sealskin; of shoe) + **-ga-**

tadagalĝi-lix En 1983 *vt.* to put soles on (mukluks) + **-ga-lĝi-**

taadgaachix̂ta-lix En 1948- *vi.* to rise on one's toes, to walk on one's tiptoes + **-ga-**V**chi-x̂ta-**

tadax̂ta-lix E 1910 *vi.* to step, trample for a while □ **kugan tadax̂takan asx̂atxadaagiim** En 1910 after he had trampled him to death (J 48:64) + **-x̂ta-**

tadali-lix A 1909 (*unknown* 1987) *vi.* to voyage (for wooing, J 76:15, 37, *uncertain translation*) + **-li-**

tadaalux̂ E 1834-, A 1840- *n.* step; floor mat, rug; A *Bibl.* footstool (Mark 12:36); **ulam [h]achan tadaaluĝa** A 1840 porch, *lit.* stepping place outside the house + **-aluĝ-**

tadaalux̂si-l A 1860 *vt.* to reduce (enemies) to a footstool (Luke 20:43) + **-aluĝ-(x̂)si-**

tadamax-six Ea 1910, Eu 1984, **tadamax̂-six** En 1982, **tadamax̂chi-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to trample (several times, in one spot, J 17:130) + **-mag-**

tadamaalgi-s A 1840, **tadama[a]lĝi-s** A 1984 *n.pl.* steps, rungs of a ladder + -‡-**Vlgi-**, -**Vlĝi-**

tadmalux̂ En 1909 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* step, *pl.* ladder (=**analux̂**); Eu 1984 door sill + -‡-**aluĝ-**

tadmaluĝasa-lix En 1909 *vt.* to tread the stairs of (ladder, J 75:5) + -‡-**aluĝ-asa-** (-**usa-**)

tadmalux̂si-lix En 1909 *vi.* to make stairs, to make a ladder (J 75:5) + -‡-**aluĝ-(x̂)si-**

tadamu-lix E 1805-, A 1840-, **tayamu-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to trample (*e.g.* J 51:26; **kugan** on it; Au **uvsu**, J 82:18) + *-**mu-**

tadat-, **tadasix** Ea 1910, En 1982 *vt.* to launch (**ngaan** it, the baidarka) in (**alaĝux̂** the sea, J 28:19) + -**t-**

taadaaya(ĝ)- E *n.* 1. **táadaayáĝim qudga** Eu 1878 instep; **kitam taadaayaa** En 1950 ball of the foot; **taadaayaĝ-is** Ab 1931 *pl.* toe (of boot), sole (of foot), raising; **taadaayax̂-sxa-** *vp.* to stand on one's tiptoes ◦ **taadaayaam kukin aygaxsix** En 1950 walking on the balls of his feet

2. **taayaada-x̂** EA 1909-1952, **taadaaya-x̂** Eu 1910, En 1950 baidarka deck (near the hatch, J 7:11; 33:12); E Umnak 1791 (tadayak) *name of boy* (at Umnak 78) + *-**Vyaĝ-**

taadaaya[-]x̂ A 1840, Ab 1931-63, **taadaayu-x̂** A 1949- *n.* small flounder, rock sole, *Lepidopsetta bilineata* (*cf.* **uĝaaĝu-x̂**)
||*cf.* E **taadimaayu-x̂** *and* **tada-lix**; AAY K **tasaayaq** (or -**yuq**) sole *from Aleut*||

tadga-x̂ En 1982-, A 1952-, **tagda-x̂** E(u) 1909, Euk 1982- *n.* span: measure from the outstretched thumb to the finger tip (Jochelson 1933: 86 the index); **tiklam tadgaa** En 1982 = **tadgiigamax**.
||*cf.* GRI **taa-neq** extent, circumference *and / or* I **tasi-**, **tasit-** to stretch, extend||

taadgaada-x̂ En 1948-, **tadgaada-x̂** A 1952- *n.* minor span: measure from the thumb to the tip of the index + -**aada-**

tadgiigamax En 1948- (1950 **taa-**), A 1952-, **tagdaagamax** E(u) 1909, **tadgaagmigi-x̂** En 1984 *n.* major span: measure from the thumb to the tip of the middle finger + -**iigamag-**

tadi-lix En 1982, A 1973- *vi.* to stare (*cf.* **adĝi-lix**)

taadimaayu-x̂ E 1834-40, **taadmaayu-x̂** E 1878- *n.* flounder, sole (*Pleuronectes*)
||*cf.* A **taadaaya-x̂**, **taadaayu-x̂** *and* **tada-lix**||

tadu- -

tadut-, **tadusix** E 1860-, A 1840- *vt.* to surprise, to come upon unexpectedly (*e.g.* in order to attack N.M. 3:73) ◦ **ayagaan tadus ulaam ilan qanguu-ax̂takux̂** A 1952 he surprised his wife by coming home + -**t-**

taduya-lix E 1805 *vt.* to try to surprise + -**ya-**

taduyax̂ta-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to try to surprise (attacking, J 33:7) + -**ya-x̂ta-**

taduyaĝa-lix Ea 1910 *vp.* to be taken by surprise (J 33:7) + -**ya-ĝa-**

tag- - *see* **tagalux̂**, **taxsa-lix**, **taxt-**

taga, **tax** Au 1909 *demonstrative* there (anaphoric, J 81:39; 82:6; 84:11, E **nawa**); *loc.* **tuung** (J 81:6, 12; 82:6, E **[h]aangun**); abl. **tagaax** (J 86:17, E **[h]awaagan**); **tagayaa** that's (J 81:7)

tagamaasa-l Au 1909 *vt.* to do so to (J 81:10, E **[h]agumaasa-lix**) + -**ma-usa-**

tagamat-, **tagamas** Au 1909 *vi.* to do so (E **[h]agumasix**) + -**ma-t-**

tagamata-l Au 1909 *vi.* to do so, be that way (E **[h]agumata-lix**) ◦ **tagamatal tuung hyaagam il usiku** while he was there in the log (J 81:6) + -**ma-t-(x̂)ta-**

taga-lix E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1963 *vi.* to alight, land (of birds, airplane) ◦ **ungluum kugan tagalix** Eu 1910 (the eagle) alighted on its pinnacle (J 35:50); **igax̂tax̂ tagax̂tayukazaĝulax** A 1952 the airplane usually (-**za-**) comes down [only] for a short (-**yuka—ulax**) while (-**x̂ta-**)
||*cf.* AY **tai-**, CSY **tagi-** to come (to speaker)||

Tagachaluĝ-is A 1952 *n.pl.* Tag Islands (Skagul Island 983) + -**t-aluĝ-**

Tagala-x̂ A 1761- Tagalak Island (696); **Tagalam angtaa** A 1840, 1952 the end of T., *name of bay and hill* (Atka 370) + -**la-**

tagalax̂taasa-x̂ En 1910 *vn.* which alights for a long time; willow ptarmigan, *Lagopus lagopus* (*cf.* **aĝdiika-x̂**); *person's name in story* (J 48:1) + -**la-x̂ta-aasa-**

tagaalux̂ Eun 1976-, A 1952- *n.* alighting place, where birds land; airfield, airstrip; **igax̂tad(am) tagaaluĝii** Eu 1984, **igax̂tam tagaaluĝa** A 1952 airfield; **Chuguuĝix̂ tagaalux̂** En 1976, **Chuguhmadan tagaaluĝa** En 1984 the airfield on the north side (Umnak 201, *cf.* 7) + -**aluĝ-**

tagani-lix *see separate entry*

tagaani-x̂ Epn 1941-, A 1982 *n.* chicken roost + -**ni-** (*irregular* -V**ni-**)

tagaasa-lix E 1909 -, Au 1909 *vt.* to alight with (J 81:12) + -**usa-**

taaga-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840- *n.* breaker, wave which breaks; tide rip (A 1952: "like a creek in the middle of the tide") (*cf.* **aalu-x̂**, **hanax̂**, **hilma-x̂**); **Taaga-x** A 1952- *du. name of two reefs in Amlia Pass* (Atka 251, about one or two fathoms deep); **anu(m) taagangin** E 1805-, **anu(m) taagangis** A 1952- tide rips; **alaĝum taagaa** E 1832- billow (Mark 4:37, A **himla-x̂**); tide rips
||*cf.* AY **tage-** to go up from a body of water; **tag'aq** surf; tide which brings things ashore; CSY **tagugha-** for surf to come in over shallow part of beach; AI **tagr̂aq-** for surf to beat on the shore; to go upriver; GRI 1804 **taksâr-** for the sea to break against the shore||

taagalgu-x̂ E 1834 *n.* choppy [sea] + -**lgu-**

taagaza-lix A 1840- *vt.* to break over (Luke 8:23 of waves, **aalu-s**) + -**za-** (-**da-**)

tagada-x̂ E 1805, A 1840- *vn.* new; fresh; **tagada-ĝ-ulux** E 1805-, **tagada-ĝ-ulax** A 1791-, Ab 1892 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* old; **tagada-lix** E 1978-, A 1952- *vi.* to be new; to be fresh; to be young (A of fish);

tagada-lakan A 1860- *vi.neg.* to be old (*cf.* **staara-lix**) ▫ **sam tagadakix** E 1909 new bird parka; **ilaĝim tagadaa, amum tagadaganulax daĝan aĝikux̂ adaĝulax** A 1860 nobody puts a new patch on an old garment (Mark 2:21); **saahmlam tagadaa** A 1950 a fresh egg; **qiigax̂ tagadakux̂** A 1952 the grass is fresh; **ayagang qan'gingis tagadalakaĝiziin malix** A 1860 for my wife's age is advanced, *lit.* my wife's years (winters) are not new (Luke 1:18, *similarly* E)
[[**taga-da-**, *cf.* AY, I **nau-**, CSY **nagu-** to grow (as of plants)]]

Tagadalisxa-m kamgaĝanaa A 1860 (*vn.*) Festival of Renovation (Dedication, John 10:22) + **-li-t-sxa-**

tagadaqada-lix E 1978, A 1838- *vi.* to get old (A 1838-40 of years; 1860 of person, *cf.* **alix̂-si-lix**) + **-qada-**

tagadat-, tagadasix A 1840, **tagayacha-** Am 1963 *vt.* to renew; **Tagadatim kamgaĝanaa** E 1870 Festival of Renovation (Dedication, John 10:22) + **-t-**

Tagali-x̂ Ea 1909 *person's name in story* (J 7:1)

tagalux̂ 1. A 1973- *n.* living place, homestead, camping (E **qutaxsiilux̂**); **tagaluĝing** the place (at camp) where I live; **Atx̂am angtan tagaluĝa** the living place (former settlement) at the west end of Atka (*cf.* Atka 634)
2. **Tagalux̂** E 1976 Chagulak Island (north of Amukta, *cf.* **Chugaaĝina-x̂**); A 1952 *name of point* (Kasatochi Island 672); **Tagaluĝ-is** A 1952 *pl. name of shore* (Atka 404)
[[**tag-aluĝ-**, *cf.* **taxt-**]]

tagana-x̂ E 1909 (*unknown* En 1982) [*vn.*] slowly (*Russian* shagom)

tagani-lix E 1819-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52 *vi.* to snow (with wind) (*cf.* **qaniix-six**); E to hail; **tagani-x̂** E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909 *n.* falling snow (*cf.* **qaniix** *under* **qanax**); E hail (A **chiduyaĝa-x̂**) ▫ **taganix̂ [h]aqakux̂** E 1805 it is snowing; 1909 it is hailing; **amu(m) taganingin** Ea 1952, 1983, **taganim qaklagingis** A 1973, **taganim aliĝing** Au 1952 hail; **tagan(im) chix̂taa, tagan(im) silmiyaa** Ea 1983 wet snow
[[**taga-ni-**]]

tagaqu-lix A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to be narrow, jammed (E **kaxtu-lakan**); **tagaqu-lakan** A 1860 *vi.neg.* to be wide, spacious (Luke 12:18); **tagaqu-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vn.* narrow, jammed ▫ **akaluĝim tagaquu** A 1840 narrow road; **qahmigim tagaqukix** A 1860 narrow door (Luke 13:24, E **satmalim kaxtuuyulux**)
[[**taga-qu-**; *cf.* AY, NSY **nagte-** to get caught, snagged; CSY **naagte-** to stumble; I **naat-** to get caught, snagged; GI **naag-** to stumble against]]

tagaquna-l A 1973- *vi.* to be narrowed so that one is jammed (of bed, **isxa-x̂**) + **-na**$_2$-

tagaqut-, tagaqusix A 1860-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to crowd, press (Luke 19:43, E **tana-qulat-**) ▫ **saĝakuqaang tagaqusxal amaxsiq** A 1973 last night when I slept I was crowded + **-t-**

tagaquta-lix A 1860- *vt.* to throng (Mark 3:9, 5:24, 31; Luke 8:24); *vr.* to crowd, jostle each other (Luke 5:1, 12:1) (E **tana-qulata-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

tagaqutat-, tagaqutasix A 1860 *vt.* to press through (Luke 18:25) + **-t-(x̂)ta-t-**

taxchi-x̂ En 1948- *n.* binding cord around the hatch of baidarka (A **axiti-x̂**)
[[*cf.* **tagi-x̂, tagu-lix**]]

Taxchisa-x̂ A 1948 (-x̂ch-), 1952 Fenimor Rock (687)

tagda-x̂ *see* **tadga-x̂**

tagdu-x̂ E 1909 (tagádux̂) *n.* dried grass (*not distinguished from* **qihngi-x̂**, Jochelson 1933:62); **tagdu-n** E 1805- *n.pl.* tall grass used for the second layer of a barabara roof (not as thick as **qihngi-n**); **tagdu-lix** Eun 1984 *vt.* to tie (grass) in bundles (for making roof)
[[*possibly* **tag-du-**, *cf.* **tagi-x̂, tagu-lix**]]

tagi-x̂ EA 1909- *n.* bundle of grass (J 10:21 ff.)
[[*cf.* **taxchi-x̂, tagu-lix**]]

taxix̂si-lix E 1870 *vt.* to tie (weeds) in bundles (Matthew 13:30) + **-x̂si-**

tagilgata-, imuunuu txin tagilgàtax̂ A 1840 *vn.* square (*Russian* kvadratnyy), *lit.* what has itself tied in bundles all around (or the like) + **-lga-t-(x̂)ta-**

taxit-, taxis A 1973 *vt.* to tie around (**tiĝyus** wild rye) once (*cf.* **taxu-l**); **tagiti-x̂** E 1834 *n.* garter, something tied on, 1832-38 phylactery (Matthew 23:5); Ep 1941 native Aleut garter (A **tahmiigasi-x̂**); **taxiti-x̂** En 1950 bracelet (*cf.* **tamix**) + **-t-**

taxidusi-x̂ A 1973- *n.* something to tie around (*e.g.* grass) with; **tagidusi-x̂** A 1840 embroïdered frame of icon (*Russian* ubruch, *presumably* = ubrus) + **-t-usi-**

tagita-lix E 1834 *vt.* [to keep tied] (1834 to untie, *Russian* otvyazyvayu, otluchayu) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

tagiix̂ A 1838-1952, **tagiiĝi-x̂** A 1973 *n.* family, kin lineage (*e.g.* Matthew 1:1; Luke 1:5) (E **sxa-x̂**); posterity, descendants (Luke 20:28); generation (*e.g.* Matthew 1:17, Mark 8:12. Luke 1:50) (E **king-lax̂ti-x̂**) ▫ **tagiiĝning** 1952 *pl.* my family
[[*perhaps cf.* **tagada-x̂**; AY, I **nau-**, CSY **nagu-** to grow]]

tagiix̂si-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* genealogy, pedigree + **-(x̂)si-**

tagilĝ-, atxidusim tagilĝa A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* vershok (one and three-quarters inches, 4.4 cm)

tagit-, tagisxan Ea 1950 *vt.* to tune it (a drum) by rubbing

taxiyqu-x̂ En 1909, 1950 *n.* wooden visor (1950: worn all the time at sea in heavy weather to

keep water out of eyes; *cf.* J 46:13)
[[*perhaps derived from* **tagi-, taxi-** -, *the edges of the wooden board being tied together*]]

taagichx̂uuda-x̂ E 1909, Ea 1952, **taaxichx̂uuda-x̂** En 1950-, **taagichx̂uuya-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* wooden visor (with opening on top) + **-aada-**

taaglagaada-x En 1950 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *n.du.* ice skates (old time)

taxsa-lix 1. E 1804-, A 1860- *vt.* to gather, collect (*e.g.* driftwood, food; people, N.M. 2:4) (*cf.* **lagu-lix, taxt-**); E 1826-, A 1952- *vr.* to gather, assemble (of people; Ep 1981 of snow); Ep 1941 *vr.* to go together (**adan** to her) □ **qan'gimaan anaĝis taxsanaax̂sxal gumalgazakux̂** A 1952 at this time (in October) we try to (**-naaĝ-**) gather things (food) for the winter; **Ilan txidin taxsaqaa** E 1860 they gathered near Him (Mark 4:1, 1870, A **taxt-**)

2. **taxsa-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* bunch (*Russian* vyazka); **qiigam taxsaa** sheaf of grass; **gumaagam taxsaa** ream of paper; **qichitis taxsaa** sum of money

3. E 1834-, A 1952- *vt.* to put away, to store (*e.g.* J 49:2; 69:6, 10); to gather in (J 69:28, 32) (*cf.* **tumsa-lix**); E 1870 to bury (**adang** my father, Matthew 8:21, 1838 **tana-t-**, A **iĝux̂-six**)

4. E 1805, 1834, Ea 1981 *vt.* to select, pick (*cf.* **iimit-, qimit-**) □ **saamlam ix̂amanangin taxsalgakun** Ea 1981 we selected good eggs [[*cf.* **taxt-**, *perhaps also* I **naksaq-**, GRI **nassar-** (1727 **neksar-**) to take with him, bring with him]]

taxsaĝi-lix E 1870 *vi.* to be tidied (of house, Luke 11:25, A **tumsaĝi-lix**); A 1952 to be stored (of food) + **-ĝi-**

taxsax̂ta-lix E 1909 , A 1973 *vt.* to keep in store, to have kept (saved) + **-x̂ta-**

taxsaalux̂ *n.* 1. **Taxsaaluĝim Angaliĝadigaasaadaa** E 1839-70 The Holy Assembly (the church) (A **taxtaaluĝ-**)

2. E 1832, A 1838 place for gathering; En 1984 place for keeping things + **-aluĝ-**

taxsaqadgasi-x̂ En 1984 *n.* place for putting away things (*cf.* **iqlu-qadgasi-x̂**) + **-qa-dgasi-** (**-dgusi-**)

Taaxsiguĝa En 1984 *name of point inside Kigul Island* (Umnak 32)
[[*probably* **taag(am) sigu-ĝa-[a]** "tide rip wrinkle"]]

taxt-, taxsix A 1838-40 *vt.* to gather, call together (Matthew 2:4, E **taxsa-lix**); E 1832-70 (Matthew 13:2, Mark 4:1), Ek 1982, A 1838-60 (*unknown* 1971) *vr.* to gather, come together (Matthew 22:34, Mark 1:33, Acts 1:6, E **taxsa-lix**); **taxti-x̂**, A 1840 *vn.* assembly, synod [[**tag-t-**, *cf.* **tagalux̂, taxsa-lix**]]

taxta-lix A 1838, 1952 *vr.* to be gathered, assembled (Acts 1:15, E **taxsax̂ta-lix**); **taxta-x̂** A 1860 *vn.* synod + **-(x̂)ta-**

taxtaalux̂ En 1949 *n.* dance house used for wrestling and dancing; E 1832-38 feast; A 1837 assembly (church); **qaygim taxtaaluĝa** A 1840 feast, banquet; **Taxtaaluĝim Snganaadaa** A 1837 -1952 The Holy Assembly (the church) (E **taxsaalux̂**) + **-(x̂)ta-aluĝ-**

Taxtamax̂ En 1949 , Eb 1984, **Taxtamaĝi-x̂** Eb 1984 Belkofski Village (Belkofski 40) + **-(x̂)ta-maĝ-**

taxtana-x̂ E 1834, Ep 1941 *vn.* gathering + **-(x̂)ta-na**$_1$**-**

taxt- A 1838 *vt.* to silence, put to silence (Matthew 22:34, E **tuuyu-ni-**)

taxtxi-x̂ En 1952 *n.* pulse, artery; **taxtxi-s** A 1948-52, Ab 1931 *pl.* pulse

taaxtiqla-x̂ E 1909 *n.* wooden visor (= **taxiyqu-x̂**) [[*cf.* **taxi-t-**]]

tagu-lix E 1832-34, Ea 1909-, A 1840, 1973 (*from* E), **taxu-lix** E 1805, Eupn 1870-, A 1860-, Ab 1931, Am 1982 *vt.* to tie, bind; to tie around (several times, as with a thread or rope), to wrap around; to swaddle (a child); **tagu-x̂** Ea 1909 *vn.* string, lace, wrapping (J 22:2); **taxu-x̂** A 1973- bundle (as of wild rye cut for making basket) □ **chakix kayux kitakix taxulgaqadaguun** E 1870 after his hands and feet are tied up (Matthew 22:13); **ayx̂aasix̂ itmalim daĝan taxuda** A 1971 tie the boat to the post [[*cf.* **taxchi-x̂, tagi-x̂**]]

taxuĝdag-ngin En 1950 *n.pl.* its bottom wraps (of **iglax**, sea otter dart; two, three or four wraps, sometimes of different colors as ownership mark); **angtum t.** wraps of the yoke; **chilanam t.** wraps of the binding cord + ***-ĝdag-**

taguĝi-lix E 1833:30 *vi.* to be swaddled (**chunguum ilan** in his cradle); **aniqdum taguĝii** Ea 1909 a swaddled child (J 22:2) + **-ĝi-**

taxux̂taasa-lix E 1870, A 1860 *vt.* to wrap (his hands and feet) with (grave clothes, John 11:44) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

Tagukicha-x̂ A 1791 (taukichax) *n.* Little Bundle, *name of tributary man* (at Tanaga 951) + **-kicha-** (**-kucha-**)

taxula-lix A 1860-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to tie up, wrap (put a string around); to bind (Luke 10:34 his wounds, E **qisa-t-**) + **-la-**

taxulax̂taasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to bind (his face) with (a napkin, John 11:44, E **hux-ta-**) + **-la-x̂ta-usa-**

taguulux̂ E 1804 (*unknown* En 1982) *n.* bag woven of grass (for men) (*cf.* **[h]aĝu-ĝiilux̂, sumax̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

taguusa-lix E 1832, Ea 1982, **taxuusa-lix** Ek 1982 *vt.* to tie (something) with (**umnax̂** a rope) + **-usa-**

taguusi-x̂ E 1834, 1909, Ea 1952-, A 1840, **taxuusi-x̂** Ab 1963 *n.* something to tie around with, string; **cham ixchxa(n) taguusii** Ea 1983 string for cuff of sleeve of gut parka + **-usi-**

taguĝi-x̂ A 1948, 1952 (tagugis *pl.*) (*unknown* 1984) *n.* willow (creeping in the grass); salmonberry bush

Taguĝasi-x̂ A 1952- *name of bay* (Atka 516) + **-asi-**

Taguĝilĝi-x̂ A 1952 (-gi-) *name of bay* (Kagalaska Island 809) + **-lĝi-**

taaguya-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* thing for sale; Eu 1909 thing sent for barter (*cf.* **uku-chx̂i-x̂**); Ep 1941 something one buys; En 1952 exchange game (three people send each other things, to different houses); **taaguya-lix** Eu 1909 *vi.* to trade, barter (**asix** with a person, J 85:17); Ep 1983 to buy (*cf.* **taya-lix**) □ **waya taaguyax̂** E 1840 this is for sale (said by the mediator, **taaguyanax̂**, when entering a barabara or tent, Zap. 2:110)
[[**taagu-ya-**. *cf.* GRI **taarti** (1760 **taurte**) what is given in exchange, compensation; *with suffix* **-liq-**, I **tauqsiq-** to trade, to buy, ECI to exchange; GRI **taarser-** (1804 **taurser-**) to give something in exchange for (it), to get (it) in exchange for something]]

taaguyana-x̂ E 1834-40, Eu 1909 *vn.* mediator in barter (Zap. 2:110: chosen from among the young Aleuts; 1909: got one-sixth of the traded goods); Ep 1941 salesman + **-na$_1$-**

taaguyaasi-n Eu 1909 *n.pl.* things for exchange (J 85:17) + **-usi-**

tagyagna-ngin E 1898, En 1948 *vn.pl.3.p.* gossip; En 1984 (people who do) evil things, nonsense things (Molitvy p. 5).

taĝ- - see **tax̂t-**, **taĝula-**

taĝa E 1826-, A 1837-60, Abm 1963, **tax̂** A 1909-, Ab 1982 1. *interjection* now! (signal to start, *e.g.* J 17:143; 41:38; 76:253; 79:73); well! □ **taĝa aqada!** En 1978 well, come on! **tax̂ ii?** A 1973- well? (ready?); **taĝalii** A 1840-, Ab 1931-63 that's enough (**taĝ(a) al(ix) ii); tax̂-wa** E 1909 (*obsol.*) thank you!

2. *conjunction* but, however (*e.g.* J 4:27; 5:10; 37:30; 38:37, 40:19, 37, 62; N.M. 2:37, 51; 3:47, 62, 63) □ **Taĝa wayaam an'gikin sakaaĝataqalikux̂**. Eu 1910 But now she (dog) has begun to calm down (J39:38); **tax̂ sanakux̂** A 1952 but that's enough (about that); **tutakung tax̂ ukux̂talakaĝing** A 1950 I heard it but did not see it.

taĝaada-lix Eu 1909 *vi.* to say "Now!" (J 40:51); A 1952- to shout orders (**tayaĝuziin** to the men) + **-aada-** (*possibly* **taĝ(a) a-aada-**)

taĝa-lix 1. E 1834-, A 1952- *vt.* to try, test, check; A 1909 to see, visit (J 76:85); Au, E 1909 to grope for (each other, J 82:18) □ **ayx̂aasix̂ taĝada** En 1978 check the boat; **yaarusat taĝaaĝan ayugikux̂** A 1952 he is going out to check his halibut lines; **duurax̂ maqaĝiix̂taayulax taĝaa-ax̂takuq** A 1952 I checked the dory, whether it was in order; **Aman Uĝdigdang adalunaĝulux amasukux̂ taĝalgaax̂ta[x̂]** En 1910 Let's test whether U. told the truth (J 71:7)

2. E 1832-, **tax̂a-lix** Ep 1984 *vt.* to try, taste (food, drink, A **luhma-lix**, *e.g.* Matthew 27:34; John 2:9; death, Matthew 16:28, Mark 9:1, A **dax̂-six**)

3. E 1909 -, A 1973- *vt.*, *vi.*, *vr.* to try, make an attempt, endeavor □ **atxidusix̂ taĝalgaqaa** Eu 1909 when the plumb was tried (J 37:6); **inaqamin taĝakan kangchimasaqaan quliin** Eu 1910 for you to try and translate it yourself (J 38:14); **chalil ting taĝamaaaĝikuq** A 1973 I, too (**-ma-**), will try fishing (with a line); **aygagnaax̂six ting taĝagung** En 1952 whenever I tried to walk (**-naaĝ-** try); **spiichikax̂ aninaax̂six taĝakung** ... En 1952 I tried to light a match ...

4. E 1833-, A 1840- *vt.* to learn (*cf.* **hachiga-lix, hax̂sa-asa-lix**); to get used to (praying, 1833:90; the sea, of people in the guise of sea lions, J 29:16) □ **adalulgaa igiim taĝakux̂** A 1952 he is learning to lie (said of a small boy)

5. E 1832-, A 1860- *vt.* & *vi.* to understand (*with negation and in questions*, *cf.* **haqa-ta-lix**) □ **wakun iliin aslingin taĝakungin ananulux** E 1870 they did not understand anything of this (Luke 18:34, *similarly* A); **hix̂tanat taĝalakaq** A 1952 I did not understand (could not hear) what you were saying
[[AY **nare-**, CSY **naagh-**, I **nai-** to smell, detect smell]]

taĝax̂ta-lix 1. E 1909 [*vt.*] to try, test

2. Ek 1982 *vt.* to taste (A **luhma-lix**)

3. E 1909 *vr.* to make an attempt

4. E 1834 *vt.* to find out, learn (have learned); A 1840 to know (*cf.* **ida-x̂ta-lakan**); Ea 1982 to be used to □ **taĝax̂tasigakuu** A 1840 he knows it firmly (*Russian* tvyordo); **saaglax̂ qaniigix̂ igiim taĝax̂takux̂** Ea 1982 the dog is used to snow

5. E 1860-1870, A 1838- *vt.* to understand (*cf.* **hax̂sa-asa-, haqa-ta-**) □ **haqataqaĝilakaqing kayux hix̂tanatxin taĝax̂talakaqing** E 1870 I don't know and I don't understand what you are saying (Mark 14:68, *likewise* E, A 1860); **husukiimchi Ting tutaax̂txichi, kayux taĝaaqachi** E 1870 listen to Me, all of you, and understand (Mark 7:14, *likewise* A; E 1860 **hax̂saasa-**; Matthew 15:10 1838 A **taĝax̂ta-**, E **haqata-**, E 1870 **taĝa-**) +**-x̂ta-**

taĝax̂tana-lakan A 1838-40 *vi.neg.* to be incomprehensible (**qulamchiix** to you, of dialect, Matthew VII) + **-x̂ta-na$_2$-**

taĝax̂taasaga-n E 1838 *n.pl.* explanatory footnotes (A **hix̂sax̂taasaga-s**); **-x̂** A 1860 (*unknown* 1973) *n.sg.* sign (to make understand, Luke 1:62, 1838 **haqa-taqulix̂ta-x̂**) + **-x̂ta-usa-ga-**

taĝax̂taasi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* sign (Mark 8:11, E **haqa-taqaĝiisi-x̂**; Luke 2:12, E **haqa-taasaquli-x̂**) + **x̂ta-usi-**

taĝamixta-lix En 1982-, **tax̂amixta-lix** Ep 1984 *vt.* to try over and over again + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

taĝamqix̂ta-lix E 1834, Eu 1984, Ep 1941 (-mk-), 1983 *vt.* to try one after the other, try several times (1834 to renovate, renew) + ***-mqi-x̂ta-**

taĝanaax̂-six E 1909 , En 1936 *vt.* to endeavor to try + **-naaĝ-**

taĝaqaĝi-lix A 1837 *vi.* to learn; to understand; A 1860 to listen (John 3:29, E **tuta-lix**) + **-qaĝi-**

taĝaqaĝichx̂ina-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* instructor + **-qaĝi-chx̂i-na$_1$-**

taĝaqaĝinaax̂chx̂i-lix A 1860 *vt.* to be (your) instructor(s), *lit.* to make (you) try to learn (Hebrews 13:17) + **-qaĝi-naaĝ-chx̂i-**

taĝaqaĝini-lix A 1860 *vt.* to instruct; to give (**ngiin** them) knowledge about (**haĝitix̂** salvation, Luke 1:77, E **hax̂sa-asachx̂i-**) ◘ **haqataqaĝiĝulax taĝaqaĝinida** instruct the ignorant + **-qaĝi-ni-**

taĝaqaĝiya-lix A 1837 *vr.* to endeavor to understand + **-qaĝi-ya-**

taĝaqalĝi-l A 1971 *vr.* to understand more, make advances (as in school) + **-qa-lĝi-**

taĝaasa-lix Ean 1909- *vrt.* to try, test (as in wrestling); **igiim taĝaasaaĝan akan axchx̂ikuun** … he lifted him up to try him (J 17:118) + **-usa-**

taĝat-, taĝasix E 1870-, A 1983 *vt.* to teach (Matthew 5:19, 1838 **hachigaasa-; kamgax̂ ngiin** us to pray, Luke 11:1, A **achigaasa-**) + **-t-**

taĝaya-lix E 1834-, A 1840- *vt.* to try to teach, to train; Ea 1910 *vr.* to practice (J 29:15); **taĝayaqa-x̂** E 1834 *pp.* novice (V A 3:3) + **-ya-**

taaĝanĝi-s A 1840, 1948, **taaĝan'gi-x̂**, *pl.* **-s** A 1949- *n.* lateral stalk(s) of cow parsnip, *Heracleum lanatum* (Ea **amichuda-x**; *cf.* **saaquda-x̂**); **taaĝan'gim iitikaalungis** A 1952- main stems (with seeds) of cow parsnip; En Merck 1791†**tagnuk** Süsskraut (*cf. Russian* sladkaya trava)

[[CAY **tarnaq, tarvaq** id.; AAY P **tarnaq,** Ch **tar(a)niinguasagat** *pl. Ligusticum Hultenii*]]

taaĝan'gisi-l A 1950- *vi.* to pick cow parsnip; **Taaĝan'gisi-x̂** *name of island* (Atka 284) + **-si-**

taĝatax E 1778-, A 1860-1952, **tax̂tax** Au 1909 (taxtax̂) *num.* one (in counting, *cf.* **ataqan**) ◘ **taĝatax iisalix** En 1935, **taĝatax hiisalix** A 1862 (doing) first, for the first time, in the first place (A Cat., E **itaang hiisim ilan**); **taaĝatxiisakan ukukung** En 1982 I saw it for the first time; **ilan ta[a]ĝat(a)x-iilalix agulgaqaa aqatalkaĝing** En 1975 (the year) when it was first built I don't know; **maqulim taĝatax hiisaa** A 1862 the first commandment (E **itaangix̂ maqax̂six̂**)

taĝayu-x̂ A 1860-, Ab 1931 *n.* salt (E **alaĝu-x̂**); **taĝayu-lix** A 1840- *vi.* to be salty, too salty ◘ **taĝayux̂ taĝayulakan aguu** 1860 if the salt is not salty (Mark 9:50, E **alaĝux̂ alaĝunuguunulux**); **ulux̂ taĝayakux̂** 1950 the meat is (too) salty

[[Y **taryuq**, I **tariuq**, GRI **tarayuq** salt, sea water]]

taĝayut- Ab 1931 *vt.* to put too much salt in + **-t-**

taĝayuchaĝi-i A 1840 *vn.* (something) salted (*cf.* **suli-ĝi-i**) + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

taĝayudula-lix A 1860 *vp.* (**ngaan** for it) to be salted with (**taĝayux̂** salt, Mark 9:49) + **-t-ula-**

Taĝilgadax En 1952 (-lĝ-), 1977, **Tax̂ilgadax** 1982 Pustoi Island (Umnak 1)

Taax̂kucha-, Igluqa(m) Taax̂kuchaa A 1909 *name of person* (*soothsayer*, J 76:193)

[**igluqa-m** of hide, **taaĝV-kucha-** small **-a**]

tax̂lu-lix En 1982 = **taĝux̂-six**

taaĝna-x̂ E 1909 , Ea 1983, Au 1952, **txaaĝna-x̂** En 1909 (J 47:7) *n.* skin inside flipper (especially of sea lion); skin of sole of foot, of palm of hand ◘ **qawa(m) taaĝnaa** Ea 1983 skin inside flipper of sea lion ("like rubber"); **kita(m) taaĝnaa** Au 1952 skin of sole of foot, **qisi(m) taaĝnaa** skin of palm; **taaĝna(m) savitquyang** Au 1952 blisters (A **muzuuli-x̂**), *lit.* thick skin of palm (*cf.* **samtiquda-x̂**)

tax̂t-, tax̂s, tax̂tikux̂ A 1950-, Au 1952 *vi.* it gets dark (in the evening) (*cf.* **simnu-t-** *under* **sminu-x̂**); **tax̂tim sitxan** A 1860 towards evening (Mark 1:32, E **angalikingan hadan**)

[[**taĝ-t-**; CAY NUN **taar**, I **taaq** darkness]]

taaĝu-x̂ Eau(n) 1954- *n.* "Aleut ice cream": mashed mixture of berries and fish or cod liver with seal oil (En **qaluĝaĝi-x̂**); **taaĝu-lix** Eu 1984 *vi.* to eat the dish; Ek 1982 to make the dish

taaĝuuda-lix Eu 1979 (Makushin, P. Merkulieff) *vi.* to eat moss berries + **-aada-**

taaĝux̂si-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to make "Aleut ice cream" + **-x̂si-**

taaĝuusi-x̂ E 1804-1825, A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* spoon (*cf.* **luux̂sika-x̂**) + **-usi-**

taĝux̂-six E, Au 1909 *vi.* to swim (*cf.* **guchix-six, uchix-six, aĝla-lix**); to paddle with the hands (in baidarka) (*cf.* **tax̂lu-lix**)

taĝuĝasa-lix E, Au 1909, **taĝux̂sa-lix** En 1982 *vt.* to paddle with (**chakin** his hands) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

taĝula-l A 1978- *vi.* to be the eve of ◘ **kamgax̂ taĝulakux̂** it is a holiday eve (En **kamxax̂ aqakux̂** *or* **waaĝakux̂**); **aĝaa taĝulakux̂** it is the eve of his birthday

[**taĝ-ula-**, *cf.* **tax̂-t-**]

taĝulku-x̂ *see* **tuĝulku-x̂**

Taĝyaĝya-n Eau 1952- (*unknown* En 1984) *n.pl.* the people of Unalaska (Ea 1952: = all mixed up; *cf.* **Qigiiĝu-n** *under* **qiga-** *and* **Qawalang**)

taka-x̂ Eau 1909 (*unknown* Ea 1983), Au 1909, **takda-x̂** En 1949 -, A 1952- *n.* 1. swim bladder, codfish bladder (En 1978, A stuffed with cod liver); **atxidam takaa** Eau 1909, **atkiya takaa** Au 1909 codfish bladder (J 23:3; 82:35); **qawaadam takaa** E 1909 bladder of young sea lion (*but* **qawam sanx̂uu**); **achidam takdaa** En 1950 penis, *lit.* the bladder of below (joking term)

2. **takda-s, takda-kucha-s** A 1952 *pl.* kind of bladder kelp, *perhaps Sorenthera ulvoidea*

3. En 1978, A 1952- bump on head

[[*cf.* AY **nakacuk**, SY, I **nakasuk** bladder]]

taakdaada-x̂ E 1909-, A 1950-, **takdaada-x̂** A 1952- *n.* "Bladder pouch", *person in tales*; En 1982, A 1952 *nickname* (A of person who starts eating only when people are gone); A 1948-50 *pl.* kind of bladder kelp (oblong, about three inches bladder on a short stem) + **-aada-**

takdaĝi-l A 1952- *vi.* to have a bump on it (of head) + **-ĝi-**

takdalĝi-lix En 1978 *vr.* to get a bump on it + **-lĝi-**

Takanu-x̂ Eu 1791 (takkanuk) *vn.* Smelling Of Codfish Bladder, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 85) + **-nu-**

Takatu-x̂ Ea 1791 *vn.* Having A Big Bladder, *name of man* (at Krenitzin I. 96) + **-tu-**

taka-lix 1. E 1832-, A 1950- *vi.* to come off; to get loose; to go away (*cf.* **iqi-lix**) ◻ **sunax̂ takakux̂** E 1909 the ship came off, put off the pier; **chaam ilakiin takaduukaa aqakux̂ tusagiim** Ea 1910 when he felt that he (his opponent wrestler) would come loose from his arms (J 17:100); **qaniix hawaax takaqaliguu** A 1950 when the snow begins to go away (in spring); **daqing takalix** En 1950 I am fainting (swooning); **daqangis takaa-ax̂takux̂** A 1973 he fainted, *lit.* his senses came off

2. Au 1909, 1952 *vi.* to dive (**alaĝum il** into the sea; J 86:18) (A, E **chlax̂-six**)

[[I **nakkaq-** to dive; GRI to fall down, fall through the ice; **nakat-** to stoop]]

takachx̂i-lix E 1832-, A 1950-, **takax̂chi-l** Au 1950 *vt.* to let go, let loose (*e.g.* opponent in wrestling, J 48:42; foxes on an island); to release (1833:39 prisoner); to let off, allow to go ashore (from ship, *e.g.* J 37:8); E 1870 to put away, divorce (**dax̂kiigiim** from himself, Matthew 1:19); to let escape (*e.g.* birds); E 1833:94 to let pass (**angalix̂** day) + **-chx̂i-**

takaadliisi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* hook on spear thrower (= **miĝda**$_2$**-x̂**) + **-aada-** (?) **-li-usi-**

takax̂ta-l A 1952- *vi.* to be off, loose (*opposite of* **chita-lix**, *see* **chit-**) + **-x̂ta-**

takax̂taqusa-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* common merganser, *Mergus merganser* (*cf.* **aĝlaaya-x̂**) + **-x̂ta-*qusa-**

takamix-six Eu 1984, A 1952- *vi.* to come off all the time; **daqangin takamixsix** Eu to keep on fainting + **-mig-**

takanaax̂-six E 1870 *vr.* to try to get away (**ilaan** from him, the adversary, Luke 12:58) + **-naaĝ-**

takat-, takasix E 1791, 1832-, A 1952- *vt.* to take off, tear off, take loose (*e.g.* seams); En 1952 to let go (one's hold of); to push back (**kangamluun** her hood, J 10:105); E 1878- to unlock (**satmalix̂** door); A 1840 to eliminate (*Russian* isklyuchit'); Abm 1963 to abolish (*Russian* unichtozhat'), to erase (*Russian* stirat') ◻ **daqangin takatikung** Eu 1984 I knocked him unconscious (*likewise* A 1952-); **Algax̂ Taka(h)nax̂** E Unalga 1791 Let The Mammal Go, *name of chief* (at Unalaska 6) + **-t-**

takadusi-x̂, **kasiiĝum takaducha** E(n) 1909 *n.* shovel for taking chitons off rocks and reefs (Jochelson 1925:78, fig. 10); **Algamaan Takadusi-x̂** E Unalga 1791 *n.* (Means For) Letting Mammal(s) Go, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 6) + **-t-usi-**

takata-lix En 1983 *vt.* to keep open, unshut (**chayan** fish trap, so that fish can pass) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

Takaya-na-x̂ E Umnak 1791 *vn.* Tried (*or* Trying) To Let Go (*or* Tear Off ?), *name of chief* (at Umnak 4); **Angaĝinax̂ Takayax̂** E Morzhovoi 1791 Trying To Take Loose (?) A Woman, *name of boy* (at I 64b) + **-ya-**

takax̂ E 1791- (*unknown* Ea 1983), A 1840, Au 1909 *n.* woman's braid, a double bundle wrapped with gut on back of head (Merck 1791, E 1834, En 1950) (*cf.* **kiichxi-x̂, tukdux, tuuklu-x̂**); **takaĝa, takaĝii** E 1909 her braid; **takax̂-six** E 1909 to make a braid

takaĝaĝi-x̂ Eu 1909, En 1950, Au 1909 (*different suffix*) *vn.* having a braid, with the hair wrapped in bundle (J 82:3, etc.) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

takax̂t-, imlii takax̂tikung Eu 1984 *vt.* I braided her hair + **-t-**

takax̂ta-, igachim takax̂taa En 1952 *vn.* sesamoid bone, *lit.* knotted muscle + **-(x̂)ta-**

Takaamxi-x̂ A 1791- (1840 -mg-) Sviechnikof Harbor (Amlia 75); **Takaamgi-x̂** Ep 1903, 1941 (-mĝ-) North Point (St. George Island)

takda-x̂ *see* **taka-x̂**.

takiix-six E 1780- *vi.* to be sick, ill (A **asx̂a-aĝi-lix,** Au **na-ĝitu-**); **takiigi-x̂** E 1834, Eb 1984 *vn.* sick, ill; **takiix** E 1832-70 *vn.* illness, disease (*e.g.* John 11:4, A **asx̂aaĝiisi-x̂**) ◻ **angaĝim takiiga, takiigii** E 1909 a sick person; **takiigix̂ tutakuqing** Eb 1984 I feel sick, ill

takiigaada-lix Ea 1909 *vi.* to be a little sick (J 5:16) + **-aada-**

takiixta-lix E 1834-70 *vt.* to suffer from (disease, Mark 1:43); **takiixta-x̂** E 1826-34 *vn.* unhealthy + **-(x̂)ta-**

takina[a]da-lix En 1935 (*unknown* Eaun 1983-) *vt.* to shoot together: **Aalikax̂ asix isux̂ takina[a]dalix asx̂atikuqing** I shot a seal together with Alex, Alex and I together shot a seal

takit-, takisix Ean 1978- *vt.* to polish (*e.g.* a spoon); A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) to varnish (*Russian* lakirovat')

takidusi-x̂ En 1978 *n.* polish + **-usi-**

takla- - Ab 1931

taklax̂ta-x̂ *vn.* dislocation; dislocated + **-x̂ta-**

taklat- *vt.* to dislocate + **-t-**

takuliisax̂ta-l Au 1909 *vrt.* to be kept sleepless by (**iglukin** her two grandchildren, J 84:4) (E **maquliisa-lix**)

[[*perhaps* **tak(a)-uli-usa-x̂ta-**, *if not mistake for* **ma-q(a)-uli-** -]]

tahla-x̂ E 1791-, A 1860, **tala-x̂** E 1870, Ea 1983, A 1840 *n.* slave, servant (of either sex) (*cf.* **awa-x̂**; A **ayagiiĝlu-x̂** *under* **ayaga-x̂, tayaĝu-uĝlu-x̂**); stick in the **yaagaadan** game (*see under* **hyaaga-x̂**) ◻ **ayagam (angaĝinam) tahlaĝanaa** E 1834 (1838) maid, bondmaid (Matthew 26:69, A **ayagiiĝlu-**); **talan kayux awanan** E 1870, **tahlas ama awas** A 1860 slaves and servants (*Russian* raby i sluzhiteli, John 18:18); **tahlam ugud(u)sii** *see* **ugu-** -

tahlaada-x̂- En 1949 *n.* slave (captive from different village, *also called* **awaada-x̂**) + **-aada-**

tahlaĝiitu-x̂ En 1982 *vn.* who likes to have things done for him, *lit.* wanting to have a servant + **ĝi-aatu-**

tahlax̂ta-lix En 1909 *vt.* to have as a slave (person captured from different tribe, J 57:12); Ea 1983 (-l-) to have as a servant (of czar in tale) + **-x̂ta-**

talaagi-, aĝayam sixta talaagikuq Au 1909 *vi.* I am blinded, dazzled by (*lit.* under) the sun [*perhaps by dissimilation from* ***talaagli-**, *cf.* E **tanaagli-lix**]

talaagix̂ta-lix Ekn 1982, Au 1909 *vt.* to be blinded, dazzled by (**aĝadax̂**, Au **aĝayax̂** the sun or En anything bright) + **-x̂ta-**

talaagina-lix E 1870, En 1935-, Au 1909 *vi.* to dazzle, be blinding bright (as of the sun) □ **hinim talaaginaa** E 1870 the bright shining of a candle (Luke 11:36, A **taniisim angalii**); **laampam adigaa ukuĝadalakaĝim, ukuĝaqaa talaaginaasaadakux̂** En 1935 we never look at the bright lamp, it is very dazzling to look at + -**na**$_2$-

talaaxsina-l A 1952- *vi.* to dazzle, be blinding bright (as of the sun or a lamp) □ **qaniigim talaaxsinaa** bright, dazzling snow + **-(x̂)si-na**$_2$-

talati-x̂ E 1834- *n.* hawk, rough-legged hawk, *Buteo lagopus*

talgudgasi-x̂ E 1909 *n.* kind of snipe (Jochelson 1933:53)
[**talgu-dg-asi**-]

talĝi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1812-, A 1780- branch (of tree, plant) □ **yaagam txin agunagan talĝingin** E 1833:67 branches of a growing tree; **chuniĝigan hakaanugan huzuu talĝiĝil talĝingis siĝlis kux̂tazas** A 1973 its (the lupine's) stem has branches all the way up and the branches have leaves on them; **agalum talĝii** A 1948 root of tooth (*cf.* **kita-**, **kudu-**)

2. E 1909-, A 1952- tentacle (of octopus, squid) □ **ilgaaĝum talĝingin** E 1909 the octopus's tentacles

3. **dax̂tum talĝikix** En 1952 ureters, *lit.* the two branches of the kidneys

4. E 1909 *pl.* rays, beams (of luminary, of star on picture)
[[Y **talliq** = **tałiq**, I **taliq** arm]]

tali-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1780-, Au 1952, Am 1963, **tahli-x̂** En 1978 knot in wood □ **yaagam talii** E 1804, Ea 1981 knot of tree

2. **tali-n** E 1909 *pl.* barbs of harpoon (Jochelson 1925:53, 55); **sax̂siidam tahlii** A 1952- barb of harpoon head

3. **tahlii** E 1878 its spur (of leg of fowl)

tahlida-x̂ A 1791-, Ab 1963 *n.* knot in wood; **tahlida-kux̂** Ab 1963 *vi.* is knotty + **-da-**

talila-l Au 1952 *vi.* to be knotty (of wood) + **-la-**

tali-lix Ek 1982, A 1909- *vt.* to console, stop (somebody) crying; *vr.* to be consoled (J 76:80); **Taliqax̂** A 1791 Consoled, *name of tributary man* (at Atka 634)

talini[i]six̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* comforter + **ni-usi-x̂ta-**

talini[i]six̂taasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* comfort, consolation + **-ni-usi-x̂ta-usi-**

talit-, talisix E 1870, A 1973-, **talusix** A 1838-40 *vt.* to comfort, console; *vr.* to be consoled (Matthew 5:4, E 1838 **ugu-t-**) + **-t-**

talita-lix A 1860- *vr.* to be comforted, consoled (Luke 16:25, E **qaĝa-ta-** *vr.*); **talita-x̂** Eu 1903 *vn.* comfort, consolation + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

talitaqaĝi-x̂ A 1860 *vn.* comforter (John 14:26, E **uku-yax̂taqaĝi-x̂**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**

talitaasi-x̂ A 1860 *n.* comfort, consolation (Luke 2:25, E **uku-yaasi-**; Luke 6:24, E **qaĝa-taasix̂**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

taliya-lix E 1870, A 1840-, **taluya-lix** A 1839-40 *vt.* to comfort, console, to try to stop crying (John 11:19; A John 11:31, E **uku-ya-**; A 1839 Hist. 87, E **uĝa-ya-lix**) + **-ya-**

taali-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* block and tackle
[[*from Russian* **táli** *pl.* block and tackle]]

Talida-n En 1976- *n.pl. name of small bay* (Umnak 163)
[[*cf.* **Talisu-x̂**]]

talix̂-six En 1791, E 1805, A 1791-, Au 1909, Ab 1931 *vi.* to dance; **talix̂** E 1805, A 1862-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, **taliĝi-x̂** Ab 1982 *vn.* dance (1791: dance in general; A 1952 native dance with masks, man with **chaayax**, drum, woman with **saliitix̂**, shawl, and modern dance) (*cf.* **ax̂a-lix, hayugax̂-six**); **Taliĝi(m) chiĝanaa** A 1952- "Dance creek", *name of creek which has changed its course* (Atka 321)
[[AI **taliq-** to dance in sitting position, CAY Y **talir-** *from* AI; *possibly old Esk. loanword in* A]]

Talix̂ta-s A 1791 *vn.pl.* Dancers, *name of elderly man* (at Kanaga 905) + -(**x̂**)**ta**-$_3$

Talisu-x̂ En 1976- *name of cove* (Umnak 164); Eu 1791 (talizuk) *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 130)
[[*cf.* **Talidan**]]

talu- - A 1840 *see* **tali-lix**

talúlax̂ E 1834 (*unknown* Eaupn 1941-) [*vn.*] transparent

tam- 1. **tam-a** E 1805- *n.* its hoop; **tami-x̂** E 1909- hoop; bundle (En 1935 of thatch); A 1948 beret, woman's hat □ **tungtuungim tama** En 1950- (1982 also **tamii**) sinew around the outside of the frame of drum to hold the head on; **puchuunkam tamingin** Ea 1981 barrel's hoops; **Atxidam Tamingin** Ea 1909 Pleiades, *lit.* bundles of codfish (J 15:32)

2. E 1834-, **tam-six** En 1982 , **tami-lix** Ek 1982 *vt.* to bind in sheafs (1834); to bind, wrap up (Epn 1941-); to hoop (barrel, Ea 1981); to finish the edge (of basket, En 1982); to wind up (**chnga-x̂** yarn, Ek 1982)
[[*cf.* AY **tap(e)-te**, AI **tapi-t-** to fold, AI, GRI to get with one shot *and / or* AY **tavci**, SY **tavsi**, I **tapsi**, etc., belt]]

tamaĝi-x̂ E 1832-34 (*unknown* Eak 1982-) *vn.* house vessel; small barrel + -**aĝi**- (-**ĝi**-)

tamix *see separate entry*

tamix̂si-lix E 1838 (-xsi-) *vt.* to tie in bundles (Matthew 13:30, 1870 **taxi-x̂si**-) + **x̂si**-

tama, **tam** Au 1909 *demonstrative* that, there, as mentioned before (*e.g.* J 81:34) (A, E **hama**) 1. 1909-52 *abs.sg* **tama(n)** that, that one; *rel.* **tamaa**; *du.* **tamakux**; *pl.* **tamaku(n)**

2. Au 1909-52, Am 1982 *loc.* **tamang(u)** there (*e.g.* J 80:25; 81:28); *abl.* **tamaax** (1909 *also* **tamaaga**) from there; then (*e.g.* J 80:14; 82:33)

3. **tamaayaa** Au 1909 that direction (E **[h]amaadaa**); *loc.* **tamaaya** there, in that direction; *abl.* **tamaayagaa** from there [[*perhaps cf.* E **nama**]]

tamaaĝa-l Au 1952, Am 1982 *vi.* to come there, arrive there ▫ **chasim-aa tin atxax̂s tamaaĝaam ux̂sit** Au you will have to get ready and be there in time + -**uuĝa**-

tamali-l, tamalita-l Au 1909 *vi.* to go over there, pay a visit there + -**lita**-

tamamaalu-l Au 1952 *vp.* to be done to so, to be in that state (1959:125 (49)) + -**ma-ulu**- (-**ula**-)

tamamata-l Au 1909-52, **tamata-l** 1909 (J 82:14) *vi.* to do so, to be in that way ▫ **tamamatal tamang Atan kug ul** 1952 being (living) there on Attu in that way (1959:125 (16)) + -**ma-t-(x̂)ta**-

tamaanu-l Au 1909, Am 1982 *vi.* to go over there (J 84:3, 5; 87:29) + **uunu**-

tamanguyaĝa(n) Au 1909 *adv.* in that direction + -**nguyaĝ**- (-**ngudaĝ**)

tamadag- E 1805-, A 1780- (*obsol.* 1952) every, everyone (*cf.* **husu**-, **huzu**-): **tamadax**, *rel.* **tamadagim** A 1860-62; *3.sg.* **tamadaga**, *rel.* **tamadagan**, E 1833-, A 1838-; *3.du.* **tamadakix** A 1840 both of them (= **huzukix**); *3.pl.* **tamadagis** A 1780, *rel.* **tamadagin** E 1870, A 1780; *loc.* **tamadagan** E 1805; *abl.* **tamadagaan** E 1833, A 1837 (*cf.* **taamazagaan**) ▫ **husum tamadaga tanadgusiigamagiim hadan txin aluĝasaaĝan huyanax̂** E 1870 everyone went to register himself, each to his own town (Luke 2:3, A **tamadax**); **angaĝim-angaĝigan tamadagan husungin alqutan maqax̂taaĝan matakun**? E 1870 what does all and every person have to do? (Cat., A **a.a. tamadaga**); **tanam algangin tamadagin sichin alimax̂tangin** E 1870 all kinds of land animals with four feet (Acts 10:12); **Haman mangiyux̂tanam tamadaga** E 1870 everyone who believes in Him (John 3:16); **angalim tamadaga** E 1833- every day; **angal(i)x̂ haqanagan tamadagan** E 1805 every (coming) day; **chngatunaaĝnaam tamadaga chngatutxaĝidanaanulux iisakux̂** En 1909 he said that every time that he hunted for sea otters he never got any (J 47:5); **hawaan tamadaga** E 1826-, A 1860 (Mark 9:18), **hawaan tamadagaan** E 1833:105, A 1837 always, usually, every time [[**tama-dag**-; AY-GRI **tamar**- all, both, whole]]

tamaaka-x̂ E 1909- (1778 **Tamac**), A 1840-, **tahmaaka-x̂** En 1978, A 1950- (*from* E), **tavaaka-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* tobacco; **tamaaka-x̂** Ab 1982 chewing tobacco, **tabaaka-x̂** smoking tobacco [[*from Russian* **tabák** tobacco]]

tamaaksi-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to make "Black Bull" (chewing tobacco mixed with ashes) + -**x̂si**-

tamakiirka-x̂ Ek 1982, **tamakiilki-x̂** A 1840, **tabatiirki-x̂** Ab 1931 *n.* snuffbox (*cf.* **tamlada-x̂**) [[*from Russian* **tabakérka** snuffbox]]

Tamala[-]x̂ A 1952 *name of group of islets* (Buldir Island 1058); *nickname of old lady*

taaman 1. E 1870-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Am 1982 *postpositive adv.* only, then only, then indeed ▫ **qaqadagumin taaman mikada** E 1909 when you have eaten, then (only) go playing; **huĝdaxchx̂iqadaam taaman qachx̂ii aqitikuu** A 1952 only after having boiled it (the octopus) did she take off the skin; **qilagan taaman suuqaan** A 1950 take it tomorrow (not today); **kangamulux ilan taaman** E 1870 only not during the festival (Mark 14:2, *likewise* A)

2. **taamanaan** (+ -**(ng)aan**) E 1832- *prepositive adv.* now (finally), now indeed; E 1834, A 1840 all the more, especially (*cf.* 3.) ▫ **taamanaan qaangan aĝikuqing** En 1978 now (finally) I am going to eat; **taamanaan asx̂atamanaan anuxtalix** Eu 1910 thinking that now he had finally (-**ma**-) killed him (J 35:23); **taamanaan asx̂aadax̂txin** En 1909 now, indeed, you are an outlaw (J 46:21)

3. **taamanulax** A 1860-62, **taamanulugaan** E 1838- (A 1840) *neg.adv.* all the more, more and more (*cf.* **taamazagaan**); especially (J 15:39; 39:45) ▫ **taĝa haman taamanulax [h]asinasix imachx̂iqalinax̂** A 1860, **taĝa hamaya taamanulugaan kayux imachx̂iigusaqalinax̂** E 1870 but he started to cry all the more strongly (Mark 10:48); **tanadgusix̂ qaĝanaasalix anuxtalaaĝanax̂txinaan, taamanulugaan qaĝanaasax̂ tutalix** Ea 1910 if he had thought before that a village was celebrating, now he heard still more celebration (J 17:93); **taamanulugaan maqadakux̂** En 1978 it is no good anymore (*sense of* **taamanaan**)

4. **taamnisxulgaan** En 1948-, **taamnasxulgaan** Eaukn 1982- (**taaman+asix+ulux+(ng)aan**) *neg.adv.* now finally (Eu 1984 "you start it for real", = **taaman**); especially (En 1984, *cf.* **taamanulugaan**); for instance (Ekn)

taamazagaan A 1952, **taamaazagaan** A 1909- *adv.* all the more, still more, more and more (E **taamanulugaan**) ▫ **taamazagaan txidix ilax̂taqalinas ax̂takus** 1952 they became still closer friends (having become in-laws, N.M. 3:3); **taamazagaan chix̂taqalikux̂ uma** 1952 it started to rain more and more; **hlakuchax̂ taamaazagaan txin diikatikux̂** 1977 the little boy becomes more and more mischievous [[***tamazag+(ng)aan**, *cf.* **tamadag**-; *possibly influenced by* **taaman**]]

tamgaalu-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840- *n.* white-winged scoter, *Melanitta deglandi* (Eau *perhaps also* American coot, *Fulica americana*) (*cf.* **turpaana-x̂**)
tamgaaluugamax En 1950 *n.* surf scoter, *Melanitta perspicillata* + **-iigamag-**

taamĝaax̂ Ea 1910 , **taamx̂aax̂** En 1909-, A 1840 (**-mĝ-**), 1952 *n.* cross-strap, spear (dart) pocket across the deck of baidarka
[[Y **tapraq** rope, etc., NAI, WCI **tapqaq** sand bar, etc., ECI, GRI cross-strap on deck of kayak]]

tamix En 1948-, **tamigi-x̂** E[a] 1909, *pl.* **tamigin** E 1791- *n.* bracelet, anklet (Merck 1791: women's bracelets and anklets made of fur seal or seal[skin] with black trimmings)
[*cf.* **tam-**, **tahmiigasi-**]
tamigaĝiilux̂ E 1909 *n.* place for carrying bracelets + **-aĝiiluĝ-**
tamigda-x̂ Ea 1909 *n.* bracelet; *vt.* to put a bracelet on (**ting** me) + **-da-**(**-ĝiiluĝ-**)
tamigdaĝiilux̂ta-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to have as (place for carrying) bracelets (J 9:60) + **-da-ĝiiluĝ-(x̂)ta-**
tamigdax̂ta-lix Ea 1910, **tahmigdax̂ta-lix** En 1950- *vt.* to have as bracelets and anklets (J 17:44) + **-da-x̂ta-**
tamigdaasa-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to put (on her arms and feet) bracelets of (**chngatux̂** sea otter fur, J 11:10) + **-da-usa-**
tamixta-lix En 1909 *vt.* to have as an anklet (J 41:43) + **-(x̂)ta-**

Tamiix A 1840- Long Bay (Atka 498)

tahmiigasi-x A 1952- *n.du.* bootstrings, garters (tied around the breeches, **salamaalix**, and the tops of mukluks), *sg.* **uliigim tahmiigasii** (En **uliigim ihmiisii**); **kitagan hukin tahmiigasikix** A 1860 *du.* his shoestrings (Mark 1:7), *sg.* **kitagan hugan tahmiigacha** (Luke 3:16, E **kitagan hugan qidmaga**); **tamiigasi-n** Ek 1982 *pl.* shoestrings (*cf.* **ihmiisi-x̂**)
[[**tahmiig-asi-**, *cf.* **tam-**]]

tamlada-x̂ Ea 1982-, **tamhlada-x̂** Eun 1950, **tahmlada-x̂** A 1950- *n.* tobacco box, snuffbox (made of wood or ivory); tobacco pouch
[[*perhaps* **tahm-la-**, *cf.* **tam-**]]

tamsu-x A 1952-, **tavsu-x** Au 1909 (J 82:31), 1952 *n.du.* cheek-folds (separating cheeks from nose and mouth); **tavsu(m) qagnaa** Au 1952 maxilla

tamta-lix En 1982 *vr.* to hold his hands close to his body (while walking)
[[*perhaps* **tam-(x̂)ta-**, *cf.* **tam-**]]

taamu-lix E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to lick (*e.g.* of fox, dog, Luke 16:21)
[[*perhaps* CAY **tamu-** to chew once, Y **tamua(q)-**, I **tamuq-** to chew]]
taamusuuda-x̂ A 1948-52 *n.* smooth clam, Fam. *Cardidae, Gen. Serripes* + **-su-aada-**
taamuya-s A 1952 *n.pl.* magic puppets made of wood by **tayaĝuliiĝus** with the help of spirits (**qugas**) in the shape of a man or a woman, with masks, and made alive; they lived in caves (**taamuyam aduu**) and attacked people, who went out to kill them all the time; **Taamuyas yaaĝa** Western Point (Kanaga Island 934); **Taamuyas tugimaĝa** *name of beach*, **Taamuyas chiĝanaa** *name of creek* (Tanaga Island 956, 957) + **-ya-**

tana-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1778-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931, Abm 1963- land ◻ **alaĝux̂ kayux tanax̂** E 1838-70 sea and land (Matthew 23:15); **akayux̂ inasix tanax̂ adaaĝaasal** A 1909 finishing the strait and coming close to land (J 79:323); **tanam qudgan** E 1834 toward inland (V A 1:3); **tanam algaa** E, A, Au land animal (*e.g.* 64/87:19)
2. E 1776-, A 1840-, Au 1952 island (*cf.* **tanĝi-x̂**) ◻ **iqaĝilix tanaan imulix** Ea 1909 paddling around his island (J 7:27); *in numerous place names, e.g.* **Tanax** En 1909- *du.* The Pillars (islets, Umnak 22); **Tanamas** Ab 1931 Commander Islands, *lit.* our islands; **Tanam Angtaa** E 1776 (Tanamykta), 1791, 1910 (J 69:28) "Land's End" (former village at the southwest end of Unalaska Island); **Tanax̂ Angunax̂**, *rel.* **Tanax̂ Angunam** En 1909-, A 1950- "Big Island" (the eastern part of Chuginadak Island, J 69:4; Atka 239, 297, 522, Little Tanaga Island 782)
3. E 1805-, A 1791- earth ◻ **inix̂ kayux tanax̂** E 1838-70 heaven and earth (Matthew 5:18); **udaan tanam kugan amayangin Qaankun Sdangin iiltadan ax̂takun** Ea 1910 here on earth they are called the Three Stars (Orion, J 15:28); **Tanam-aguuĝuu** E 1805-, A 1840- sovereign, emperor (*e.g.* John 19:15), czar, *lit.* earth's god; **Tanamaguuĝugan ayagaa** E 1834 czarina; **tanamaguuĝuĝa-lix** E 1834 *vp.* to reign, *lit.* to be had as a sovereign; **tanamaguuĝuĝaasi-x̂** A 1840 *n.* state, empire, kingdom (+ **-ĝa-usi-**)
4. E 1780-, A 1780-, Abm 1963 ground; A 1840 *pl.* bed in garden ◻ **tanax̂ samgax̂talix** E 1834 lying prostrate on the ground (V A 9:5); **Tanax̂ Tadanax̂** Eu 1791 *see* **tada-lix**; **tanax̂ ayĝaĝikux̂** Ea 1982 the ground is quaking (*cf.* **adgilaxsix**); **haman isxax̂tanaam ilaan sakang tanam kugan higitikuĝaan** A 1952 when he jumped down onto the ground from that place (shelf) of his (N.M. 3:76); **tanax̂ hilgil** A 1950 digging the ground (for roots); **tana(m) kayuu** En 1791 creeping willow (*see* **kayu-x̂**)
5. E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1909, Ab 1898, Abm 1963 place, dwelling place, homestead, village (*cf.* **tanadgusi-x̂**); country, homeland; Eu 1791 *name of elderly man* (at Unalaska 81); **dam tanaa** Ab 1931 eye socket (A **ixti-i**) ◻ **txidix asix tanamdix kugan ahlikux** ... En 1910 they lived together in their place ... (J 68:2); **tanamax slugaan aĝal aqadaamax** A 1909 after they had arrived at their places (J 76:336); **tanang awaa** Ea 1909- work of my country (introduction to a traditional tale, *e.g.* J 3); **waligan tanamin ilan** E 1870 here in your

country (Luke 4:23, A **tanaĝiisimis il**); E 1791 *in eleven and* A 1791 *in two personal names, see* **alga-lĝi-**, **ayaga-lĝi-**, **ayaga-li-**, **ayug-a-**, **chadu-**, **iĝa-na-**, **kayu-si-**, **qa-lĝi-**, **sa$_1$-lĝi-**, **tunu-**, **tayaĝu-ĝi-**, **tayaĝu-lĝi-**, **hyaaga-lĝi-**, **yaagi-lĝita-**

6. E 1983-, A 1950-, Au 1952 animal's habitat, rookery (*cf.* **ixsx-**, **gisx-**) ▫ **qawa(m) tanaa** Eu 1984, A 1950-, **qava(m) tanaa** Au 1952 sea lion rookery; **isuĝ(im) tanaa** Ea 1983, **isuĝi(m) tanaa** A 1952- seal rookery; **uuquchiingim tanangis** A 1950 fox dens (*cf.* **chixti-x̂**, **uudugaaĝi-x̂**); **Tiĝla(m) tanaa** A 1952- Eagle's place (top of hill, Atka 325)

7. A 1909-space ▫ **tanax̂ malgalix tanax̂ hnulgalix** 1909 the place where there was space (no animals) being reached (J 79:125); **yaasikax̂ tanam hasinaa sux̂takux̂** 1952 the box takes too much space

8. **aygax̂sim tanaa** Eu 1984 wooden holder for making basket

9. Au 1952 *pl.* = **tanamla-n** (*see below*)

[[Y, I **nuna** land, earth, ground, place, village, country]]

tanachnga-ngin E 1838, **tanachxa-ngin** E 1870 *n.pl.* plants (Matthew 13:32), *lit.* ground fur (**tanam chnga-ngin**); **tanachngagan tamadaga** 1838, **tanam-chngagan tamadaga** 1870 every plant (Matthew 15:13); **tanachxaa** Ep 1941 ground grass; **tanam chngangis** A 1840 hay, 1860 plants (thorns, Mark 4:7, E **qiiga-**) (*cf.* **hit-nisa-x̂**)

tanachxaada-n En 1982 *n.pl.* short grass, tiny grass growing + **-aada-**

tanachngasi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* harvesting + **-si-**

tanaada-x̂ *n.* 1. *name of islands*: Ep 1983 Walrus Island (east of St. Paul Island); A 1840- Tanadak Island (Amlia 20); A 1952, *also* **Yuula(m) Tanaadaa** Tanadak Island (Ulak Island 1006)

2. E 1860-70 *pl.* villages, the country (opposite to towns, Mark 6:6, E **tanadgusi-**; Luke 8:34, A **tanaĝiisis**) + **-aada-**

tanaada-lix E 1834- *vt.* to visit (another village, J 46:2; a person) (A **agiida-lix**) + **-aada-**

tanaadaqada-lix E 1832- *vi.* to pass away, to die (1834: in the Christian way) (*cf.* **asx̂a-lix**); **tanax̂ tanaadaqadalix** 1833:16 passing away, *lit.* no more visiting the earth (and pass to the eternal life); **tanaadaqdana-x̂** E 1878 , En 1983 deceased person, corpse (+ **-na$_1$-**) + **-aada-qada-**

Tanadax A 1950-52 (*for* ***Tagadax**) Tagadak Island (763) + **-dag-**

tanadgula-lix A 1860- *vp.* to be taken (chosen) as the place for a settlement (N.M. 1:5, 7); **Ierusaliimam tanadgulanagan il** 1860 in the city of Jerusalem (Luke 24:49) + **-dg-ula-**

tanadgusa-lix E 1909, A 1973-, **tan'gayusa-** Au 1909 (tangayasa-) *vt.* to take for dwelling place (J 85:1) + **-dg-usa-**

tanadgusi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, **tanadgun** A 1791, **tanaygusi-x̂** Au 1909-52, **tan'gayusi-x̂** Au 1909 (J 87:29), **tanagyuchi-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* settlement, habitation; village ▫ **tanadgusim aslan aĝakux̂** En 1948 he went behind the village, *euphemism for* he died; **Takaamxim tanadgucha** A 1952 the village of Sviechnikof Harbor (Amlia 76) + **-dg-usi-**, 1791 **-un**

tanadguchaada-x̂ E 1870, A 1840, **tanadgusiida-x̂** E 1909 *n.* small settlement; *Bibl.* village, farm (Mark 6:56, *Russian* derevnya) + **-dg-uch-aada-**

tanadguchaĝi-l A 1952- *vi.* to live in a village (N.M. 1:6); **tanadguchaĝi-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* inhabited place; **tanadguchaĝimulax ilan** E 1832-38, **-ulax il** A 1860, **tanadgusiĝimulux ilan** E 1870 in the wilderness, *lit.* where there is no village (Matthew 3:3, Mark 4:1, etc.) + **-dg-uch-aĝi-** / **-usi-ĝi-**

tanadguchiigamax E 1832-60, A 1840-60, Ab 1892, **tanadgusiigamax** E 1870-, A 1860- *n.* main village; town, city (*e.g.* Mark 1:33, 46) + **-dg-uch-iigamag-**

taanadguchiiya-x̂ A 1971 *n.* old Aleut village, village site [*possibly influenced by Attuan, for* **taanadguchaada-x̂**, *cf. above*]

tanadgusikucha-s A 1860 *n.pl.* [small] villages (Mark 6:56, *opposed to* **tanadguchiigamagis** towns *and* **tanadgusis** villages, farms) + **-dg-usi-kucha-**

tanadgusilga-l A 1952 *vp.* to be made a village (of place, N.M. 3:107, 109) + **-dg-usi-lga-**

Tanaga-x̂ A 1840-, **Tanagakucha-x̂** A 1952- Little Tanaga Island (774: V B 2:1) + **-ga-**

Tanagatu-x̂ E Unimak 1791 *name of tributary man* + **-ga-tu-**

tanaagamax A 1840- *n.* mainland, Alaska Peninsula (*cf.* **Alaxsxi-x̂**); Ab 1963 , **tana[a]gamaki-x̂** Am 1963 town, city (*Russian* gorod) + **iigamag-**

Tanaxchiĝi-s A 1948-52 *n.pl. name of chain of islands* (689), **Tanaxchiĝis tanaagamaga** "the main island of the T." + **-*-xchi-ĝi-**

tanaĝa-lix A 1840-, **tanaĝu-l** Au 1952 *vp.* to be lived on, to be inhabited, to be a settlement (*e.g.* N.M. 1:4-5); **tanaĝa-x̂** A 1952- *vn.* settlement ▫ **Atxax̂ tanaĝakux̂** A 1978 we live on Atka; **qaku tanaĝunan** Au 1952 three inhabited islands ("towns") + **-ĝa-**

tanaaĝa-lix E 1834-, A 1840-, Au 1909-49, Ab 1963 *vi.* to return, come back home, to his settlement, on foot ▫ **ixchil tanaaĝakum** A 1860 when he returned (Luke 8:40, E **chiilu-**); **ixs angalikutiyigaan tanaaĝal** Au 1909 after they had come back home to their place (J 82:19) + **-uuĝa-**

tanaaĝaala-lix E 1909, **tanaaĝaalu-l** Au 1909 *vp.* to be brought home (on foot, J 82:28) + **-uuĝa-ula-/-ulu-**

tanaaĝaasa-lix Eu 1791, E 1909, A 1909-, Am 1982 *vt.* to bring back to his place (J 77:35, 37); En 1909 to arrive at (**ulax̂** house, J 41:40) + **-uuĝa-usa-**

tanaaĝat-, **tanaaĝas** A 1973- *vr.* to get back home + **-uuĝa-t-**

Tanax̂ax A (1761-) 1840- *n.* Tanaga Island (944); Eu 1791 (tanaxax) *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 85), E Umnak 1791 *name of boy* (at Umnak 195) + **-x̂ag-**

Tanax̂agiigamax A 1952 *name of volcano* (Tanaga Island 945) + **-x̂ag-iigamag-**

Tanaĝayux A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 178);

Tanaĝayugim hidaluu *name of cape* (Amlia 179) + **-ĝa-yug-**

tanaĝi- 1.a. **-lix** E 1860, A 1860- *vi.* to have his abode, to live (in a certain place, Mark 5:3; N.M. 3:84); **asix tanaĝing** E 1805 *vn.* my countryman, *lit.* one I live together with; **tanaĝiĝulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* homeless (*Russian* bez priyuta: without refuge or asylum)

1.b. E 1909, A 1838-, Ab 1963 *n.* abode, own territory; settlement, village (A 1838 *pl.* Matthew 9:35, E **tanadgusin**) □ **Kanaaĝ(im) tanaĝingin** Eu, A 1909 the Koniag settlements (J 34:165, 76:289); **tanaĝiim hadan ixchiqalil anax̂taan** A 1909 after he had started on the way back to his territory (J 77:245)

2. **-lix** E 1909, A 1952- *vi.* to stay home □ **tanaĝichix̂ malgakux̂** E it is weather for staying home (rather than going out in boat); **slum huzuu tanaĝikuq** A I have stayed home all summer

3. A 1909 *vi.* to hunt on land (*cf.* **alaxsxi-ĝi-lix**) □ **tanaĝilgaakaa liidal hulal ax̂takux̂** in the morning it looked like weather for hunting on land (J 79:16)

4. **chiĝanam qusan tanaĝii** A 1952 *vn.* a creek with earth (an earth-bridge) over it

5. **tanaĝi-lakan** A 1952- *vi.neg.* to have not enough room □ **ulax̂ tanaĝilakax̂** there is not enough room in the house + **-ĝi-**

tanaĝi[i]da-s Ab 1963 *n.pl.* environments +**-ĝi-aada-**

tanaĝiisi-x̂ A 1840-60 *n.* abode, homeland (Luke 4:23, E **tana-**); 1860 *pl.* villages (Luke 8:34, E **tanaadan**) + **-ĝi-usi-**

tanax̂si-lix En 1936- *vi.* to make space + **-x̂si-**

Tanax̂sidaaĝu-x̂ Epn 1941-50 *n.* "The newly made island", Bogoslof Island (Umnak 209, emerged in 1796; En 1950: when it first came up it looked like a sea lion flipper) + **-x̂si-daaĝu-** (**-saaĝu-**)

Tanax̂silĝu-x̂ Ea 1910 *n.* "The big made island", St. Paul Island (J 27:5; *cf.* **Tanax̂-Amix̂**, J 9); **Tanax̂silĝu-x̂** A (1778-) 1840- Koniuji Island (Atka 661, emerged in 1760) + **-x̂si-lgu-** / **-lĝu-**

Tanax̂siqa-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 97, "like a reef sticking up"); En 1976- Cape Tanak (Umnak 200) + **-x̂si-qa-**

tanax̂ta-lix E 1870-, A 1840- *vt.* to have as his place, to live in (a village, *e.g.* J 72:1); **tanax̂ta-x̂** A 1838-40 *vn.* inhabitant of (Jerusalem, Acts 1:19) □ **Atx̂ax̂ tanax̂takuq** A 1973 I live in Atka Village + **-x̂ta-**

Tanax̂taqa-n Ep 1903 *n.pl.* Old (abandoned) Village (St. George Island); **Achuuĝix̂ Tanax̂taqax̂** Eu 1984 "Outer Former Village", *a sand beach* (Unalaska 9); **Tanax̂taqa-x̂** En 1976- (Umnak 150; an old-timer was living there) + **-x̂ta-qa-**

tanala-s A 1840, 1948 *n.pl.* islets; **Tanalas** 1840, **Tanalus** A 1973 the islets in Nazan Bay (southward from Atka 324) + **-la-** (**-lu-**)

tanalĝi-lix E 1832-38, Epn 1941- *vr.* to settle, take land; A 1952 *vt.* to bury (bodies, N.M. 3:49) + **-lĝi-**

tanalĝit-, tanalĝisix E 1834, A 1909 (J 76:340) *vr.* to settle, take land + **-lĝi-t-**

tanalĝita-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* billeting, quarters + **-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

tanali- Ea 1910- vi. to go to - land: **Kanaaĝim tanalinax̂** 1910, **Kanaaĝ(im) tanalinax̂** 1983 everyone who went to the Koniag country (J 17:160) + **-li-**

tanalit-, tanalisix E 1870, *vt.* to run aground (**ayx̂aasix̂** ship, Acts 27:41) + **-lit-**

taanamaaza-, quganam taanamaazaa A 1860 stone floor, pavement (John 19:13, *explanation of* Lithostroton, E **quganam chimaluĝanaa**) + ***-ma**$_3$**-aaza-**

tanaamgi-n Eaun 1971- *n.pl.* moss, sphagnum (En 1983-84: used for cover on pot for steam cooking; put in cradle) + *-V**mgi-**

tanamla-x̂ Eun 1948- *n.*, **tanahma-s** A 1948-, **tana-n** Au 1952 *n.pl.* warp, longitudinal grass fibres in basket (*cf.* **ihma-x̂**) + ***-mla-**

tanaanu-lix E 1909, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vi.* to go back to his place (village) in boat; to approach land (J 79:105); to go or come ashore (of boat, seal) □ **tanaanulix tanaan ukux̂ awa** Ea 1909 he went back (in baidarka) to his place (J 8:20) + **-uunu-**

tanaanuula-l A 1952 *vp.* to be taken ashore (by a swell, **taqusxal**, of boat) + **-uunu-ula-**

tanaanusa-lix Eun 1909-10, **tanaanuusa-l** A 1952-, Au 1909, Am 1982 *vt.* to take back to his place by boat (*e.g.* J 35:23); to take ashore (*e.g.* J 51:9) □ **hamaxs tamaax tanaanuusal** Au 1909 towed (the whale) back (J 82:32) + **-uunu-usa-**

Tanaang-is A 1840- *n.pl. name of bay* (Atka 234, 1840 Kadakovskaya, with several islets and a village site) + -V**ng**

Tanaqla-x̂ A 1948- *n.* Tanaklak Island (766) + ***-qla-**

tanaqu-, qigaadim tanaquu E 1909 (Jochelson 1933:86), Ep 1941 (-kuu) *n.* north-northeast + ***-qu-**

tanaqula-lix E 1833- *vi.* to have no room, to have no place to stay; to be narrow, hard (1833:65 of the road to heaven; 1834: to be rough, bad, hummocky); **akaluĝim tanaqulaa** E 1838 narrow road (Matthew 7:14, 1870 **slag-ayulux**) (*cf.* **tagaqu-lix**) + **-qula-**

tanaqulata-lix E 1860-70 *vt.* to throng, press upon (Mark 3:9, 5:24); to persecute (Acts 22:7); *vr.* to press, push their way (**Hadan** to Him, Luke 5:1) (A 1860 **tagaqu-ta-**) + **-qula-t-(x̂)ta-**

tanaasa-lix E 1834, Ea 1909 *vrt.* to settle in (J 4:38 **ukalĝa Iluulax̂** here in Unalaska Village) + **-usa-**

tanasx-a, *rel.* **tanasxan** E 1832-, A 1860-, Ab 1892 (-sxá) *n.* field, hunting and fishing area away from the village, camping area; 1834 field, meadow; 1834 kitchen garden with vegetables; *Bibl.* (cultivated) field (*e.g.* Matthew 13:38); **Tanasxan** E 1840, Eu 1984 Tanaskan Bay (Unalaska 29); *loc.* **tanasxan** E 1838-, A 1860- in the field, out in the field, to the camps; *abl.* **tanasxaan** E 1838-70, A 1860, **tanasxaax** A 1860 (return) from the field (Mark 15:21, Luke 17:7), out of the country (Luke 23:26) □ **tanasxan ulaa** En 1978, A 1977 camp house, cabin; **uulngiiĝanaaĝiiĝan tanasxan aĝakux̂** Ea 1909 he went out in the field to hunt ground squirrels (J 10:1); **tanasxan aĝax̂tal angali-**

kuq A 1950 I took a trip out to the camps today; (*artificial forms:* E 1838 Matthew 13:44 **haman tanasxaa** that field, 1870 **tanax̂**; 3:12 **tanasxaan** his (own) threshing-floor; A 1860 Luke 15:15 **tanasxatxin** (to) his fields, E **tanaam**; John 10:9 his pasture, E **qalgadax̂**) + -*-**sx-**

taanasxaada-l A 1950-, **taanaxsaaya-l** Au 1952 *vi.* to camp, go out camping; *vt.* to camp at (**Amlagix̂** Amlia) ▫ **hamang taanasxaadaatunakux̂** A 1951 it is good camping there + -*-**sx-aada-**

taanasxaadaaluĝ-ing A 1950- *n.* my camping place + -*-**sx-aada-aluĝ-**

tanasxaĝi-lix Eun 1978-, A 1950- *vi.* to camp, be out camping; to go camping + -*-**sx-aĝi-** (-**ĝi-**)

tanasxaanu-lix A 1950- *vi.* to go out to the camps + -*-**sx-a-uunu-**

tanasi-, tudung(am) tanasingin Ean 1936- *vn.pl.* strawberry runners (*cf.* **aan'gaya-** *under* **an'ga-n**) + -**si-**

tanasu-x̂ A 1948- *n.* inshore island, small island close to the shore or connected with land; Au 1909 round hillock on a cape (E **tumta-x̂**) ▫ **tanasum unangaa** A 1952 channel, sound, between an inshore island and land; **tanasum tanam daĝan chitaa** inshore island attached to the land; *in numerous place names, e.g.* **Chunixsa(m) tanasuu** (Atka 293); **Alax Hata(m) tanasuu** (Atka 430, Amchitka 1032); **Ikazagan tanasuu** (Atka 507, *also* **I. yangis**) + -**su-**

tanasuĝi-s Ab 1963 *vn.pl.* root crops (A **halgi-s**) + -**su-ĝi-**

Tanasulĝu-x̂ A 1952 *n.* "The Big Inshore Island" (Amchitka 1017) + -**su-lĝu-**

tanat-, tanasix E 1838-, A 1973-, Au 1909 *vt.* to put in the ground; to bury (dead person, *e.g.* E 1838 Matthew 8:21, 1870 **taxsa-**) (*cf.* **isxa-t-**) + -**t-**

tanadula-lix En 1983 *vp.* (**ngaan** for it) to be buried with: **nuĝin-aan tanad(u)laqax̂** we buried it (covered the grave) with rocks + -**t-ula-**

tanata-l Abm 1963 *vt.* to keep, store [in the ground] + -**t-(x̂)ta-**

tanatu-lix E 1805-, A 1952- *vi.* to be roomy, spacious; **tanatu-x̂** Ab 1963 *vn.* roomy; **Tanatu-x̂** En 1950- Steeple Point (Umnak 186) ▫ **ula(m) naga tanatukux̂** A 1952 (the interior of) the house is roomy + -**tu-**

tanuli-lix E 1870, A 1837-40 (*unknown* 1971) *vt.* to remove from their place, deport (Jews to Babylon, of Nebuchadnezzar, A Hist. 51); **tanuliqa-x̂** E 1870, A 1838 *pp.* deportation, exile (Matthew 1:17); E 1870 colony (Acts 16:12, *explanation of* koloniya); **tanuli-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* migration (*Russian* pereseleniye) + -**uli-**

tanaagli-lix E 1909, Ea 1983 *vi.* to be blinded, dazzled (Au **talaagi-**) ▫ **aĝadĝim sitxan tanaaglikuqing** 1909 I am blinded by (*lit.* under) the sun; **daking tanaaglikux** 1983 my eyes are blinded, dazzled
[[*perhaps by dissimilation from* ***talaagli-**, *or cf.* **tali-lix**]]

tanaaglix̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to be blinded, dazzled by (**aĝadax̂** the sun) + -**x̂ta-**

tanaaglina-lix E 1909, Ea 1983 *vi.* to dazzle, be blinding (of the sun, **aĝadax̂**) + -**na**$_2$-

tanaaĝax̂ta-x̂ Eu (Ek) 1984 *n.* sealoil lamp (*cf.* **angu-x̂**)
[*perhaps for* ***tanaagi-x̂ta-x̂**]

taanamchiida-x̂ *see* **taangamchiida-x̂**

Tan'ga-x̂ Ea 1983 Tangik Island (Krenitzin Islands 25); **Tan'gan** Eu 1984 *pl.* the northernmost of the Baby Islands (Unalaska 1)

Tan'gaagamax Eu 1984 the southernmost of the Baby Islands (Unalaska 3) + -**iigamag-**

tanĝaax̂ E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **tanĝaaĝi-x̂** E 1834, A 1949-, Ab 1982 *n.* bear (any kind); **tanĝaaĝim qaxchikluu** E 1878, En 1950, **t. qaxchikdaa** Ab 1931, black bear, *Euarctus americanus*; **tanĝaaĝim uluudaa** E 1878 , **tanĝaaĝim chumnuga** En 1950 brown bear, *Ursus arctos*; **tanĝaaĝim quhmaa** (white bear) E 1878 , Ab 1971, **alaĝu(m) tanĝaaĝa** (ocean bear) Ean 1950-52, A 1948, **kdam tanĝaaĝii** (ice bear) En 1978, **chugumhada(n) tanĝaaĝii** (northern bear) A 1952 polar bear, *Thalarctos maritimus*; **tanĝaaĝim anii** (*pl.* **aningin**) "bear's lupine": Eb 1871 (Pinart) Aconite; Ea 1983 burnet, *Sanguisorba stipulata* (identified specimen; boiled, used for sore throat); Ep 1941 trailing willow, *Salix reticulata*; En 1952 wild geranium (Eu **Georgi kupyungin**); **Tanĝaaĝim anii** Ep 1903 "Bear's Lake" (St. George Island; "a polar bear was once driven here by the natives, and became mired in the bog which surrounds the lake"); **Tanĝaaĝ(im) Kitaa** Eb 1984 "Bear's Foot", Bear Rock (Belkofski 59); **Tanĝaaĝim sdaĝanaa** Ep 1941 "the Bear [star]" = **Itx̂aygim sdaĝanaa** ("distinct from the Dipper")
[[*perhaps cf.* AAY Chug. **tan'erliq**, CAY **tan'gerliq** Black bear, **tan'geq** darkness]]

tanĝaaĝaada-x̂ E 1909 *n.* small [immature] bear + -**aada-**

Tanĝaax̂taada-x̂ A 1909 *n.* "Little Bear", person in tale (J 76:231) + -**(x̂)ta-aada-**

tanĝaaqlu-x̂ Ea 1909 (-kl-, -xl-) *n.* large bear, old bear (J 3:7, 92) + *-**qlu-**

tanĝi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1909-49, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963 *n.* island, islet; En 1791 (Merck), A 1952- skerry, rock in the sea (*cf.* **unglu-x̂**); **Tanĝi-n** Eb 1871 Shumagin Islands; **Tanĝis** A 1952 "The Islets" (Adak 836) ▫ **adaam tanĝix̂ isuĝnaaĝdaqaĝan adangaan sakaaĝakum** En 1910 she came down to the shore inside the islet where her father used to hunt seal (J 64:27, in Attuan 87:27); **Unguchiing hachan tanĝingis** A 1952 the islets outside U. (Atka 603, outside the larger 602 **Unguchiing achidan tanangis**); **Huĝusa(m)-tanĝa** A 1952 the islet at **Huĝusax̂** (692); **Tayaĝum Tanĝa** Ea 1791 (tayagum tanga) Man's Islet, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 43)
[[*probably syncopated from* **tana-ĝi-**]]

ta[a]nĝiida-x̂ E 1834, 1870, Ab 1892 *n.* islet (*e.g.* Acts 27:16) + **-aada-**

tanĝikucha-x̂ A 1952, A 1949-52 *n.* small island (N.M. 3:32 about Unalga, Delarof Islands 998)

Tanĝimax E 1840, 1871 *n.* Little Koniuji Island (Shumagin Islands); Eb 1984 (*also* **-magi-x̂**) Sushilnoi Island (Belkofski 46) + **-mag-**

Taanĝiina-x̂ E 1840- *n.* Ship Rock (Umnak 2; J 37:15 *called a* **tanĝix̂**); En 1976- Breadloaf Island (Umnak 77); E 1871 (Tanĝinuk) Korovin Island (Shumagin Islands) + *-V**na-**

tani-x̂ E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1952, Ab 1892- *n.* forehead; **tanim qagnaa** En 1950, Au 1952 frontal bone (A 1952 **tanix̂**); **asxum tanii** En 1950 forehood of spear thrower (three fingers wide)

taniida-x̂ En 1950 *n.* pubic symphysis; **taniidam qagnaa** En 1950, **taniiyam qagnaa** Au 1952 pubic bone + **-aada-**

taniqu-x̂ En 1909 (unknown Eakn 1982-) *n.* head (= **kamgix̂**); Eu 1791 (tanekox) *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 85) + *-**qu-**

tanitu-x̂ E 1805 *vn.* bald, *lit.* having a large forehead (*cf.* **qulĝuuda-lix**); A 1791 (tanitok) *name of man* (at Atka 634) + **-tu-**

tani-lix E 1805-, A 1838-, Abm 1963 *vt.* to lighten, light up, to shine on; A 1860 to give light to (Luke 1:79); *Bibl.* to overshadow (Matthew 17:5; Luke 1:35) □ **aĝadax̂ ulax̂ tanikux̂** En 1978 the sun is shining on the house; **tanil ukuqang** A 1952 I lightened it (with) a flashlight) and found it

[[Y, I **naniq** lamp, light]]

taaniida-lix Ea 1909, **tani[i]da-l** Ab 1963 *vt.* to light up a little □ **angalix̂ tanax̂ taaniida-qalikuĝaan** Ea as daylight began to light up the land a little (J 17:22) + **-aada-**

tanix̂ta-lix E 1832-, A 1973-, Au 1952 *vt.* to lighten, give light to, shine on □ **aĝadgim tanix̂tanaa** A 1973, **aĝayam tanix̂tanaa** (or **-qaa**) the sunny side; **aĝayam tanax̂tanaayul** (or **-qaayul**) Au 1952 the shadowy side (*cf.* **uginĝi-x̂**) + **-x̂ta-**

tanix̂taasi-x̂ E 1832-34, Ab 1892 *n.* (burning) lamp + **-x̂ta-usi-**

tanila-l A 1950- *vi.* to be red sky at dawn or sunset + **-la-**

Taniilux̂ Eu 1791 (tanilok) *n.* Lighting Place, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 54) + **-aluĝ-**

tanimda-x̂ Eak 1982- *vn.* shiny; shiny thing (A **sidĝisxi-x̂**) □ **kdam tanimdaa** Ek shiny ice (A **tasx̂idaa**) + **-m(a)-da-**

taanimaada-lix E 1870, **taanhmaada-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to be shiny (*e.g.* of water under the sun; Luke 9:29, 24:4 of clothes, A **taasx̂idaala-lix**); **taanmaada-x̂** Ep 1941 something shiny; kind of flounder; E 1805 galloon (*Russian* pozument); Ea 1791 (tanimadax) *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 17) + **-ma-aada-**

taniisi-x̂ E 1870 (John 5:35), A 1860 *n.* lamp, light (Luke 11:33, E **hini-x̂**; 12:35, E **hiniĝiiluĝ-**); En 1978, A 1973- flashlight + **-usi-**

taniichaĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* having lanterns (John 18:3, E **qigna-anguuchaĝilix**) + **-uch-agi** (**-usi-ĝi-**)

tanita-lix A 1860-, Abm 1963 *vt.* to give light to, shine on (E **tanixta-lix**, *e.g.* Luke 11:36) □ **qignax̂ ulam hacha tanitakux̂** A 1952 a fire gives light to the outside of the house, there is a light outside the house; **aĝadgim tanitanaa** A 1984 sunbeam + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

taanga-x̂ 1. E 1778-, A 1772-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963 *n.* fresh water; **taanga-lix** E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vi.* to drink water; *vt.* to drink (*e.g.* milk, **mulukax̂**; liquor; J 4:37 salt water) □ **taangax̂ nulix, taangaa-ĝan maayukum** En 1909 when she reached some water and prepared to take a drink (J 64:24; in Attuan 87:24);

2. E 1834-, A 1838- *n.* beverage, liquor □ **taangax̂** (1860, E 1870 **viinax̂**) **kayux [h]amaagan taangaĝa[h]linax̂ taangada-duukalakax̂** A 1838 he shall drink neither wine nor strong drink (Luke 1:15); **qaayum taangaa** E 1826 wine, *lit.* berry water; **taangam daquulga** E 1834-1909, **taangam yaquulaga** Au 1909 "crazy water", vodka, Ep 1941 whiskey; **Kasakam taangaa** A 1952- "Russian water", vodka (*cf.* N.M. 2:13-18); **taangam idigaa** En, A 1978 "sweet water", pop

3. body fluid: **maqdam taangaa** E 1791-1909 milk from breast (*cf.* **muluka-x̂**); **dam taangakix** E 1804-, A 1840- *n.du.*, **dam taangaa** Ab 1931, **yam taangaa** Au 1949 *n.sg.* tears; **agilĝim taangaa** E 1804, A 1840, **agalĝim taangaa** Au 1952 saliva (*cf.* **qidngi-lix**); **angusining taangangis hyul** A 1952 my nose (my nose's water) is running

4. juice of berry (*cf.* **uĝu-x̂**): **taang(am)-qayuu** En 1982 "water berry"; **taangam sutuu** A 1973 thick juice (of berry of cucumber plant)

5. **taanga-lix** En 1910 *vi.* to let in water, to leak (*cf.* **umna-lakan**): **anim ilan igluĝiiĝli-kum uliikix taanganaĝulux** he waded in a lake and his boots didn't leak (J 72:11)

6. **taanga-lix** A 1840 *vt.* to spill water on (**kuu** its surface); A 1973, En 1978 to drip on (**kuu**); A 1973 *vi.* to drip (*cf.* **ichax-six**) □ **chamlu(m) kugan taangal** A 1973 it is dripping on the floor (from the roof)

[[AY **taangaq** water, liquor, I **taaŋŋaq** liquor *from Aleut*]]

taangachx̂i-lix E 1804-, A 1860-, **taangax̂chi-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to give (**ting** me) to drink (*e.g.* John 4:7), to give a drink of water to (*e.g.* J 81:16); En 1978 to water (flowers) + **-chx̂i-**

taangadgusi-x̂ E 1870-, A 1860- *n.* water container: E 1909-, A 1952 water bag (made of stomach of seal or sea lion), water bottle (*cf.* **laaska-x̂**) for use in baidarka (*e.g.* J 56:3); Ea 1909 bucket, pail (J 12:3) (*cf.* **tumqi-x̂, vidra-x̂**); *Bibl.* water pot, jar (John 4:28); Ea 1983 blister on tongue (*cf.* **chikna-aquda-x̂**); Ea 1983 *pl.* berries of cucumber plant, **taangadgusim ulingin** leaves of cucumber plant, *Streptopus amplexifolius* (A **taangamchiida-x̂**) + **-dgusi-**

taangaĝi-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* waterless, arid; aridity + **-ĝi-**

taangax̂ta-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* drunkard + **-x̂ta**$_3$**-**

taangalĝi-lix E 1805-, A 1973-, Ab 1931, **taangaĝli-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to put into water; to soak; 1909- to pour water into (**sanĝux̂** stomach); *vr.* to get into water; **taangalĝi-s** Ab 1931 *vn.pl.* soaked fish □ **kitakix kayux chakix taangam ilan ngaan taangalĝix̂tachx̂isxalix** Eu 1910 one would have (-**chx̂isxa**-) him (the adolescent) put his feet and hands into the water (-**x̂ta**- for a while, J 36:28) + -**lĝi**-

taangalĝita-lix E 1910-, A 1971-, **taangaĝlix̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to keep in water (boy in the sea, **alaĝum ilan**, J 28:21; A sealskin for making mukluks); *vr.* to stay in water for some time + -**lĝi-t-(x̂)ta**-

taangali-lix E 1805 *vi.* to get drunk; **taangali-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* drunkenness + -**li**-

taangalix̂ta-lix E 1870-, A 1860-, Ab 1892 *vi.* to be drunk, intoxicated; **taangalix̂ta-x̂** E 1826-, A 1840- *vn.* drunk, intoxicated; drunkenness (Luke 21:34) □ **tayaĝum taangalix̂taa** En 1948 a drunken man + -**lix̂ta**-

taangalix̂taatu-x̂ E 1834-70 *vn.* drunkard (Matthew 24:49) + -**lix̂ta-aatu**-

taangalini-lix En 1978 *vr.* to get drunk + -**li-ni**-

taangalugaada-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1984) *vn.* dropsy + **lug-aada**-

taangaalux̂ En 1982 *n.* drinking place, bar + -**aluĝ**-

taangamchiida-x̂, *pl.* **taangamchiizas** A 1840 *n.* vegetable (*Russian* ogorechnaya/ugorechnaya trava); **taanamchiiza-x̂** A 1948-52, **taanamchiida-x̂** A 1950- cucumber plant, *Streptopus amplexifolius* + *-**mchiida**-

taangamiida-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* watery; **taangamiidam asx̂aĝanaa** A 1860 "watery disease", dropsy (Luke 14:2, E **umduĝim naĝanaa**) + -**mi-aada**-

taanganisa-l A 1973- *vi.* to wait for geese or freshwater ducks to come and drink water (and shoot them) + -**nisa**-

taanganuux̂sa-lix Ean 1978-, **taanganuuĝida-l** A 1950- *vi.* to taste flat, insipid, for lack of salt; **taanganu[u]ĝida-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* unsalted, insipid + *-**nuuĝ(i)sa**-, *-**nuuĝida**-

taangaqatu-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* who drinks much, likes to drink + -**qatu**-

taangat-, taangasix E 1909-, A 1950- *vi.* to fetch water (*e.g.* J 50:23) + -**t**-

taangachalux̂ A 1952- *n.* place where one gets water + -**t-aluĝ**-

taangadusi-x̂ Eb 1871 *n.* [means for fetching water:] bucket + -**t-usi**-

taangtu-lix E 1909-, **taangatu-l** A 1950-, Au 1909 *vi.* to have much water (or juice) in (*e.g.* of berries); to leak (of boat); **ulux̂tam taangtuu** E 1909, **u. taangatuu** Au a leaky baidarka + -**tu**-

taangaatu-lix E 1812-, A 1860-, Au 1909, Ab 1892 *vi.* to want to drink; to be addicted to vodka; E 1832, Eb 1906, A, Ab to be thirsty (*e.g.* John 19:28, E **taangula**-) □ **taangaatuqadakuq** A 1950 I am not thirsty anymore, I have had enough water to drink + -**aatu**-

taangaatudgu-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* thirsting + -**aatu-dgu**-

taangula-lix E 1834-, A 1860-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vi.* to be thirsty, to thirst (*e.g.* John 4:15); **taangula-x̂** E 1834-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vn.* E thirst; 1834 thirsting; **Taangulax̂** A 1952 Aleut Point (Amchitka 1035) □ **taangulaa aqaagiim / haqakum** En/Au 1909/10 when she became thirsty (J 64/87:24); **taangulax̂ asqaasal / asx̂aasalix** Au/E 1909 dying of thirst (J 81:16) + -**ula**-

taangulani-lix A 1860 *vr.* to become thirsty (John 4:13, E **taangaatuu haqa**-) + -**ula-ni**-

taangulat-, taangulas A 1973- *vr.* to become thirsty + -**ula-t**-

taangulasxa-lix E 1978-, A 1950- *vp.* to become thirsty □ **taangulasxalix taangkuqing** En 1978 I am drinking thirstily + -**ula-(t)-sxa**- (-**lga**-)

taahngatxaliiĝu-x̂ A 1952 *n.* wisdom tooth (En **qaku-qnaada-x̂**)
[[**taahnga-t-xali-aaĝu**-, *perhaps* waiting for beginning to get water]]

taangka-x̂ En 1978 *n.* tank (for water)
[[*from English*]]

taaqa-x̂ E 1834-, A 1952- *n.* silver hake or walleye (Alaska) pollack, *Theragra chalcogramma*
[[AAY P **taaqaq**, Ch **taaqatak** tomcod, *probably from Aleut*, *cf.* CSY **taqiiq** small cod-like fish, *Russian* mel'té]]

taqi-lix A 1909-, Ab 1963 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *vi.* to turn around (of boat, person; J 77:219 **kadmudaĝan** forward) (*cf.* **hala-lix, iku-lix**); **taqi-x̂** Ab 1931 *vn.* turn

taqidgu-l Ab 1963 *vt.* to turn [several things] + -**dgu**-

taqimix-s A 1952- *vi.* to move in a zigzag (of boat, running person) (En **chiil(u)daaĝu-lix**) □ **tayaĝux̂ taqimixs xaadagnaaĝikux̂** *or* **xaadagnaax̂s taqimigikux̂** the man is running in a zigzag + -**mig**-

taqit-, taqis A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vr.* to turn around; Ab 1963 *vt.* to turn (something) (*cf.* **qichi-t**-) + -**t**-

taqita-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* cross-strap across deck of baidarka (*cf.* **taamĝaax̂**) + -**t-(x̂)ta**-

taqu-lix A 1860- *vt.* to put his arms around, to embrace (E **imaĝu-lix**, *e.g.* Mark 9:36) □ **itx̂angin angangiin taqul qinguqaa** 1952 he put his arms around her neck and kissed her
[[*cf.* **taqi-lix** *and* CAY **naqugte**- to put on a belt, to gird, **naqir**- to lash, bind, **naqete**- to weave, braid, AAY **naqte**- to be tight, to squeeze, I **naqit**- to be low, to press down, etc.]]

taqux̂ta-lix A 1840- *vt.* to hold in his arms (*e.g.* firewood), to embrace (1840 *with* **awangaan**) (E **imaĝux̂ta-lix**) + -**x̂ta**-

Taqusa-s A 1950- *n.pl. name of island* (Atka 452) + *-**sa**-

taqusxa-l (tanaanuulal) A 1952- *vp.* to be taken (ashore) sidewise by a swell (of boat, baidarka) + -**(t)-sxa**-

tasa-x̂ E 1791- *n.* stump (1834 knotty tree); **yaagam tasaa** En 1948 tree stump (in the ground); **ulux̂tam tasaa** E 1909, **kagalum tasaa** En 1982 projection of the stern of baidarka (without rudder)

taasa-x̂ Eun 1978-, **taaza-x̂** A 1977- *n.* pan, washbasin; Eu trough for making bread [[*from Russian* **taz,** *gen.* **táza**, basin]]

tasx̂ida-l A 1952- *vi.* to be shiny (of something smooth, *e.g.* calm sea, table); **tasx̂ida-x̂** *vn.* shiny (E **tani-mda-x̂**); 1840 varnish, lacquer; Ab 1963, **tax̂siya-x̂** Am 1963 calm □ **alaĝum tasx̂idaa** A 1952 calm and shiny ocean; **kdam tasx̂idaa** shiny ice

taasx̂idaada-lix A 1860 *vi.* to be shiny (of clothes, Luke 9:29, 24:4, E **taanimaada-lix**) + **-aada-**

tasu-lix E 1978-, A 1973- *vt.* to shuffle (cards) [[*from Russian* **tasú-yet** shuffles]]

tat-, tasix 1. E 1834-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vi.* to break, burst (as of **sanx̂ux̂** stomach, barrel, water pipe, dam, gasoline lamp); to get a hole in it (En 1978 of kettle); to erupt (of **kiiĝuusix̂** volcano); to go off (En 1935 of shotgun)

2. E 1878- *vi.* to break, dawn (of daylight) (*cf.* **hula-lix**) □ **qilam angalix̂ qigaagan tatxaliguun** Eu 1910 early in the morning when the day(light) begins to break from the east (J 36:28)

3. En 1984 *vi.* to burst, come out (A **hula-lix**): **chix̂uudngin tasaĝan aĝikun** the flowers are about to come out

tata-lix En 1936-, A 1977- *vi.* to have a hole in it; Ab 1963 to crack [be cracked]; **tata-x̂** E 1910- *vn.* hole; A 1931 cracked; **anĝusim tatangin** (**tatikix** *du.*) En 1982 (1984) nostrils (*cf.* **gu-**) □ **karmaanaa tatakux̂** A he has a hole in his pocket; **txin umsix aangsagaan dakix tataa aqakux̂** En 1936 he swelled so he could barely open his eyes, *lit.* his eyes barely got holes in them + **-(x̂)ta-**

tatxi-lix E 1909-, A 1860-, Ab 1931 (**tatxisxa-** *vp.*), **taxti-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to burst (*e.g.* a balloon; J 81:35 codfish bladder; A 1860 wine-skin, Mark 2:22, Luke 5:37, E **unga-t-**); to punch, pierce, make a hole in; to slit open (E 1909 **nux̂sx̂ix̂** stomach with dried fish); to open, unseal (J 39:48 **kalikax̂** letter) + **-xi-**

tatxiidgu-lix En 1909 *vt.* to punch holes in (bottoms of baidarkas, J 57:6) + **-xi-dgu-**

tatxiisa-lix En 1909 *vt.* to slit open (**ngaan** it) with (**igaan** his ulu, J 43:23) + **-xi-usa-**

tatxiisi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* punch (for driving) + **-xi-usi-**

tatxuli-x̂ A 1973- *n.* bomb + **-xuli-** (**-quli-**)

tatigna-x̂ A 1840-, Ab 1931-63 *n.* chink, crack, hole (in cloth, bursted long ago); A 1840 crater + **-gna-**

tatu-x̂ *see separate entry*

tatux̂-six En 1950, A 1838-40 *vi.* to burst (En of stomachs); A to rend, crack (of rocks, Matthew 27:51, E 1870 **txidin six̂ilanan**) + **-tuĝ-**

tatux̂sa-lix A 1860- *vi.* to burst, break (of nets, Luke 5:6, E **axsa-la-**) + **-tux̂sa-**

tata- 1. *3R sg. loc.* **tataam** 1a. E 1834-, A 1950-, Au 1952 again, anew, once more (*e.g.* E Matthew 21:36, 22:4, A 1838 **kayux**; John 8:2-21, A 1860 **kayeeĝutalix**; J 16:13, 15; 40:36; 41:15, 22; 43:19; 50:43; 53:4; 55:23 *with following* **-iiĝuta-**; 64:27, Au 87:27 **kay**; A 1952 N.M. 3:32, 75-76 *with following* **-iiĝuta-**) □ **tataam maduukalakatxin hi?** Ea 1910 you are not going to do that again? (J 16:13); **tataam chix̂tax̂ haqaqaliiiĝutal umakux̂** A 1950 now it starts coming rain again

1b. E 1832-, A 1950- back again (*e.g.* E John 14:3, 18:33, A 1860 **kayeeĝutalix**; J 3:37-38 *with following* **-iiĝuta-**; 18:3; 41:21; 57:25; A 1952 N.M. 3:28) □ **tataam aman isxax̂talaaĝanaam adan uyalix** En 1909 going back again to the place he had been lying at (J 41:21); **aqadagumax saaqudikingan Sintyaabran tugidagan nagan kugan tataam chiiilulal waaĝalazakus** A 1950 after that (work at St. Paul) they come back here again in the course of the month of September

1c. E 1870-, A 1909- in turn, next, also, too (*e.g.* E John 4:46, 6:15, A 1860 **kayeeĝutalix**; J 50:41; 61:13, 14; A 1909 J 76:20; 1952 N.M. 2:6, 53; 3:32, 33, 55 *with following* **-iiĝuta-**) □ **qawam sanx̂ugan udan itangin tataam liidam chadux̂ itangin** En 1952 sea lion stomachs filled with dried fish and also some filled with oil; **hamamatal hamaax hiisax̂tahlikus, Tagalax̂ hiilax̂tax̂ tataam adaaĝaasaaĝutanas** A 1952 going on like that, they next came ashore at Tagalak Island (N.M. 3:55)

2. *abl.* **tataax** A 1837-40 again, anew (1837 XV, *Russian* paki); especially (Cat. 12, 46, E **taamanulugaan**, *Russian* osobenno); **tataaganaan** especially, in particular (1837 XVI, XXI, E **taamanaan**, *Russian* osobenno, naipache) [[**tat-(x̂)ta-**, *cf.* **tachi-m** *and the Eskimo anaphoric prefix* AY **ta-**, SY **ta(z)-**, I **ta(t)-**]]

tatahliim A 1909- again, over again (J 77:26, 78:203, 229 *with following* **-iiĝuta-**; N.M. 3:77); in turn, further (J 77:17-18, 41; 78:76-78, 124, 140; 78:40; N.M. 3:55, *all with the following* **-iiĝuta-**) □ **hlas agiichigan alaĝum achidan mikal aqadagumdix, qaya(m) kugan tatahliim mikaaĝutazas** A 1952 the boys would sometimes play at the beach and then again (in turn) on the hill + **-hli-**

tatahliiiĝutaam A 1909- again, once again (J 77:26 *with following* **-iiĝuta-**) + **-hli-iiĝuta-**

taata-x̂ En 1978, A 1937-, Ab 1931 *n.* father, dad (*cf.* **ada-x̂**) □ **lakaayam taataa mayaaĝikux̂** En the boy's father is hunting; **taatang** A 1950- my dad (later **dáadi-ng** *from English*) [[*from Russian* **tyátya** dad]]

taatxu-l, taatxuta-l Ab 1982 *vt.* to feel sorry for (somebody)

Tatigi-x̂, Tatigi(m) yaĝa Eb 1984 Kelp Point (Belkofski 60)

tatu-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1834 ice-hole, crack in ice

2. Ean 1948- pool, deep spot in river: **chiĝanam tatuu** (A **kulu-x̂**); **Tatu(m)-qala** En 1976 *name of bay* (Umnak 62)

3. Ep 1983 mudhole

4. A 1950- lagoon (E **aal(a)ĝu-uda-x̂**); hollow in reefs (**ya-s**) with sea water in it; pond; **tatukucha-s** small ponds, puddles; *in several place names* (Amlia 64, 97, 125, Atka 318, 489) [[*probably* **tat-tu-**]]

tatulĝi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* puddle, pool (*Russian* luzha) + **-lĝi-**

taatu- -

taatux̂ta-lix A 1909 *vt.* to pity (E **itux̂-ta-lix**): **amangudaĝan kihngux̂tanaan taatux̂tanaan anuxtalix** he further felt regret and pity for them (J 76:189) + **-x̂ta-**

taatuna-l A 1950- *vi.* to be poor, miserable (E **ituĝnana-lix**); **taatuna-x̂** A 1838-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vn.* poor, poor person ◘ **iklaĝix̂siidalakan taatunal gumakuq** A 1952 having, poor me, no firewood I am miserable; **taatunaa!** A 1950 that's too bad! **taatunaziin ax̂tux̂sxal** A 1860 to be given to the poor (Mark 14:5, E **ituĝnanaadan-ngiin**) + **-na**$_2$-

taatunadgu-x̂ Ab 1963 [*vr.*] to be offended + **-na-dgu-**

taatunax̂siida-x̂ A 1860-62 *vn.* poverty-stricken (John 12:6); Ab 1982 poor (of person) + **-nax̂siida-**

taatunaala-l A 1984, Ab 1963 (-li-) *vp.* to be tormented; Ab 1931 to be offended + **-na-ula-**

taatunaasa-l A 1982, Ab 1963 *vt.* to be mean to, to torment; Am 1963 to offend + **-na-usa-**

taatunaasada-lix A 1860 *vt.* to offend, reproach (habitually, Luke 11:45, E **ituĝnix̂ta-**) + **-na-usa-da-**

taatunaasaĝi-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* offended + **-na-usa-ĝi-**

taatunaasi-s A 1862 *n.pl.* calamities (E **ituĝnanaasin**) + **-na-usi-**

taatunat-, taatunasix A 1860, Ab 1931 *vr.* to become impoverished (Luke 16:9) + **-na-t-**

taatunachaĝi-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* offended + **-na-t-aĝi-**(**-ĝi-**)

taatuniisa-l A 1971 *vr.* to have mercy (**ngus** on me) (E **ituĝniisa-lix**) + **-ni-usa-**

taya-lix E 1860-, A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to visit the market (E 1860 Mark 7:4), to shop; *vt.* to buy (E 1909: several things, *cf.* **aki-lix**); **taya-x̂** E 1826 *vn.* trade, A 1840-60 market (Mark 7:4) ◘ **laavkam ilaan tayakux̂** En 1978 she is buying (shopping) from the store; **ataqan yaablukax̂ tayal angalix̂** A 1978 he bought one apple today

tayachx̂iqa-x̂ A 1840 *pp.* store keeper, salesman, *lit.* ordered to trading (*cf.* **prikaasika-x̂**) + **-chx̂i-qa-**

tayadana-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* trader, dealer + **-da-na**$_1$-

tayala-l A 1973, **tayaala-lix** E 1832, *vp.* to be sold + **-(u)la-**, **-ula-**

tayaalux̂ E 1834-70, A 1840 *n.* market place (Mark 7:4, Acts 17:17), store + **-aluĝ-**

tayana-x̂ E 1832-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vn.* trader, merchant, dealer, salesman; Ab 1931 *vi.* to be a trader ◘ **Kasakam tayanangis** A 1937 Russian traders; **sunam tayanangis** A 1950 trading boats + **-na**$_1$-

tayasa-lix E 1870 *vt.* to deal with (purple, Acts 16:14); En 1978, A 1950-, Ab 1931 to sell (*cf.* E **aga-t-**, A **aki-chx̂i-**) + **-(u)sa-**

tayaasa-l A 1937- *vt.* to buy with, buy for ◘ **qichitix̂ tayaasal anaĝichxizas tayadaqalinas** 1937 we began to buy nice things for money; **chux̂taqamaan tayaasaaĝingin** 1979 (work for) what we could buy clothes for + **-usa-**

tayat^{r}a-l Au 1909 *vi.* to trade, barter (E **taaguya-lix** J 85:17) + **-t^{r}a-** (A **-za-**, E **-da-**)

taayaada-x̂ *see* **taadaaya-x̂** *under* **tada-lix**

tayaagi-, kitang tayaagingin Au 1949 *n.* the metatarsus of my foot (*cf.* **anu-**$_1$)
[[*probably from* **tada-**]]

tayaĝu-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1778-1839, (1909), A 1772-1791 man, human being, *pl.* people (*cf.* E 1826-60, A 1838-40 **ang-aĝim anĝaĝii**, E 1870- **anĝaĝi-x̂**, A 1860- **anĝaĝina-x̂**) ◘ **Qagaan Tayaĝungin** E 1769-1840 "People of the East", the Aleuts east of Unimak (Zap. 2:2)

2. E (1778-) 1805-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1881-, Am 1963, man, adult male human being; E Umnak 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 74 or 82), Morzhovoi 1791 *name of boy* (at I 64b); 1791 *in 43 further names, the 22 interpretable ones given under the second component of the names*; male inhabitant of a place, *e.g.* **Iluulam tayaĝuu** E 1909 a man of Unalaska Village (*vs.* **Iluulam ayagaa**), **Ungluudam tayaĝuu** A 1840 a man of Oglodak (V B 2:2); **itx̂aygim tayaĝuu** Eb 1984 adult male caribou (*cf.* **alix̂**)

3. A 1840, **ulam tayaĝuu** E 1838-71, A 1838 owner, master of the house (*e.g.* E Matthew 13:27, Luke 12:39, A Matthew 24:43; E 1870 *also* **ulam tukuu**, A 1860 **ulam ingisxa**)

4. **chuqa(m) tayaĝuu** Ea 1983 uvula, *lit.* man in the throat (*cf.* **qalngaliqda-x̂**)

5. E 1909 stick with four notches in the **yaagaadan** game (Jochelson 1933:63)
[[AAY **Taya'uq** Aleut *from Aleut*; CAY **tayaruq** mare's tail, *Hippuris vulgaris*, *cf.* **taay(a)ĝuuda-x̂** *below*]]

tayaĝiiĝu-x̂ E 1909 (-gíĝ) *n.* woman transformed into a man + ***-iiĝu-**

taay(a)ĝuuda-x̂ En 1950 *n.* little man; upright post; penis (*cf.* **hung**); Ea 1791 (tayax odax), Eu 1791 (tayax xodax) *name of tributary men* (at Krenitzin I. 43, Unalaska 125), E Umnak 1791 (tayegodach) *name of sick man* (at Umnak 121); **tutas(im) taayaĝuudaa** Ea 1952, **tutusim taay(a)ĝuudaa** En 1948-52 tragus; **anĝusim taayĝuuda** En 1950 septum of nose + **-aada-**

Tayaĝuudaada-x̂ Eu 1791 (tayagu dadax) *n.* Tiny Man, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 48) + **-aada-aada-**

tayaĝuudgu-lix Ea 1909 *vi.* to kill people + **-dgu-**

tayaĝuudguusa-lix En 1909 *vt.* to kill people with (**sngaasiin** his adze, J 45:24) + **-dgu-usa-**

tayaĝu(u)dguusi-x̂ Ea 1910 *n.* man-killing tool (J 17:88); **tayaĝudgu[u]si-** En 1950 dagger + **-dgu-usi-**

tayaĝuugamax E 1832-38 *n.* owner, master of the house (Matthew 10:25, 1870 **ulam tukuu**); 1909 chief or other important person; En 1950 man about thirty to forty years old + **iiĝamaĝ-**

tayaĝuĝatxali-l A 1909 *vr.* to reach manhood (J 76:8) + **-ĝa-t-xali-** (**-qali-**)

Tayaĝuĝi-x̂ Eu 1791 *vn.* Has Men, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 86); **Alitxuu Tayaĝuĝix̂** Eu 1791 His Army (Crew) Has Men, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 52); **Tanaa Tayaĝuĝix** Eu 1791 His Place Has Men, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 54); **Chakix Tayaĝuĝix̂** E Sanak 1791 His Hands Have Men, *name of boy*; **Kayungin** (kayugin) **Tayaĝuĝix̂** Ea 1791 His Muscles Have Men (his strength is in his men?), *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 1) + **-ĝi-**

tayaĝuuĝlu-x̂ A 1840-62 (*unknown* 1971) *n.* man servant (*e.g.* Luke 12:45) (E **tahla-x̂**) + *-V**ĝlu-**

tayaĝux̂si-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to make a man of; Eup 1976- *vr.* to become a man □ **txin tayaĝux̂siingan** Ea I'll make a husky man of you (a father would say so) + **-x̂si-**

tayaĝux̂siĝa-lix E 1832-38 (-xsi-) *vp.* to be honored (**-da-** usually, Matthew 13:57, A **iĝa-yuĝa-**); **tayaĝux̂siĝada-x̂** E 1834 (-xsidágaq) *vn.* venerable, famous, respected person |*generalized from Matthew 13:57*| +**-x̂si-ĝa-**

tayaĝux̂six̂ta-lix E 1826-39 (-xsixta-) *vt.* to honor (Hist. 80 *vp.*, A **alĝu-nata-**) + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**

tayaĝux̂ta-lix E 1860 *vt.* to have as subjects, to rule over (Mark 10:42, A **angag-asa-**); En 1909 to have as a crew (women, J 45:22); **Tayaĝux̂tanax̂** A 1791 (tayagoktanax) *name of tributary man* (at Tanaga 966) + **-x̂ta-**

Tayaĝukiza-x̂ A 1791 (tayagu kizhak) *n.* Dear Man, *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 75) + **-kiza-** (**-kuza-**)

tayaĝulĝi- E Sanak 1791 *vt. in* **Tanaan Tayaĝulĝidax̂** Brings Usually (**-da-**) Men To His Place (*the other ms. has* tayan tayagulginax *perhaps* Brought/Bringing Men To The Markets), *name of boy* + **-lĝi-**

tayaĝuliiĝu-x̂ A 1840 *n.* idol (Zap. 3:3: in the shape of a full-sized person, to which the Atkan Aleuts brought paint, hawk's skin and thin sinew threads as offerings); A 1952 *pl.* people who made magic puppets, **taamuyas** (see **taamu-lix**) + **-li-aaĝu-**

tayaĝulimax̂-six En 1910 *vi.* to fight people (J 17:5) + **-limaĝ-**

tayaĝulux-six Eba 1906- *vi.* to fight (*cf.* **sakulix**); **Tayaĝulux** E Umnak 1791 Fighter, *name of sick man* (at Umnak 121) + **-lug-**

tayaĝ(u)luxsniika-x̂ Eb 1984 (lux̂-) *n.* fighter, who likes to argue and fight + **-lug-sniika-** (**-nasika-**)

tayaĝunaada-x̂ Ep 1952 *n.* "outside man" (**tayaĝunaax̂**) *perhaps* + **-na**$_1$**-aada-**

tayaĝunaax̂ E 1832-, A 1840-, **tayuĝnaax̂** E 1909, **tayaĝunaaĝi-x̂** Eb 1984, A 1952 *vn.* fugitive, "outside man" (A 1952: people who go from the village to hide in hills or mountains or in caves, wearing masks, **sagimaaqlus**); A 1791 (tayagunax) *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 75); *Bibl.* robber, brigand (*e.g.* Luke 10:30, John 10:1) + **-naaĝ-**

Tayaĝunaaĝasi-x̂ Ea 1791 *n.* Means For Fighting Men (?), *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 33) + **-naaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

Tayaĝunuuqi-x̂ Eu 1791 *vn.* (Having) Some Men, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 122b) + **-nuuqi-**

Tayaĝunuuqida-x̂ (*or* **Tayaĝunuuqiida-x̂**) Ea 1791 (tayaunukydax) *vn.* Having Usually Some Men (*or* Just A Few Men), *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 43) + **-nuuqi-da-** (*or* **-aada-**)

tayaĝuqatu-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vn.* obstinate, stubborn + **-qatu-**

tayaĝuqatuusi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* obstinacy, stubbornness + **-qatu-usi-**

Tayaĝusi-na-x̂ A 1791 *vi.* Got (Killed) (*or* Killing) Men, *name of boy* (at Amlia 75) + **-si-**

tayaĝ(u)siisi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* dagger (short handle and short stone blade, kept in belt; a chief had ivory handle, a poor man whalebone handle, a boy wooden handle), *lit.* means for getting (killing) a man + **-si-usi-**

Tayaĝusiitu-x̂ A 1791 *vn.* Wants To Get (kill *or* gather) Men, *name of boy* (at Amlia 202) + **-si-aatu-**

tayaĝusu-x̂ Ab 1931 *n.* manly (of woman) + **-su-**

tayaĝuta-l A 1973- *vr.* to try to appear manly + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

taayux̂taada- (**taayaĝutaada-**) En 1950 *vr.*: **tayaĝum txin taayux̂taadaa** man who spruces up, makes himself more manly + **-t-(x̂)ta-aada-**

tayaĝutxaĝi-lix E 1909 *vi.* to kill a person; to take a piece in chess + **-txaĝi-**

Tayaĝuyuux A 1791 (tayagoyu) *n.* Poor Man, *name of chief* (at Tanaga 951) + **-yuug-** 3.

tayu-x̂ A 1840- *n.* spleen (the organ) (E **sanx̂um haĝuu**)

tayula-l Au 1909 *vi.* to keep silent, to be bored, lonesome (= **sukalu-l** 2.) (E **tuuyu-lix**, A **tuuhyu-l**)

tayulatu-x̂ Au 1909 *vn.* taciturn; **tayaĝum tayulatuu** a taciturn man (E **tuuyutu-x̂**) + **-tu-**

tdux, *pl.* **tdugin** En 1909-, **kdug-** Ea 1910-, **dux** E 1909, **tduux** A 1840, *pl.* **tidgi-s** A 1909- *(v)n.* knock, thump, sound of footsteps or (1909) staff; **tdux-six** En 1978, A 1952-, **tduux-six** A 1838-1909 *vi.* to knock (as on a door, A Matthew 7:7-8, Luke 11:9-10, 12:36, E **tuga-mig-**); to stamp (*e.g.* J 79:213); A 1973 *vt.* to stamp (**kitaan** your foot) □ **umaagan tdugim angunangin aqakun tutaqalinax̂** En 1909 he heard heavy steps approaching (J 50:8); **kduxtxin tutalgaax̂tan mayax̂talix** Ea 1910 making his steps audible (J 17:69); **tdugix̂ agux̂talix aygagikux̂** En 1978 he is walking noisily; **haqakux̂ tidgingis tutaax̂takung** A 1973 I heard his steps when he came ||*from Russian* **stuk** knock||

dugaaĝu-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* sound of steps of spirits in front of the house; **kdugaaĝu-x̂** Ea 1983 thumping sound (as in the ground, "hear that every night") + **-aaĝu-**

tduugasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to knock at (**qahmix** door, Luke 13:25, E **tuga-mixta-**) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

tidgimax-s A 1950- *vi.* to trample, stamp □ **ukaan chidaĝan tidgimagikux̂** somebody is heard trampling (walking or running) outside by the house + **mag-**

kduuxtuusa-lix Ea 1952- *vi.* to walk or run stamping + **-tu-usa-**

txa-lix E 1948- *vi.* to be tight (as of rope) (*cf.* **qya-lix**) [[Y **tegge-** to be hard, tough; AI **tiggaq-** to be stiff]]

txali-lix E 1948- *vi.* to be tight, narrow (as of shirt) + **-li-** 4.

txalit-, **txalisix** En 1948- *vt.* to make tighter + **-li-t-**

txalita-lix Eapu 1983- *vt.* to hold tight, be too tight for (as of shirt, pants, jacket, etc.) ▫ **rubisuunkang ting txalitakux̂** Ep 1983 my shirt is (too) tight on me + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

txat-, **txasix** E 1948- *vt.* to tighten, tie or hold together tight ▫ **sayukan txachaa** Ek 1982 pull it (*e.g.* rope) tight + **-t-**

txax E 1834, Ea 1952, **txang**, **txangi-x̂** Eun 1936- *n.* double-crested cormorant, *Phalacrocorax auritus* (*cf.* **aagayuux**)

Txaĝlu-x̂ A 1950- *name of promontory* (Atka 531)

txaaĝna-x̂ *see* **taaĝna-x̂**

Txasi-s A 1952 *n.pl.* Atka Pass (Atka 665, with heavy tide rips and strong currents); **Txasim akayuu** A 1952 *name of strait* (Skagul Island 985, with very strong currents)
[[*probably* **txa-si-**]]

txayaĝ-(im qalaĝii) A 1860 *(v)n.* (much) murmuring (John 7:12, E **tunumaali-**); **txayaĝi-x̂** 1973 argument (dispute)
[[*perhaps* **txa-yaĝ-**]]

txayaĝala-lix A 1840-60 *vp.* to be discussed; to be retailed, related (John 7:32, E **tunu-ĝyagasa-** *vt.*) + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

txayaĝaluĝim isxaa A 1840 *n.* office, *lit.* place for discussing + **-aluĝ-**

txayaĝasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to discuss (**magas** verdict, Mark 15:1, E **atxaĝ-aya-**); 1973 *vr.* (**txidix t.**) to argue among them + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

tx(i)-/ti- *stem of personal pronouns : 1. sg.* **ting** E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1909-, Ab 1892-, Am 1963 I/me; *1.p. du. & pl.* **tuman** E 1804-, **tumin** Eb 1984, **tximas** A 1780, **timas** A 1838-, Ab 1892-1963, **timis** A 1987, Am 1982, **tingis** A 1950-, **tingin** A 1950-, Au 1909- we/us; *2. & 3R sg.* **txin** E 1805-, A 1791-, **tin** A 1950-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1963 you; him/her/it(self), *3R sg.* **tiim** A 1973-; *2. & 3R du.* (A 1860-, Au 1909-49, Ab 1963 *also 3R pl.*) **txidix** E 1834-, A 1840-, **tidix** A 1973-, Ab 1963, **tiyix** Au 1909-49; *2. pl.* (E 1870-, A 1950-, Au 1949 *also 3R pl.*) **txichi** E 1791-1909, A 1840-60 (*from* E), **txichin** E 1878-, **txichix** A 1791-, Ab 1892, **tichi** Au 1909-52, **tichix** Am 1982 you (themselves); *3R pl.* **txidin** E 1833-, A 1838 (*from* E), **tiyin** Au 1909 themselves.

(1) Enclitic subject. *Together with a preceeding uvular the 1.sg. has the variant* **-qing**, A 1860- *and* Au **-q**; *together with* **+ulax**, A 1860 **+ulak**, 1950- **+ulaq**; *2. & 3R sg.* A 1860-, Au **-t**. *The 1.p. du. & pl. enclitic only with the contemporative in Atkan, e.g.* 1860 **algux̂ maakatimas?** what can we do? (Luke 3:10, **-lix** *deleted*; E **tumaniin alqutan maax̂tan?**).

(2) Prepositive object. *The 3R pl. goes also with a singular subject, e.g.* A 1952 **txidix hikuĝaan** when he called his people (N.M. 3:91).

(3) Emphatic 1. and 2.p. subject (doubling the enclitic or suffixal subject), *the 1.sg. and the 2.p. pronouns in E also with an enclitic* **-ngaan** (1860, En 1948) or **-(ng)anaan** (1870, Eu 1978, Ep 1983), *the 1.pl. pronoun also with an enclitic* **-(ng)iin** (*the verbal form coincides with the 3.pl. or is passive*), *e.g.* **Taĝa Tinganaan imchi tunux̂takuqing** E 1870 (Ep 1983) But I say to you (John 4:35, A **Alix imchi tunux̂takuq**); **txichingaan amaanuuchi** En 1948- go away all of you; **tuman aguqangin** Ep 1984 we made it; **tuman kayux saamhlalgadakun** En 1983 we too gather eggs; **tumaniin haqatalgakux̂** E 1870, **timaziin Hingan idax̂tazulax** A 1860 (*perhaps imitation of E*) we know Him (John 7:27). *Bibl. also in coordinative phrases, e.g.* **Ting kayux Adang ataqan akun** E 1870, **Ting ama Adax̂ ataqan akus** A 1860 I and my/the Father are one (John 10:30).

(4) Emphatic 1. and 2.p. possessor (doubling the possessive suffix), *mostly in E* (A **inaqa-**), *for the 1.pl. the only expression in E (in E no possessive suffix*, A **-mas** or **-ngin**), *e.g.* **Txin asamin qusagaan** E 1870 in Your name (Luke 9:49, A **Inaqamis asaan** ...); **tumaniin Adax̂** E 1838-, **timaziin Adamas** A 1860- our Father (the Lord's prayer); **tuman adaadax̂** Eu 1984 our father (A **adamas, adangin**). *Bibl. also in coordinative phrases, e.g.* **txichi kayux tumaniin quchxingin** E 1870, **timas ama txichi quchigmas** A 1860 between us and you (Luke 16:26). *In Atkan the stem admits certain derivational suffixes, e.g.* **tiidahling** even me, **tiiguzang** especially me; **tix̂siidang** poor me; **txikuchaan** you little one; **t(x)inax̂chx̂ikuchaan** you damned little one.
[[*Esk. suffixal subject / object 2.sg.* Y **-ten**/**-ken**, etc.]]

txuu *particle in tale*: **"Qanaagan txuu?"** - **"Qanaagan txuu ulux, Miichim aliiĝugan laa waya!"** En 1910 "Where are you from?" - "I'm from nowhere, I'm the son of the Old Man of Miichix̂!" (J 51:7); **Qanaaxtxuuyulux** Ea 1974 I am not doing anything

tx̂ilu-x̂ E 1878-, **tiĝlu-x̂** A 1936-, Au 1952 *n.* scar (as from cut)
[[**tiĝ-lu-**, see **tix̂-** -]]

tx̂it-, **tx̂isix** *vt.* 1. Eun 1950- to wax (sinew thread) for strength (to prevent fraying; En: one used an old piece of candle); Ea 1952 to wet (thread) in mouth while sewing

2. Ek 1982, A 1840- to stroke; to iron ▫ **hachii tx̂is angaling** A 1973 I stroked his back

tx̂idusi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1805 (tgetush) wax; Eu 1984 wax-like, gluey brown substance sometimes found on the beach (used on belt so it cannot slip)

2. **simi[i]nt[am] tx̂idusii** En 1950 mason's trowel, *lit.* means for stroking cement + **-usi-**

tidga: **tix̂lam tidga** Eu 1910 (*unknown* Ean 1982) *n.* young eagle (J 35:38) (*cf.* **chiida-x̂**) tidgi-s, tidgimax-s *see* **tdux-six**

tidgi-s A 1840 (*unknown* 1975) *n.pl.* flood, deluge (*Russian* potop)

tidĝi- -

tidĝilax-six Ek 1982, A 1973- *vi.* to sound repetitiously (as of alarm clock) + **-lag-**

Tidĝitu-x̂ A 1952 *name of islet* (Ilak Island 976) + **-tu-**

tidnaatu-x̂ En 1979 (P. Merculieff) *n.* plant used for decoration at church in early spring (as for Easter)

tix-six E 1860- *vi.* to land, come ashore (of boat) (A, Au **chala-lix**) ◘ **aachix̂ aqaangan, txidix ayx̂asix akuunulix tignax** Eu 1909 when the trough of a wave came, they started toward the shore and landed (J 40:43)
[[Y **tekite-**, I **tikit-** to arrive, reach (goal)]]

tigula-lix E 1909- (A 1840 *from* E) *vp.* to be taken ashore (J 57:22) + **-ula-**

tigusa-lix E 1870- *vt.* to land with, take ashore (*e.g.* 1870 **kudmachichi** their nets, A **adaaĝaasa-**); **Ulasix̂ Tigusanax̂** Ea 1791 Took The Tent Ashore, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 17); **Angalix̂ Tigusanax̂** E Unimak 1791 (angalek tigusanax) Landed By Daylight, *name of tributary man* + **-usa-**

tixta-lix E 1909- *vi.* to go ashore (temporarily) ◘ **alaĝum achidan tixtalix iklax̂ usikux̂** En 1978 he went ashore and loaded his boat with firewood + **-(x̂)ta-**

tix-six 1. E 1860-, A 1838- *vi.* & *vt.* to press down (**kugan** *or* **kuu** on it) ◘ **chiidgiidaam angagan kuu tixsix** En 1952- crouching on one knee (to shoot); **chiidgiidaam kukin** (1861 **kukix**) **tixsix** E 1860-70, **chiidgiidaan tixsix** E 1870 (Luke 22:41), **chidigikiim kukin tixsix** A 1860 to genuflect, bend his knee(s)

2. A 1973- *vi.* to be settled: **ulax̂ tanam kugan tigikux̂** the house is settled on the ground

3. En 1984 *vr.* to be pressed together, to close: **dakix txidix tigiiĝan maayukux̂** his eyes were about to close (his face was swollen)
[[*perhaps cf.* CAY **negte-** *beside* AY, CSY **kenegte-**, NSY **tenegte-** to press down, push down]]

tigalux̂ Eun 1948- *n.* rider between gunwale and hatch in baidarka; A 1952- something to sit on; support, stand (for gun, microphone) + **-aluĝ-**

tigdux-six A 1791-, **tigyux-s** Au 1950 *vi.* to start to blow all of a sudden (after long calm, "big blow comes like a smoke"); **tigdux** A 1838-40 storm (Matthew 8:24, E **kachig-**) + **-dug-**

tigmaĝiĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* assemblage, mob (*Russian* sborishche) + **-maĝ(i)-ĝi-**

tigmix-s A 1952-, Ab 1982 *vi.* to press down several times + **-mig-**

tixta-lix E 1860-, A 1952-, Ab 1931-63 *vt.* to press on; to lean on ◘ **tayaĝum ayaaĝuum kuu tixtalix anqax̂taa** En 1952 a man standing leaning on his staff; **stiinam angaa tixtal** A 1952 leaning against the wall + **-(x̂)ta-**

tiigilgaax̂ A 1840, 1948-52, Ab 1892, **tiigilgaada-x̂** A 1952-, **tiigligaaĝi-x̂** Au 1936, Ab 1931-63, **tiglaagi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* black-legged kittiwake, *Rissa tridactyla* (E **gidaax̂**)

tiigna-x̂ En 1909- *n.* flock, herd (of sea animals, reindeer, birds) (*cf.* **saamaax, isalu-x̂**) ◘ **amnaĝugumang, txichi sux̂talix tiignax̂ adan** En 1909 if they (sea otters) are many, they keep together in a herd, *lit.* are a herd (J 56:41); **itx̂aygim tiignaa** (*or* **tiignangin**) En 1982 a herd of reindeer [[*possibly* **tig-na$_1$-**]]

tiĝ- -

tix̂i-l A 1952-, **tiĝi-l** Au 1952 *vt.* to jerk out, tear out (*e.g.* **asxux̂** a nail; **ulum ilaa** a piece of meat, as of fox)

tiĝit-, tiĝisix A 1838-40, **tix̂is** A 1973- *vt.* to tear out (1838 Matthew 5:29 an eye, E **tix̂-yu-**) + **-t-**

tix̂la-x̂, Tiĝli-x̂ *see separate entries*

tiĝmix-six A 1840, **tix̂mix-s, tix̂migi-l** A 1973- *vt.* to jerk off, tear out (repeated movement); to shake (house, of wind) + **-mig-**

tix̂migasa- A 1791 (tixmagasa-) *vt.* to jerk with (**an'gat** his lines), *see* **an'ga-n** + **-mig-asa-** (**-usa-**)

tix̂mixta-lix A 1860- *vt.* to pull out, to pluck (*e.g.* hair; Mark 2:23 ears of corn, E **tix̂-yu-**) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

tix̂suuka-l A 1984, **tiix̂suuka-l** A 1973- *vi.* to be jerky (as when sleeping) + **-su-iika-**

tiĝyax-s Au 1909 (-x-) *vt.* to tear (grass) with the hands (E **tix̂-yu-**) + **yag-** (**-dag-**)

tix̂yu-lix 1. Ea 1791, E 1832-, **tiĝyu-lix** E 1870, Ea 1983, A 1840- *vt.* to jerk out, tear out, pull out (*e.g.* J 6:25); *vi.* to pull out grass (especially wild rye); **Algax̂ Tix̂yunax̂** Ea 1791 Pulled (*or* Pulling) Out The Mammal, *name of chief* (at Krenitzin I. 17)

2. **tix̂yu-x̂** Eu 1909, **tiĝyu-x̂** A 1948-, Au 1909, Ab 1931-63 *n.* wild rye, *Elymus mollis*, when fresh (*cf.* **higdu-x̂**); **tiĝyux̂ angalix̂tax̂, tiĝyum angaliĝii** A 1950-52 green, *lit.* having the color of fresh wild rye + **-yu-**

tix̂yumix-six En 1978 *vt.* to jerk several times + **-yu-mig-**

tix̂la-x̂ 1. E 1778-, **tiĝla-x̂** Ea 1952-, A 1791-, Au 1936, Ab 1892-1963 *n.* eagle, bald eagle, *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* (*cf.* **sa-agamax**); A 1950 *also nickname of person*; *perhaps* E Tigalda 1791 (tixlyaax) *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 4); **tiĝlam aahmaaĝa** bistort, *Polygonum viviparum*; **Tix̂lam ungluu** Eu 1984 Eagle Rock (Unalaska 45); **Tiĝlam unglungis** A 1952 *name of pinnacles* (Kanaga Island 929)

2. Epn 1941- *vn.* scratch (*e.g.* as seen on the arm); **tix̂la-lix** En 1948- *vt.* to scratch
[[**tix̂-la-**]]

tix̂laagamax En 1950-, **tiĝlaagamax** A 1950- *n.* adult bald eagle + **-iigamag-**

Tiĝli-x̂ A 1840- *name of promontories with bluffs*, **Hachuuĝix̂ Tiĝlix̂** 1950 Outer T. (Atka 379, "eagles stay on top of it all the time"), *in Russian called* "Eagle's nest" (Litke 1835 Orlinoye gnezdo) or "Eagle Point" (1840 Mys Orlovyy), **Qaluuĝix̂ Tiĝlix̂** Inner T. (Atka 380)

Tiĝliiĝu-n En 1976- *n.pl. name of cove with rocks outside of it* (Umnak 161) + **-iiĝu-**

tix̂likna-x̂ E 1791 (Merck Tillgniak), 1834 (-xl-), Epk 1941-(*unknown* En 1982), **tiĝliikanaangi-x̂** E 1834 (-xl-), **tiĝliiknaang**, **chiĝliiknaang** Ea 1983 *n.* kind of snipe, *probably* wandering tattler, *Heteroscelus incanus*

tiĝlu-x̂ A, Au *see* **tx̂ilu-x̂**

tix̂si-lix En 1948- *vt.* to overtax the strength of (**umnaa** the rope)

tikla-x̂ E 1791-, A 1780-, **tigla-x̂** Au 1909(-xl-), 1952 *n.* middle finger (E, Au, A 1982; A 1780- **atx̂uugamax**); E 1909, A 1780- third finger, ring finger (A *also* **hazan atx̂uu**); **tikla-lix** Eu 1878, En 1978, Ab 1931-82 *vi.* to flip, snap with the finger; En 1978, A 1978 to pull fingers
[[*cf.* Y **tekeq**, I **tikiq** index finger]]

tiklaada-lix Ea 1983, A 1973- *vi.* to pull fingers ◽ **tiklaadaax̂tan** Ea let us pull fingers + **-aada-**

tiklamixta-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to beat with the fingers + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

tiliiga-x̂ Ean 1941- *n.* wagon
[[*from Russian* **teléga** wagon]]

tilmi-lix E 1870, Ep 1941, **tilhmi-lix** En 1982, A 1937 (*from* E) *vt.* to squash, flatten (*e.g.* a fly or mosquito; 1870 Luke 20:18, A **ichaaqida-t-**)

tiluuna-x̂ Eb 1984, **tiluunka-x̂** Ep(b) 1984 *n.* caribou fawn
[[*from Russian* **telyón-ok,** *gen.* **telyónka**, calf]]

tihmaqu-u A 1950- *n.* its short tail (of seal, sea lion, reindeer) (E **kihyaqu-x̂**)

timas *see* **tx(i)-**

Tina-s A 1950- *n.pl. name of beach* (Amlia 92)

tiihna-x̂ A 1840(-n-), 1950- *n.* mound, knoll, rounded point on top of a hill or mountain (*e.g.* N.M. 3:20) (E **hinu-x̂**); **quganam tiihnalangis** 1950 lots of (**-la-**) small stones on top of a hill
[[*cf.* **tihni-lix**]]

tini-x̂ A 1909 *n.* small harpoon; **tinim kadaa** head of small harpoon (En **chuyngilgi-x̂**; Jochelson 1925:86, Fig. 1)
[[perhaps **tihni-x̂**, *cf.* A **tihni-lix**]]

tini-lix Ea 1909-, **tihni-lix** Eun 1909- (1909-79 -n-), A 1837-, **tini-l** Au 1909-52, Am 1982 *vt.* to pitch (tent) (*cf.* **chuhmlu-l**); E, Au, Am to set (traps, net) (*cf.* **it-xi-lix**); Au 1952 to put up (*e.g.* picture on wall); A 1838-60 *Bibl.* to plant (vineyard, E **it-xi-lix**); A 1837-40 to set up, print (book, E **unglu-lix**) ◽ **pulaatkaan tihnida** En 1982 pitch your tent
[[*possibly* ***tit-ni-**, *perhaps cf.* CAY **tetgaq** upturned part at front of sled runner]]

Tihniqida-s A 1950-52, **Tihniqidgi-s** A 1952 *n.pl. name of islets* (pointed rocks, Amlia 182) + ***-qida-**, ***-qidg(i)-**

tiniisx̂i-lix Ea 1909, **tihniisx̂i-lix** En 1952- *vr.* to lay the paddle across his baidarka in order not to capsize (J 7:10); to stop the boat by bracing paddle in water, to use the paddle as an outrigger on one side toward breaker (Marsh En 1952) + **-usx̂i-** (**-usi-lĝi-**)

Tinmicha-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of a small prominent island 65 feet high* (Unalga Island 1000)

ting *see* **tx(i)-**

tip Ea 1952 call of the stick game **kaadaka-x̂**, calling out the "male" stick, **kaadakam aliĝa**
[[*from Tanaina* **dip**]]

tirpi-lix E 1870-, A 1973- *vt.* to endure, suffer
[[*from Russian* **terpé-t'** to endure, suffer]]

tisxidax En 1948 (*unknown* Eun 1982-) *n.* kind of whetstone (*cf.* **chumli-isi-x̂, chutxi-x̂, usuulka-x̂**)

tiischa-x̂ En 1978, **tiisicha-x̂** A 1952-, Au 1952 *num.* thousand ◽ **tiischax̂ duulirax̂** En one thousand dollars; **tiisichax̂ tayaĝus** A 1978 one thousand men
[[*from Russian* **týsyacha** thousand]]

tiski-x En 1950 *n.du.* vise
[[*from Russian* **tiskí** *pl.* vise]]

tiista-x̂ A 1840- *n.* dough, pastry
[[*from Russian* **tésto** dough]]

tluhmu-l A 1952- *vt.* to stir (**chiĝanax̂** a creek) with a stick to which grass is tied in order to scare fish into net (**ingi-x̂**)

tluhmuusi-x̂ A 1952 *n.* stirring stick + **-usi-**

tma-l A 1971- (*unknown* En 1982) *vi.* to slip (E **idgilix, qdi-t-**) ◽ **tmal itikux̂** it slipped down (as of something hanging on the wall); **qax̂ sunaaĝikung tmanax̂** I tried grabbing the fish but it slipped
[[AAY **nuger-**, CAY **never-**, SY **nevegh-**, **nevagh-**, Sir. **yevagh-** lying on one's back; NAI **niviq-** to lie on one's back; CI, GRI to fall backward]]

tmachx̂i-l A 1971- *vt.* to slip, let go ◽ **saygiin tmachx̂il itxikux̂** he slipped his gun down + **-chx̂i-**

tmadgi-x̂ E 1840-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **tavyi-x̂** Au 1886, 1952, **tabya-x̂** Am 1982 *n.* Atka mackerel, *Pleurogrammus monopterygius* (conspicuous for its broad dark stripes around the body)
[[**tma-dgi-**, *cf.* **tmax**]]

tmax En 1791-1950, A 1948-52, **tmagi-x̂** Eun 1978-, A 1949- *n.* very long seaweed, *Nereocystis (Luetkeana)*, formerly used for fish lines; **tmagis** En 1791, **tmagin** En 1950 *pl.* fish line made of nereocystis
[[*perhaps old dual of* ***tmax̂**, CAY **nemeq**, I

nimiq binding, wrapping, band; *cf.* AAY **nemeryaq** bulb kelp tail (used for fish line), fish line, CAY lamprey, etc.]]

Tmalu-x̂ En 1976- *name of bays* (Umnak 46, 178/179)

tmildi-x̂ or **tmiildi-x̂** E 1839 *n.* firmament (Hist 3)
[[*from Russian* **tverd'** firmament]]

tmilti-x̂ En 1982 (*unknown* Eun 1984) *n.* border, hem (of clothes) (*cf.* **hat-mix**)

tmu-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to lean on (edge of bed, J 3:32, 39, 58); En 1982 to press (**kuu** on it)
[[*perhaps cf.* CAY, CSY **neve-** to cling, stick; NAI **nivi-** to be attracted to bait, cling, adhere; GRI to seek out, keep close to]]

tmux̂ta-lix E 1941- *vt.* to press, press down (Ep 1941 heart, of sorrow; Ea 1983 pillow; En 1984 **kuu** on it)

tmuusi-x̂ A 1860- *n.* stick, cane (E **ayaaĝu-x̂**, *e.g.* Mark 6:8); *Bibl.* reed (Luke 7:24, E 1870 **usxi-**); **tnguusi-x̂** A 1838 reed (Matthew 11:7, E **tuutx̂a-**); A 1840 crutch + **-usi-**

tmuli-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *vt.* to throw open *or* to dissolve (*Russian* rastvorit') (*cf.* **sngu-lix**)

tngu-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* smooth (*Russian* gladkiy), hard, firm (*Russian* tvyordyy); Ep 1941 hard (not to be budged); Eap 1983 hard: **yaaga(m) tnguu** hard wood (= **yaag(am) tungaĝa**)

tnguli-l A 1973 *vt.* to press (= **tix₂-ta-**) + **-li-**

tngunax-six *vi.* 1. E 1804 (tm-), 1834, 1909, Ea 1983 to be skillful, an expert (Ea 1983 "you do right, not nervous at all, perfect"); to work skillfully; **tngunax** E 1834, Ep 1941 (-x̂), (A 1840), **tngunagi-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* skillful, expert; **tayaĝum tngunaga** *or* **tngunagii** E 1909, **tayaĝum txun'ga** Ea 1983 a skillful man, an expert craftsman

2. En 1948- to be dependable; **tngunax** *vn.* somebody one can depend upon

3. A 1838-62 (*unknown* 1971-) to be firm, steadfast (1838 Acts 2:42 in the apostles' doctrine, E **tungax̂-six**); to last, endure (*with negation* Matthew 13:21, E **tungax̂ta-** *neg.*; Mark 4:17); **tngunax** A 1860 *vn.* firm, confirmed (Mark 16:20, E **tungax̂ta-** -); 1862 zealous (prayer) + *-**nag-**

tngunagasa- 1. **tngunaxsa-lkakan** En 1948- *vt.neg.* to feel insecure about, not trust upon himself to do it

2. A 1838-40 *vt.* to endure (*with negation* Matthew 19:11) + **-nag-asa** (**-usa-**)

tngunagaya-lix A 1840 *vt.* to rivet, *lit.* to try to make firm + **-nag-aya-** (**-ya-**)

tngunagni-lakan A 1860 *vr.neg.* to not stand firm (in the truth, John 8:44) + **-nag-ni-**

tngunaxsix̂ta-lix A 1860 *vr.* to be assiduous (praying, Luke 22:44) + **-nag-(x̂)si-x̂ta-**

tngunaxt-, **tngunaxsix** A 1860 *vt.* to strengthen (your brothers, Luke 22:32, E **tungax̂-t-**) + **-nag-t-**

tngunaxchaĝi-x̂ A 1860 *vpn.* fixed (Luke 16:26) + **-nag-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

tngunaxta-lix 1. E 1834 [*vr.*] to become an expert in his business, to make progress

2. E 1870 *vi.* to last, endure (*with negation* Matthew 13:21)

3. En 1948- *vr.* to be careful, to do something very carefully □ **ting tngunaxtalix agukung** 1982 I made it carefully + **-nag-(t)-(x̂)ta-**

tngunaxtusa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to confirm (**Aguuĝux̂ aaguzax̂ aasanangis** that God is true, John 3:33) + **-nag-t-usa-**

tngusi-x̂ En 1948- (1984 *also* **tnguusi-**), Ea 1983 **txusi-x̂** *n.* chopping block (A **atamku-x̂**); **qumliĝum txusii** Ea 1983 anvil (En **tugaaluĝa**); **luuhmam tngu(u)sii** En 1950- fulcrum; **ulam tngusii** En 1982 foundation of house; **chimalum tngusingin** En 1950 floor joists + **-(u)si-**

traapa-x̂ En 1978, A 1978 *n.* staircase; *pl.* **traapan** E 1978-, **traapas** A 1952- steps, stairs; A ladder (*cf.* **analux̂**)
[[*from Russian* **trap** ladder]]

traapka-x̂ En 1950, **traavki-x̂** A 1973- *n.* dish towel
[[*from Russian* **tryápka** rag]]

traavkaada-x̂ En 1978 *n.* dish towel + **-aada-**

tri-x̂, pl. **tris** A 1972- *n.* tree, trees
[[*from English*]]

triifi-x̂ Eu 1984, A 1973- *n.* club (card)
[[*from Russian* **tréfy** *pl.* clubs]]

triisina-n Ean 1983-, **traasina-n** Ea 1952 *n.pl.* horizontal poles of fish rack (**ni-n**) (*cf.* **tuli-x̂**; **striisina-n**)
[[*from Russian* **tréshchina** pole, rafter]]

triivava-l A 1977-, **trivaaya-lix** Ek 1982, A 1977- *vt.* to order (goods)
[[*from Russian* **trébova-t'** to demand, **trebuy-et** demands]]

trupa-x̂ Ea 1983, **truba-x̂** Eun 1978-, A 1952-, **trumga-x̂** En 1936, 1950 *n.* 1. stovepipe, chimney; **trupam agala** Ea damper

2. A telescope; pl. **trubas** binoculars; **truba-l** A 1973 *vi.* to look with a telescope or binoculars
[[*from Russian* **trubá** pipe, tube, chimney]]

truuvka-x̂ E 1978-, A 1971- *n.* pipe (for tobacco); **truuvka-lix** E, A *vi.* to smoke a pipe (*cf.* **kaanisa-x̂**; **kuri-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **trúbka** pipe]]

tuchi-lix A 1840 *vt.* to lathe, turn in a lathe
[[*from Russian* **tochí-t'** to turn, lathe]]

tuuchiix̂ Ek 1982 *n.* bamboo [perhaps some kind of reed]

tuchila-x̂ (*or* **tuchiila-x̂**) En 1981 (P. Merculieff) *n.* grindstone; wood or metal lathe
[[*from Russian* **tochílo** grindstone]]

tuuchiqda-lix En 1950- *vi.* to whisper (in someone's ear) (A **tut-uchaada-lix**) □ **tuuchiqdalix ix̂takuu** 1984 he said it whisperingly

tu[u]chka-x̂ En 1948 *n.* period (dot)
[[*from Russian* **tóchka** dot, period]]

tudax A 1973 *vn.* misty (as from heat waves); **tudax-s** *vi.* to be blue (of eyes); **uluudam tudagii** light red, pink (*cf.* **tudu-lix**)

tudangalgi-x̂ *see* **tudngalax**

tudangu-x̂ *see* **tudunga-x̂**

tudgulgusi-x̂ Epuk 1941- (*unknown* Ean 1982-), **talgudgasix̂** E 1909 (Jochelson 1933:53) *n.* sandpiper, *especially* Aleutian rock sandpiper, *Caridris (Eriola) ptilocnemis couesi* (Ep) (A **chulikda-x̂**, Au **tuuluguuya-x̂**)

tudĝaalux E 1909 *vn.* bruise from blow (A **chidĝaalux**); **tudĝaalux-six** Ekn 1982 *vi.* to be bruised (of person); to get blotchy (of skin); **inix̂ tudĝaalugikux̂** En 1982 there are storm clouds on the sky, *lit.* the sky has become blotchy
[[*cf.* AAY K **tuaryarte-** to bruise, get bruised]]

Tudĝusi-x̂ En 1909- *name of river and former village* (Umnak 55; J 72:35 f.)

tudmali-lix E 1832-70, Eap 1941-, **tudumali-lix** A 1860- *vi.* & *vt.* to speak, tell, inform (**ngaan** him, Acts 23:16); to let know, send word (**ngaan** to him, Ea 1983); E *Bibl.* to announce (Hist. 62, A **tut-ni-**); to propagate, preach (*e.g.* Matthew 3:1, A **haĝ-ni-lix**)
[[*possibly derived from* **tut-**]]

tudngalax E 1780 (tudugalax), 1834 (-laq), **tudngilax** E 1805 (-di-), 1909 (-di-), Ea 1983, **tudngilax̂** Eb 1984, **tudngalgi-x̂** Ep 1941, **tudngilgi-x̂** Epun 1878-, **tudangalgi-x̂** A 1780-, Ab 1963, **tuyĝalix** Au 1909, **tuyĝaagli-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* rainbow

tudu-lix 1. E 1870 *vi.* to be crimson, purple (of the sky, Matthew 16:3); Ea 1981 to be brown (of eyes); **tudu-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* reddish blue, dark blue; Ea 1952 brown, dark colored; **chidĝaayu(m) tuduu** Ea 1952 (tuu-) dark blue-purple

2. **tudu-x̂** A 1909-52 *vn.* light color, light colored (J 78:134 of parsnip stem); **chidĝim tuduu** 1952 light blue (sky blue); **tiĝyux̂ angalix̂tam tuduu** light green (leaf green); **kraaska(m) tuduu** brown[ish] paint (*cf.* **tudax**)

tudux-s A 1984 *vi.* to be thick, heavy (of rancid oil, paint); **chadum tudugii** thick, rancid oil

tuduxt-, tuduxs A 1984 (tuu-) *vi.* to get thick (of oil) + **-t-**

tudumali-lix *see* **tudmali-lix**

tudunga-x̂ E 1834, 1909, Ekn 1950-, **tudungu-x̂** Eau 1981-, En 1936, **tudangu-x̂** En 1791, Ab 1963, **tuzaangu-s** (*pl.*) A 1840-, **tuyangu-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* strawberry; **tuzaangu-x̂** Ab 1931 nagoonberry, *Rubus arcticus*

tuufli-x̂ Eun 1978-, A 1950- *n.* slipper; A 1948- *pl.* dress shoes
[[*from Russian pl.* **túfli** shoes]]

tuga-x̂ 1. E 1805-, A 1948-, Au 1952 *n.* fist; A 1952 *pl.* knuckles; **tuga(m) chmaa** A 1840 fist; **cham tugangin** En 1982 fists, **chamin tugagan kangaa** the knuckles of your hand; **tuga(m) kanga** Au 1952 knuckles □ **tugaan atxax̂tikux̂** E 1909 he made his fist ready

2. **tuga-lix** E 1778-, A 1791- *vt.* to strike, hit, knock (as with the fist, a club, etc.); E 1805 to hammer, forge; to beat (drum, Ea 1909-); to clap (hands, Ea 1952); E 1834- to beat, spank, punish (A **sihmi-lix**); A 1973 *vi.* to strike (of bell); Ab 1982 to ring, telephone; **tuga-x̂** E 1805-, A 1840 *vn.* beating, blow, stroke □ **kamga tugalgalix asx̂asxadax̂** En 1909 its (sea otter's) head is knocked (with the club) and killed (J 56:32); **tugal daqangis takas** A 1952 knocking him unconscious

3. **tuga-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* stress, accent (*calque from Russian* udarenie)
[[CAY **tugeq**, **tuuq**, CSY **tugeq**, **tugaq**, I **tuuq** ice-pick; Y **tuger-** to beat with a stick, etc.; I **tuuq-** to chisel, stab, etc.]]

tugada-lix E 1909 *vt.* to strike several times, to pound; A 1860 to beat into (boat, of waves, Mark 4:37) + **-da-**

tugadux-six Ea 1909 *vt.* to beat often +**-dug-**

tugaĝi-x̂ E Umnak 1791 *vn. in* **Iqyaa T.** His Baidarka Is Hit (?), *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 195) + **-ĝi-**

tugax̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to use (**nux̂** stone) for fist, for striking + **-x̂ta-**

tugaala-lix E 1909 *vp.* [for him (**ngaan**)] to be beaten with + **-ula-**

tugalux-[s]ix E 1805 *vi.* [to work as a] smith + **-lug-**

tugaalux̂ En 1952 *n.* anvil; Ea 1952- *name of whaling station* (where the whales were clubbed, Krenitzin Islands 54) + **-aluĝ-**

tugamix-six E 1834 (-mi-), 1909, A 1950- *vt.* to beat, strike several times, to pound; E 1834 to push, jostle + **-mig-**

tugamiga-lix En 1909 *vp.* to be beaten several times (J 43:41) + **-mig-(ĝ)a-**

tugamixsax̂ta-lix A 1860 (*unknown* 1973-) *vr.* to beat himself (**simsiim il** on his breast, Luke 18:13) + **-mig-‡-x̂ta-**

tugamixta-lix E 1832-, A 1860- *vt.* to beat, hit several times; to slap (cheeks, face, person on cheeks, *e.g.* Matthew 26:67, Luke 22:64) (*cf.* **uluga-x̂si-lix**) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

tugana-x̂, saamis tuganax̂ A 1840 *vn.* blacksmith, *lit.* iron beater; **tuguna-x̂** Au 1987 (at Atka) axe (*cf.* **tukuulki-x̂**) + **-na$_1$-**

tugaasa-lix E 1909-, A 1860- *vt.* to strike, hit, beat (**ngaan** him) with (*e.g.* spear, N.M. 3:74); Ea 1983, A 1950- wrestle with (**txidix** each other); Ab 1982 to defeat □ **umnax̂ ngaan tugaasakuu** E 1909 he beat him with a rope; **chadix ikin tugaasagumdix** En 1910 whenever they clapped their hands (together, J 67:26); **Tugaasanax̂** A 1791 (tugaasanok) Struck With (weapon), *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 905) + **-usa-**

tugaasi-x̂ E 1791, 1909 *n.* striking implement, hammer-stone (Jochelson 1925:68 f.); A 1840, 1952 hammer (= **chank-usi-x**; *cf.* **mulutuuka-x̂**); E 1909 lash, Ean 1978- spanking stick (A **sihmi-isi-x̂**); Ea 1983 drumstick (En **tumĝasi-x̂**); Eb 1984 club (*for* **anax**); **miich(im) tugaasii** Eu 1984 bat (in ball game); **Algamaan Tugaasix̂** E Sanak 1791 Tool For Striking Mammal(s), *name of tributary man* + -**usi**-

tugaadi-x̂ 1. E 1805-, A 1950-, Ab 1963, **tugaayi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* urine; **tugaadi-lix** E 1812-, A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to urinate; En 1982 (P. Merculieff) to pour out, pour forth (as of water from a cliff)

2. E 1909-, A 1950-, Ab 1931-63 *n.* urinary bladder (Au 1952 **tugaayim hugii**); **tugaadim chakix** En 1950 ureters

3. **haasxu(m) tugaadii** A 1952 the middle, thicker part of the spear thrower

||AAY P **tugaariq**, K **tugaa'iq** bladder *from Aleut*||

tugaadiilux̂ 1. E 1935- *n.* penis (*cf.* **hung**; A **qatxa-x̂**); **tugaadiiluĝim tataa** or **agilĝa** En 1952 orifice of penis; **ala(m) tugaadiiluĝa** Ea 1983 whale penis (dried, used for gloves, **ugulux**)

2. **Antuun-tugaadiiluĝa** Ea 1983 *name of spring water* ("nice cool water, just like faucet, never freezes", Krenitzin Islands 63)

3. **tugaadiilux̂** A 1977, **tugaayiilux̂** Au 1952 *n.* urethral orifice

4. En 1950 urinary bladder

5. Ea 1983 chamber pot (A **golsuuka-x̂**, **gursuuka-x̂**) + -**aluĝ**-

Tugamax̂ *see* **tugumax̂** *under* **tugi-lix**

Tuxchx̂ada-x̂ En 1983- *name of bay near Chernofski* (Unalaska 125)

Tuugdaang Eu 1984 *name of creek* (Unalaska 93) ||*perhaps* **tuga-da**-V**ng**||

tugdux-s A 1952- *vi.* to slurp □ **tugduxs chaayukux̂** he is slurping tea (from saucer)

tugduka$_1$-a En 1982, **tugdikaa** En 1952 *n.* its (fish's) kidney (the blood mass inside along the backbone)

||*perhaps pp. of* **tugdug**-||

tugduka-x̂ E 1909, En 1971 (*unknown* 1982-) *n.* edible (when cooked) root of white orchid, *Orchis aristata Fisch* (Jochelson 1933:63) (*cf.* **chaxitxa-x̂** *under* **chax**- -)

tugi-lix 1. En 1978-, A 1950- *vi.* to be stretched out (hanging slack, as of rope); to slope, incline □ **umnax̂ maastam daĝan tuginaa** En 1983 a rope hanging from the mast; **yaĝix̂ alaĝum kugan adan tugikux̂** En 1978 the cape slopes (sticks) out into the sea; **qayam tugii** A 1952 sloping hill

2. **tugi-x̂** *n.* a) E 1831-34, A 1840-, Au 1952 artery, aorta; Eu 1878 pulse (*cf.* **taxtxi-x̂**); En 1950 inferior vena cava; (E 1805 navel); **cham ixchigan tugii** Au 1952 pulse, *lit.* artery of wrist, **kavi(m) tugii** artery of heart, **siiyigna(m) tugii** artery of temple

2. b) Eau 1982- fish's kidney (stretches like a vein along the backbone) (En **tugduka$_1$**-)

2. c) Ea 1952, A 1948 spinal cord (A 1977 tube top of spine)

2. d) A 1952, 1971 diaphragm (*cf.* **isa-x̂**)

tugiida-x̂ 1. A 1950- *n.* clothesline (**chx̂uuĝim umnaa**)

2. **qayam tugiiyaa** Au 1952 sloping hill + -**aada**-

Tugidaqana-x̂ A 1952 *name of point* (Seguam Island 11) + -**da**-***qana**-

Tugidgi-s A 1950- *n.pl. name of flat cape* (Atka 630) + -**dgi**-

tugiidgu-lix En 1910 *vt.* to stretch several (things, J 69:58) + -**dgu**-

Tugilgi-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (bordered by sloping hills, Kagalaska Island 798) + -**lg(i)**-

Tugilgaada-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (Kagalaska Island 799) + -**lg-aada**-

tugumax̂ E 1909-, **tugumaĝi-x̂** Ean 1978-, **tugimax̂** A 1950-52, **tugimaĝi-x̂** A 1952- *n.* long sandy beach (*in many place names*: Seguam Island 9, Atka 327, 335, 356, 437, 644, Great Sitkin Island 752, Tanaga Island 956); **Tugamax̂** E 1840 (Zap. 1:211), **Tanam Tugumaĝa** Eu 1909 *name of bay on the south coast of Unimak Island* (I 87, J 40:39); **chugum tugimaĝanaa** A 1952 sandy beach, **quganaalĝim tugimaĝanaa** rocky beach + -**maĝ**-

tugit-, **tugisix** E 1832-, A 1950-, Au 1909, Ab 1931 *vt.* to stretch out (*e.g.* A **tugiidax̂** clothesline); E to hold out (**chaan** his hand, Matthew 7:3, Mark 1:41, A **chiya-lix**) + -**t**-

tugichaĝi-l A 1951-, Ab 1931 *vp.* to be stretched (along the beach, of net) + -**t-aĝi**- (-**ĝi**-)

tugidula-lix E 1870 *vp.* (**ngaan** for him) to be stretched (bound) with (thongs, Acts 22:25) + -**t-ula**-

tugita-lix Eu 1984 *vt.* to stretch out (new cod lines) for some time + -**t-(x̂)ta**-

tugida-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1778-, A 1772-, Ab 1892, 1963, **tugiya-x̂** Au 1952, Am 1963 moon. Phases of the moon: (there is a) new moon **tugidax̂ txin agukux̂** Ea 1983, **tugidax̂ hulakux̂** Eu 1878, 1909, **tugiyam tagayaa** Au 1952; first quarter **tugidam txin aguqulii** Ea 1982, **tugidam haqasaaĝuu** Eu 1878, **tugidam txin agul angaa** A 1950; half moon **tugidam angaa** E 1878-, A 1950-, **tugiyam angaa** Au 1952; gibbous (three quarters of waxing moon) **tugidam angagan angaa** E 1878; full moon **tugid(am) chimikaa** Ea 1982-, **tugidam imudigaa** Eu 1878, **tugidax̂ txin imadgutikux̂** (**imudgitukux̂** becomes round), **tugidam chx̂aa** A 1950, **tugiyam chimikaa** Au 1952; last quarter **tugidam txin aqidgul angaa** A 1950

2. E 1780-, A 1780-, Ab 1963, **tugiya-x̂** Au 1949-52, Am 1963 month. □ **Agaaĝitim tugidaa** A 1973 May, *lit.* month of taking away (snow); **Agalĝiiluĝim tugidaa** E 1909 = **Agalĝalux̂;**

Amli(m) tugidaa En 1791 May, E 1871 July, *lit.* spring month; **Aniida(m) tugidaa** A 1840, 1950-52 July, *lit.* pup month; **Aanum tugidaa** E 1909 July, *lit.* red salmon month; **Anulgilim tugidaa** E 1909 = **Anulgilix̂**; **Chaĝaligim tugidaa** En 1791, E 1834 July, E 1840 June, *lit.* seal pup month; **Chiĝum tugidaa** E 1840, 1909 May, *lit.* chasing (sea mammals) month; **Chiĝuudngim tugidaa** E 1909 May, *lit.* flower month; **Chngulim tugidaa** E 1834, 1840, 1909 September (1871 August), En 1791, A 1840, 1950-52 October, *lit.* molting month; **Iguuĝu(m) tugidaa** En 1791, A 1840, 1950-52 June, *lit.* pulling out (birds) month; **Kiimadgim tugidaa** E 1834, 1840, 1871 October (1871 *also* November), En 1791 November, *lit.* fall month; **Kiimadgim kingan tugidaa** E 1840 November *lit.* post-fall month; **Kyum tugidaa** A 1840, 1950-52 November, *lit.* horse mussel month; **Lagim tugidaa** A 1840, 1950-52 April, *lit.* Canada goose month; **Sadignam tugidaa** E 1834, 1840, 1871 July, En 1791, A 1840, 1950-52 August, *lit.* fat seal pup month; **Saamlam tugidaa** E 1909 June, *lit.* egg month; **Saaqudikingan tugidaa** E 1909 October, *lit.* fall month; **Ugnam tugidaa** En 1791, A 1840, 1950-52 September, *lit.* month of skinny animals; **Ux̂nam tugidaa** E 1834, 1840, 1909 (Uxnam t.) August, *lit.* fading month. *The other Aleut names of months do not contain the word* **tugida-x̂**, *see Appendix 5.*

3. **utam tugidaa** En 1952 moon of the thumb

4. **Tugidang** E 1909 "My moon", *former person's name* (Jochelson 1933:74)

[[**tugi-da-**; Y **nuge-**, I **nui-** appear, rise (of sun), etc.]]

tugidaĝdiga-x̂ En 1948-, **tugidaĝidiga-x̂** A 1983 *vn.* bright moonlight + **-ĝi-diga-**

tugidalimax̂-s A 1909 *vi.* to count months (J 77:156) + **-limaĝ-**

tugidalimax̂taasa-x̂ A 1840 *vtn.*: **saĝalitax̂** (-k) **t**. sleepwalker, *lit.* affected monthly by sleepwalking (*Russian* lunatik) + **-limaĝ-(x̂)ta-usa-**

Tugidiigamax En 1791, E 1834, *n.* December; E 1840, A 1840, 1950-52 January; **Tugidaagamax** E 1871 December, En 1978 January, *lit.* main (long) month (according to Zap. 2:255 including the surplus of days remaining from the twelve lunar months; *cf.* **qaya-** 3.) + **-iigamag-**

tugla-lix E 1805-, A 1840- *vt.* to feel, touch, palpate ▫ **laam kitaa tugladaqalinax̂** En 1910 he started palpating his son's foot (J 69:88)

tuglax̂ta-lix E 1902-, A 1909- *vt.* to feel, touch for a while; E 1861 to feel, sense ▫ **chaanikax̂ tuglax̂takung akinaa-ax̂takux̂** A 1973 when I felt the kettle it was hot; **txin asix tuglax̂tal** A 1909 hug each other (J 76:98) + **-x̂ta-**

tuglala-lix A 1840-60, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vt.* to feel, touch (*e.g.* Luke 24:39, E **tuglamaayu-lix**) + **-la-**

tuglamaayu-lix E 1870- *vt.* to feel, touch, grope around on ▫ **asix saĝanaan tuglamaayuuĝliigiim** En 1909 having groped around for a while on the one he was sleeping with (J 41:39) + **-*maayu-**

tuuxluuqida-s *see* **tuuklu-n**

tuxti-n E 1805- *n.pl.* hem, edge of garment (*e.g.* J 15:6; 35:11); **saam tuxtikix** (*du.*) *or* **tuxtii, tuxcha** (*sg.*) 1909 the hem of his bird parka (**sa-x** *du.*); **Tuxtis** En 1967-82, **Tuxtin** 1984 *name of cliff* (Umnak 171)

tuĝi-x̂ 1. E 1834, Eap 1941-, **tux̂i-x̂** E 1870, 1909, A 1860- (1840 **-ĝ-**), **tuuĝi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* spot, dot; **tux̂i-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be dotted ▫ **tux̂im qaxchikaayuu** E 1870, **qaxchxim tux̂iĝanangis** A 1860 dark spot(s) (part(s), Luke 11:36); **saamlam tuĝingin** Ea 1982 dotted eggs

2. E 1834, **tux̂i-x̂** En 1935-, A 1840 (**-ĝ-**), Ab 1931-63 *n.* target, goal; **tux̂i-lix** En 1935-, A 1973- *vi.* to try to hit a target, to practice shooting at a target; Ep 1984 *vt.* to shoot (*cf.* **kalu-lix, tumda-lix**) ▫ **tux̂ilix utxikuu** En 1978 he hit the target; **tux̂ikuu** Ep 1984 he shot it

tux̂idiga-x̂ E 1805 *vn.* motley + **-diga-**

tux̂ila-s A 1952- *n.pl.* dots, spots; **tux̂ila-l** *vi.* to be spotted + **-la-**

tux̂ilaĝi-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* motley + **-la-ĝi-**

tuĝilax̂ta-lix Ea 1983, **tux̂ilax̂ta-l** A 1973- *vt.* to have (such and such) spots ▫ **aahmaaĝii chumnuxs uluudax̂ tux̂ilax̂tazax̂** A its flower is yellow with red spots + **-la-x̂ta-**

tux̂itu-x̂, tux̂ilatu-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* motley; diversity of colors + **-la-tu-**

tux̂lakda-x̂ E 1834, Ep 1941 *vn.* motley, spotted; **tux̂lakda-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to have spots all over + **-la-kda-**

tuĝmix-six A 1840 *vt.* to rule (paper) + **-mig-**

tuĝmigalux̂ A 1840 *n.* ruler (*Russian* lineyka) + **-mig-aluĝ-**

tux̂tu-x̂ A 1950-52 *n.* small kind of seal (comes from the north in cold weather), *probably* ribbon seal, *Histriophoca fasciata* (E **iglagaya-x̂**) + **-tu-**

tuĝusa-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to have (**uluudax̂** red) spots (J 20:14) + **-usa-**

tuĝulku-x̂ E 1805, 1834 (ta-), Ep 1941, **tux̂ulku-x̂** Ep 1941, En 1950-, **tux̂ulqu-x̂** Ek 1982 *n.* wet mud (A **quhluqda-x̂**)

tuĝulquda-x̂ Ea 1983, **tux̂ulqu(u)da-x̂** Eb 1984 *n.* wet mud, mud puddle (*cf.* **chiqi-tu-lix**) + -(**aa**)**da-**

tuĝulkutu-lix E 1834 (ta-), **tux̂ulkutu-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to be muddy + **-tu-**

tuĝuuya-x̂ En 1949 *n.* globefish [?], 1978 (P. Merculieff) eel-like fish

tukayu-x A 1952 *n.du.* the front walls (on each side of the door) of a barabara

tukda-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* log with stump (*Russian* kokora)

tukdux Ea 1910 *n.* braid (J 15:7); Ek 1982 bun (**siiska-x̂**) (En **tuuklu-x̂**)

tukiidgi-x̂ Eau 1982-, A 1973-, **tukiidngi-x̂** Eu 1878 *n.* scum, foam (blood coming up when seal

or sea lion meat is boiled; A formed on the water when fish are boiled); A 1840 (túkidgi-) thickness; *pl.* dregs
||*cf.* **tukyuux**||

tuuklu- 1. **-n** Eau 1909-, **tuuglu-n** Au 1909 *n.pl.* bird's tail, tail feathers (J 82:30); **tu[u]glu[n]gin** Eu 1878 [its] tail, **tu[u]glugan [h]akaa** [its] tail feathers (*cf.* **chiĝidqiti-ngin**)
2. **tuuklu-x̂** En 1950-*n.* pintail, *Anas acuta* (A **amta-tu-x̂**); **tuuklum ayagaa** 1982 female pintail
3. **tuuklu-x̂** En 1950 (-a-), 1982 *n.* bun; **tuukluu** her bun

tuuxluuqida-ngis A 1909 *n.pl.* its (fulmar's) tail (J 79:152, 187); **tuxluuqida-s, tuhluuqiza-x̂** A 1952, **tuluuqida-s** 1984 bird's tail bone + *-**Vqida-**

tuklux-six Eau 1878-(*unknown* En 1984), A 1950-*vt.* to scratch, to tear with its claws (as to make bleed, as of cat) (*cf.* **qiyamax-six**); Eu 1984 to grab fast
||**tuk-lug-**; *perhaps cf.* Y **tuker-**, I **tukiq-** to kick, push or brace feet, hatch||

tuklumigda-1 A 1950- *vt.* to scratch several times + **-mig-da-**

tuklumixta-lix E 1909, **tuklugmixta-lix** Ea 1981 *vt.* to scratch for some time (1981 door, of dog) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

tuku-x̂ 1. E 1768-, A 1838-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* chief (*cf.* **tuyuuna-x̂**); master, boss (*cf.* **aĝnaka-x̂**); official; A 1860 *vi.* to rule □ **tanadgusim tukuu** A 1950 village chief; **ayagam tukuu** Ea 1982 chief of the women (below the second chief, walked around to see the women sewing skins, at the time of the Russian rule); **angaĝinas tukungis** A 1860 princes of the people (Mark 10:42); **tanam aguuĝungis angaĝinas qusangin tukudas** A 1860 kings ("gods of earth") rule over the people (Luke 22:25); **alaĝu(m) tukuu** A 1840 captain, *lit.* master of sea; **kamga(m) tukuu** E 1834-, A 1840- priest, *lit.* master of prayer; **Tukux̂ Chu(h)ninax̂** Ea 1791 Stabbed The Chief, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 31); 1791 *in 38 further personal names, the 20 interpretable ones given under the other component of the names*
2. **tuku-lix** E 1804-, A 1950- *vi.* to be rich (*cf.* **ala-qaĝi-lakan**); **tuku-x̂** E 1791-, A 1950- *vn.* rich, rich man; A 1952 wealth; **tuku-ĝ-ulax** A 1950 *neg.* poor (short of supplies, of store) □ **tayaĝum tukuu** E 1870 a rich man (Luke 16:19, A **angaĝinam alaqaĝiiulax**); **angaĝinam tukungis** A 1952 rich people; **kamgam usungin tukudanan** Eb 1984 all the festivals (Easter, etc.) used to be rich (in respect to food); **hamakus kadim hadagaan mata!iin angaĝiqangis matalgal aguu, wayaam kum tukum angunaa malgakux̂** A 1952 if we could live in the way they did in the old days, we would have great wealth now (N.M. 2:46)
3. **tuku-[x̂]** E 1805 [*vn.*] dandy; smart lady [*presumably* rich person]
||CAY **tukuq** wealthy person; host; NSY wealth, owner; CSY host; NAI **tukkuq** host; I **tukku-** to stay as a guest, etc.||

tukugdax̂, *rel.* **tukugdaĝim**, E 1832 *n.* sotnik, centurion (Matthew 8:5, 8, 27:35) + *-**gdaĝ-**

tukuugamax A 1840 *n.* prince; A 1860 *pl.* nobles (Mark 10:42) + **-iigamag-**

tukuĝaasi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1826 (*pl.*) kingdom; A 1952 chieftainship: **tukuĝaasii sahnganax̂** "his chieftainship is respectable" (old Aleut greeting to a chief)
2. E 1832-38, En 1909 wealth, fortune (J 43:43); Ep 1941 richness + **-ĝa-usi-**

tukux̂si-lix En 1909 *vt.* to make chief: **amakun tahlaĝaqan tukux̂siqadaagiim** those (women) who had been slaves he made chiefs ... (J 43:45) + **-x̂si-**

tukux̂six̂ta-lix A 1840 *vi.* to exercise dominion, to command; **tukux̂six̂ta-x̂** *vn.* commander; **tukux̂sx̂ita-l** (*for* **-x̂six̂ta-**) A 1977 *vr.* to think oneself a boss + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**

tukuulada-x̂ Ea 1791 *vn. in* **Agacha T.** One Gets Most Rich By (with) Him, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 43) + **-ula-da-**

tukuli-na-x̂ Ea 1791 *vt. in* **Kanaax̂ T.** Deprived The Koniag(s) Of Their Chief (killed the Koniags' chief), *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 1) + **-li-**

tukuqada-l A 1950 *vi.* to become poor + **-qada-**

tukuusa-lix 1. E 1909-, A 1838- *vt.* to be rich in (E 1909 houses; En 1983 fish, of creek)
2. A 1937- *vr.* to take the lead, *lit.* to take himself as a chief; A 1909 *vrt.* to take as their chief (J 76:70) + **-usa-**

tukuusi-x̂ E 1860-70, 1909, Ab 1931-63 *n.* riches (Mark 10:24 *pl.*, A **alaqaĝiisi- -ulax**); E Unimak 1791 (tukkusix) *name of tributary man* + **-usi-**

tukut-, tukusix E 1870 *vr.* to enrich oneself (Luke 12:21); Ab 1931 *vt.* to enrich □ **imang tukudusaqadin un'gitaqachi maasaqadakun ukux̂talix** seeing that their hope of gaining money was gone (Acts 16:19) + **-t-**

tukuya-lix E 1870, A 1860- *vr.* to try to become rich, enrich oneself (Luke 1:53, 12:21) + **-ya-**

tuku-x̂ En 1791, E 1834, A 1840-, Ab 1931 (*also* **alaĝum tukuu**), Abm 1963 *n.* black bass (dusky rockfish), *Sebastes ciliatus* (*Russian* 1834 okun' morskoy, A 1840 suma) (*cf.* **qaxchiiku-x̂**)
||AAY Ch **tukuq** black bass *from Aleut*||

tukuulki-x̂ A 1838-, Ab 1892, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* axe; **tukuulki-1** A 1909 *vt.* to chop with an axe (J 77:15)
||*from Russian* **topórki**, *pl. of* **toporók** little axe||

tukuulu-x̂ E 1805- axe
||*from Russian* **topór** axe||

tukuuluda-x̂ E 1832-60 *n.* carpenter (Matthew 13:55, Mark 6:3, 1870 **suĝana-na-x̂**) + **-da-**

tukuluuda-x̂ Ea 1983, En 1950 *n.* hatchet, small chopping axe + **-aada-**

tukyuux En 1982-84 *n.* foam, blood coming up when seal or sea lion meat is boiled □ **asum tukyuugii** foam in the pot; **isuĝim tukyuugii** foam from seal meat
||*cf.* **tukiidgi-x̂**||

tula-x̂ E 1778-, A 1948-, Au 1909-52 *n.* upper arm; humerus; wing bone
tulaada-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to arm wrestle; En 1950 to wrestle + **-aada-**
tuulaadaasa-lix En 1950 *vr.* to wrestle with (= **cha-mig-da-lix**) + **-aada-usa-**

Tulagi-[x̂] E 1909 *n.* Cape Lazaref (I 83, J 40:28)

tuli-x̂ E 1834 *n.* rafter (*Russian* treshchina, *cf.* **triisina-n**); Ep 1941 gable pole, gable post (of tent or house) (A **chunix̂** 2.); **-n** Ea 1910 (*unknown* 1983), En 1950 (*unknown* 1984), Au 1952, **-s** A 1949-52 *pl.* rafters (of barabara; Au wooden poles between the **axsiĝasin**) (E **striisina-n**); A 1952 vertical boards in a fish trap (E **chaya-n**); Au 1948 ceiling matting
[[*cf.* Y, I **tulimaq**, I **tulimaaq** rib]]

tulki-lix En 1982-, A 1952- *vt.* to mash (*e.g.* potatoes); to grind
[[*from Russian imper.* **tolkí** push, strike, pound, *infinitive* **tolknut'**]]
tulkisi-x̂ En 1982 *n.* mashed fish; **tulkusi-x̂** A 1973 fish salad + **-usi-**
tulkiisi-x̂ En 1978- *n.* masher, pestle + **-usi-**

tulkuusa-x̂ A 1840 *n.* mashed food, mixture (or the like)
[[*from Russian* **tolkúsha** mashed food]]

tulmaachi-lix En 1948- *vi.* to interpret, to be an interpreter (**tunu-na-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **tolmáchi-t'** to interpret]]
tulmaachiisa-lix E 1826-34, Ep 1941 *vt.* to interpret, translate (*cf.* **kang-chimasix**) + **-usa-**

tuulhngiida-x̂ *see* **tuumliida-x̂**

tuuluguuya-x̂ Au 1936, 1952 *n.* rock sandpiper, *Calidris (Eriola) ptilocnemis couesi* (A **chulikda-x̂**, E **tudgulgusi-x̂**)

tuluĝi-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* elbow (*cf.* **chaangiqlu-x̂**)

tuluuma Eba 1832-1906 (*obsol.* Ep 1941, *unknown* Ea 1983), Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *greeting* hello (*cf.* **aang**); **duluuma-lix** A 1840-60 *vi.* to greet
[[*from Russian* **zdoróvo** hello]]

tulunu-x̂ Ea 1952 (*unknown* 1983) *vn.* smell of killer whale
[[**tulu-nu-**]]

tuluqu-x̂ Ea 1982-, **tuhluqu-x̂** Eun 1982- *n.* left hand (*cf.* **qichiyu-x̂**) □ **tuhluquun chax̂takux̂** En 1982 he uses (*lit.* has as hand) his left hand
tuluquĝi-x̂ E 1909, Eb 1984, **tuhluquĝi-x̂** En 1949- *vn.* left-handed, left-hander (Eb left hand) □ **angaĝim tu(h)luquĝii** left-handed person + **ĝi-**

tulutu-x̂ En 1950 *n.* chisel
[[*from Russian* **dolotó** chisel]]

tuhlutulu-x̂ A 1840 (túlu-), 1952- *n.* bog, swampy area, quagmire (E **tu(u)mtuulu-x̂**)

tú[h]lutuulutu-lix A 1840 *vi.* swampy: **tanam tú[h]lutuulutuu** swampy place + **-tu-**

tuman *see* **tx(i)-**

tumbuuya-x̂ *see* **tuunpuya-x̂**

tumchi-lix Ea 1910, A 1937- *vt.* to copulate with (woman, J 20:11, 26:19)
[[*perhaps cf.* AY **temci(ke)-**, CSY **temsi-** -, I **tipsi(gi)-** to find funny, etc.]]

tumda-lix E 1804-, Ea 1982-, **tumhda-lix** Ebun 1935- *vi.* to shoot (1834: to produce a crack, to fire from a gun or other instrument); En 1935 to explode (tobacco with gunpowder); **tumda-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* crack; Ep 1941, **tumhda-x̂** Epn 1982- shot, sound of shot; **tumda-x** E 1778-, **tumhda-x** En 1935- *n.du.* (Eu 1984 *sg.*) gun, rifle (A **saygi-x**); **tumdam sulga** E 1834 gunshot
[[*perhaps cf.* Y **tupag-**, I **tupak-** to startle, be roused suddenly by noise (GRI), wake up, etc.]]
tumdamix E 1909 *vn.* repeated shooting at the occasion of the New Year + **-mig-**
Tumhdanaĝlux̂ Eu 1984 *name of point* (Unalaska 15) + ***-naĝlux̂**
tumhdaasi-x̂ Ep 1983 *n.* gun + **usi-**
tumhdasniika-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* sharpshooter + **-sniika-** **(-nasika-)**

tumduĝda-x̂ En 1791 (tomtogdak) (*unknown* Ebu 1983-) *n.* gobioid fish ("Der sacke fisch, ein gobius art"); **tumduĝda-s** A 1948-52 *pl.* rock minnows (small fish of several kinds, one to two inches long)

tumga-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1778-, A 1840-, **tuva-x̂** Au 1952 ivory (1778 "bone"); walrus tusk; Eu 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 54), *see also* **haqa-asa-**; Au *nickname of boy* □ **amgaad(am) tumgaa** Ea 1983, **tumgam agaluĝanaa** A 1840 walrus tusk; **chavlaqut^{r}am tuvaa** Au ivory ball of bola; **Tumgax̂ Sixsinax̂** Ea 1910 Tusk Breaker, *name of person in tale* (J 18); **Tumgas udaa** A 1950- *name of bays* (Atka 426; Amchitka 1011); **Tukux̂ Tumganax̂** Eu 1791 Struck The Chief With His Tusk (*cf.* J 72:34-35), *name of boy* (at Unalaska 52)
2. **tumga-x** E 1805, A 1840 *du.* antlers (*cf.* **ruga-x**) □ **itx̂aygim tumgaa** Eb 1984 reindeer antler
3. E 1791, 1909- A 1950- bone foreshaft (of spear or harpoon) □ **iglagim tumgakix** En 1950 *du.*, **iglagi(m) tumgaa** A 1952 foreshaft of spear (sea otter spear); **ayuqdaag(im) tumgaa** Ea 1983 harpoon head; **Tumgakin** E Umnak 1791 *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 4); *see also* **alga-ĝi-x̂**
4. Ea 1974 labret [made of ivory] (*cf.* **kachiti-x̂**)
[[*possibly from* ***tug-ma-**, *perhaps cf.* AY **tugkaraq**, CSY **tuugkaq**, I **tuugaaq** ivory, walrus tusk; CSY harpoon head; CSY **tugun** tusk, ivory]]
tumgaada-x̂ (or **tuumgaada-x̂**) En 1791 (Tumhadak) *n.* ivory figure like a bird's bill (on wooden hat); Ea 1910 *pl.* small pieces of ivory (J 25:4) + **-aada-**

tumgiida-lix E 1804- *vi.* to trade; [*vt.*] to buy (*cf.* **taya-lix**)

tumga-lix E 1909 *vi.* to shut the mouth

tumĝada-lix E 1909 *vi.* to close and open the mouth several times □ **alaamusam amxa liidax̂ tumĝadaasalix** (+ -**usa**-) opening and closing her mouth like [the color of] the flesh of a great sculpin (J 50:11) + -**da**-

tumĝax̂ta-lix E 1909, **tuvĝax̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to keep the mouth closed (for some time) + -**x̂ta**-

tumĝaasa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to jam (*cf.* J 17:129) □ **satmalix̂ atx̂ux̂ tumĝaasakux̂** 1909 the door jammed the finger; **satmalim ilan chaan tunĝaasakux̂** En 1978 he jammed his hand in the door + -**usa**-

Tumĝa-n Ea 1909 [*n.pl.*] *name of person in tale* (a firm character)

tumĝasi-x̂ *n.* 1. En 1791 (tumhasch), 1948-50 drumstick (1949 wooden handle with fox foot, without claws, for head) (Ea **tuga-asi-x̂**)

2. En 1948-49 cotton grass (A **lagim ichx̂uusii**)

3. **chalam tumĝasii** Ep 1941, En 1982 a glassy-like poisonous substance like a glass tube inside clams and mussels (1982: comes in fall)

[[**tumĝa-(u)si**- *or* **tumĝ-asi**-]]

tumi-lix E 1805 (-b-), Ea 1909-, **tuhmi-lix** En 1982, A 1952- *vi.* to fart; **tumi-x̂** Ea 1982, Au 1952, **tuhmi-x̂** En 1952-, A 1952- *vn.* fart

[[Y **tepa**, I **tipi** odor, smell]]

tuminu-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* spleen (A **tayu-x̂**) + -**nu**-

Tumitang Ea 1909 "Farter", *name of monster in tale* (J 7:5); **Tumitu-x̂** Ep 1941 "Big Fart" + -**tu**-

tumidĝi-, cham/chuyum tumidĝii En 1948/1950 (*obsol.*; *unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* forearm (*cf.* **taachi-x̂**)

tuumilgi-n Eb 1984 *n.pl.* green (unripe) salmonberries

tuumlikaayu-x̂ Ebau 1983- (*unknown* En 1984) *n.* green (unripe) berry (Eba of salmonberry) + *-**kaayu**-

tuuhmilĝi-x̂ A 1973 *n.* pumice

tuhmilki-n En 1936- *n.pl.* leftover from melting seal blubber

[[*from Russian* **topélka** baked milk]]

tumla-l A 1973- (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *vi.* to bloom (of flowers) (*cf.* **hula-lix**)

tumlax̂ta-l A 1973-, *vi.* to bloom (temporarily) □ **slum huzuu tumlax̂tanax̂ liidazas** they (buttercups) appear to bloom all summer + -**x̂ta**-

tumlala-lix A 1840 *vi.* to bloom + -**la**-

tumla-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to have diarrhea (*cf.* **chdaxsix**); **tumla-x̂** E 1909 (-x), **tumhla-x̂** En 1982 (Ep *word*) *vn.* (discharge from) diarrhea

tumlalux-six E 1909, **tumhlalux-six** En (Ep) 1982 *vi.* to have diarrhea; **tumlalux** E 1909 *vn.* diarrhea + -**lug**-

tuumliida-x̂ Ea 1909-52 (*unknown* 1983), **tuulhngiida-x̂** En 1910-50, **tuulhmiida-x̂** En 1950- *n.* snare (for small birds); **tuulhngiida-lix** En 1910 *vt.* to snare (J 67:12) (*cf.* **dahliix̂six**)

tuumpaya-x̂ *see* **tuunpuya-x̂**

tumqi-x̂ En 1791-1949 (*unknown* Eaun 1974-), **tuvqi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* wooden pail (1791: square; Au block of wood carved out, with a handle braided of three sea lion thongs)

[[CAY **tuqmik** bucket, pail, *loanword either way*]]

tumsa-x̂ (*or* **tuumsa-x̂**) En 1952 (*unknown* Eakn 1982-) *n.* piece of skin of whale (baleen whale) tongue cut round and tied up as a sack, for making train oil

[[*cf.* **tumsa-lix**]]

tumsa-lix A 1840-, Ab 1963, **tuvsa-l** Au 1909 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *vt.* 1. to put away; to store (*cf.* **taxsa-lix**) □ **angan imgux̂sxa txin huugzuuzasax̂tax̂ tumsakuu** A 1952 she rolled it (soaked piece of skin) up and put it away for it to become soft; **ulaakalĝisxalix tumsalgal aqadaam** A 1909 after a burial hut had been built for him and he was put away (J 78:32)

2. to take away, remove (killed enemies, N.M. 3:69); Au *vr.* **tin tuvsaya** clear off (E **txin taxsada**)

3. to clear up, tidy up (**ulam naga** inside of house)

4. A 1840 to gather, collect (*cf.* **lagu-lix, taxsa-lix**); *vr.* to be amassed (*Russian* sobirat'sya)

5. A 1840 to stop up, shut up (*Russian* zakuporit')

6. Ab 1963 to strengthen (*Russian* ukreplyat')

tumsadigata-l A 1973 *vt.* to keep in good order (**imliin** her hair) + -**diga-t-(x̂)ta**-

tumsaĝa-l A 1952 *vp.* to be put away temporarily □ **aĝitii tumsaĝanaax̂sxakum iĝamanaqadanax̂** we tried (-**naaĝ**-) to put away the rest of it (food) but it was spoiled + -**ĝa**-

tumsaĝi-lix *vp.* 1. A 1973- to be put away, stored

2. A 1860 to be tidied, put in order (Luke 11:25, 22:12, E **taxsa-ĝi**-) + -**ĝi**-

tumsax̂ta-l 1. A 1952- *vt.* to put away temporarily

2. **tumsax̂ta-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* collector (**lagux̂ta-x̂**, *Russian* sobiratel') + -**x̂ta**-

tumsala-lix A 1840- *vt.* to roll up, tuck up (clothes, V B 3:5) + -**la**-

tumta-x̂ E 1834 *n.* hill; E 1909, Ea 1983 high roundish hill on a cape (1983 "get on top and see other side"); Ep 1941 little overgrown high place in the ground; En 1984 hump or ridge higher than the level ground

tumtaach-a Ab 1931 (-ml-) *n.* its thickness + -**aat**-

tumtatu-lix A 1780- *vi.* to be thick (of round things; *opposite of* **iĝix̂-six, iĝiĝida-l**) (E **hanatu-lix**); **tumtatu-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1931, **tuvtatu-x̂** Au 1909 *vn.* thick; A 1952 *neg.* thin ○ **wan hyaagax̂ adulakaĝim tumtatukux̂** A 1952 this log is not so long but thick (thicker than the other); **anĝaĝinam tuvtatuu** Au 1909 thick person + **-tu-**

tumtatut- Ab 1931 [*vr.*] to get fat + **-tu-t-**

tumtatuuti-i A 1980 its thickness + **-tu-aat(i)-**

tumtu-x̂ Ean 1948-, **chumchu-x̂** Eu (*or* A) 1878, **chumtu-x̂** A 1948-, **chungtu-x̂** A 1952 *n.* marrow (in bone) ○ **itx̂aygim tumtuu** En 1978 reindeer (or caribou) bone marrow
||*possibly* **tum-tu-**, *perhaps cf.* GRI 1750- **timia** its (horn's) marrow, pith||

tumtux-six E 1909- *vi.* to beat (of heart) (*cf.* **anx̂ax-six**, Au **avtax-s** *under* ***atmag-**); **tumtux** 1909 *vn.* beating (of heart), pulse (*cf.* **taxtxi-x̂**) ○ **kanuuĝim tumtuga** 1909 heart beating; **cham tumtuga** En 1982 pulse; **tumtxitxin** Eu 1984 *pl.* your pulse

tuumtuulu-x̂ Ea 1978-, **tumtuulu-x̂** En 1948- *n.* bog, swampy area, quagmire (A **tuhlutulu-x̂**)

tuhmu-x̂ *n.* 1. En 1978-, A 1973- lymph gland, lymph node; En 1948 mumps
2. E 1909 (-m-) bone ring or belt which keeps the joint of the shaft and foreshaft or head of throwing weapons (Jochelson 1925:54-55, 131)

tuumyuqda-, dax̂tum tuumyuqdakix En 1950- *n.du.* adrenal glands + ***-yuqda-**

tuhmu-x̂ A 1936-, **tuhngu-x̂** A 1948-52 *n.* whiskered auklet, *Aethia pygmaea* (E **kdiix**)

tuhmuqula-x̂ En 1948- *n.* boulder (Au **sivsu-x̂**, *see* **Simsu-x̂**)
||*perhaps* **tuhmu**$_1$**-qula-**||

tuhmuqlaada-x̂ En 1948 *n.* round pebble; En 1950 *pl.* stones in sea lion's stomach + **-aada-**

tuni-lix *see under* **tut-**

Tunmisa-x̂ A 1840- *name of promontory* (Atka 368)

tuunpuya-x̂ Eu 1984, **tuumpaya-x̂** En 1978, **tumbuuya-x̂** A 1973- *n.* float, buoy (*cf.* **hanika-x̂**)
||*from Russian* **tómbuy, tombúy** buoy||

tunu-lix 1. E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892, Abm 1963 *vi.* to sound: to speak, say (*cf.* **hi-lix**); to babble, to cry (of child) (*cf.* **qida-lix**); to scold (abuse each other, Ab 1892) (*cf.* **aĝli-lix, uuĝli-lix**), to swear, use dirty words (Ab 1982); to grunt, to roar (of seal, sea lion); to chirp, to cry, to cackle, etc. (of birds); to make noise (of wind, A **achuna-x̂**) (*cf.* **sulux-six**); **tunu-lakan** E 1805-, A 1950- *vi.neg.* to be silent (*cf.* **chugi-lakan**); **tunu-x̂** E 1791-, A 1791-, Abm 1963 *vn.* voice, sound (*cf.* **amilgi-x̂**); roaring (of sea lions, J 29:17), etc. ○ **Amaan anagan ikin tunuqakix. "...," anagan ikin iisaqakix**. En 1910 Their mother spoke (said) to them, "...," the mother said to them (J 67:11-12); **Tanamaan** (*or* **Tanaamaan**) **Tununax̂** Eu 1791 Speaking (*or* He Spoke) To The (*or* His) Land (Place), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 48); **qanglaaĝix̂ tunukux̂** A 1950 the raven cries; **tunungis kinguuunul** A 1952 their voices became weaker (N.M. 3:43); **hyaaga(m) tunuu naa aguka "du-u-u" naa hiisayaayaqaa** Au 1909 making the log's voice to her he said "du-u-u" to her (J 81:8)
2. **tunu-x̂** E 1791-, A 1837-, Au 1952, Ab 1892, Abm 1963 *n.* word, message; language, dialect; word, lexeme (*cf.* **hi-ilux̂**) ○ **ilagaan tunux̂ tutalgadalakan amaatxax̂ agukux̂** A 1952 we have not heard a word from him for a long time; **Unangam tunuu** E 1909 the Aleut language; **Niiĝuĝin Tunungin** Eu 1791 (neogogin tunugin) the language (*or* words) of the Andreanof Islanders (*see* **ugu-taasa-**); **Niiĝuĝim tunuu agux̂takux̂** E 1909 he speaks the Atkan dialect; **tunun Qagakuĝiis hiiluĝan ilan N ikuliisanan ilimchix S, ludaaĝis matalix, ikuliisadakus** A 1837 words ending in -n in the dialect of the Easterners by you end mostly in -s (1839:XX); **tunungi qavyalakaĝin** Au 1952 their (the Attuans') words are not deep
||*perhaps cf.* AY **nunur-**, SPI **nunuq-** to scold, *but* CSY, NAI to pinch, *etc.*||

tunuchx̂i-lix En 1948- *vt.* to make sound, *see* **iliyux̂-six**; Eu 1791 *see* **quga-x̂** + **-chx̂i-**

tuunuchx̂aada-x̂ E 1834-1941 *vn.* wind instrument + **-chx̂-aada-**

tuunuchx̂aadaasi-x̂ E 1839 *n.* trumpet (Hist. 30) + **-chx̂-aada-usi-**

tunuda-ĝ-ulux E 1832-38, **tunuda-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* dumb, *lit.* who never speaks + **-da-**

tunudaqaayu-x̂ A 1840-60 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* rumor (Mark 1:28 fame, E **tunusaada-**) + **-daqaayu-**

tunudiga-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn* having a loud voice + **-diga-**

tunuuga-lix E 1829-, A 1973- *vi.* to swear, to curse; **tunuuga-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* swearing; 1870 disgrace (Acts 5:41) + *-V**ga-**

tunuugaasa-lix E 1812-, A 1840- *vt.* to swear at, curse; to abuse ○ **tunuugaasakung agaax̂takux̂** A 1973 I abused him and he went away + -V**ga-usa-**

tunugali-x̂ A 1860- *vn.* messenger (Luke 14:32, 19:14) ○ **tunugalix̂ hadan anqachx̂iiax̂takung** 1973 I sent a messenger to him + **-gali-**

tunugalux̂ Au 1949-52 *n.* 1. glottis (*cf.* **tunuulux̂**)
2. doorway in roof of mud house (E **analux̂**) + ***-galuĝ-**

tunuĝi-lix 1. E 1805 *vi.* to quarrel (*cf.* **qaslux-six**)
2. **tunuĝi-lakan** En 1978, A 1950- *vi.neg.* to have no voice, to be hoarse; **tunuĝi-ĝ-ulax** Ab 1931 *vn.* voiceless + **-ĝi-**

tunux̂sa-lakan E 1870, Epn 1983- *vi.neg.* without saying anything, without gainsaying (Acts 10:29) + ***-x̂sa-**

tunux̂ta-lix E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892, Abm 1963 *vi.* to talk, to speak; **tunux̂ta-x̂**

vn. talk, talking; E 1909, A 1840 talkative; E 1834 judge (*cf.* **sudiiya-x̂**), judicial □ **alqul tunux̂tadunaaĝikux̂taa¬ hix̂tanat tutalakaq** A 1950 why do you try (-**naaĝ**-) to talk so fast (-**du**-), I don't understand what you say; **tunux̂tax̂ agux̂talgada** Ea 1983 don't do talking, don't make trouble; **iqiyu(m) tunux̂taa** (*also* **tunuu**) Au 1952 baby talk; **tayaĝum tunux̂taa** E 1909 a talkative man; **Tunux̂tax̂ Ayugasanax̂** Eu 1791 (tunuxtax aiyuga sanak) Went Out (in boat) With Talking (shamanistic ?), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 89) + **-x̂ta-**

tunux̂taĝiisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* prophecy + **-x̂ta-ĝi-usi-**

tunux̂taaĝu-lix E 1834-, A 1840- *vi.* to sin; **tunux̂taaĝu-x̂** E 1826-, A 1838- *vn.* sin (E 1834: what is condemnable, reprehensible) + **-x̂ta-aaĝu-**

tunux̂taaĝuĝi-x̂ E 1834, 1909 *vn.* sinner; **+ulux** 1834 righteous person; **tunux̂taaĝuĝinagulux** E 1870, A 1838-60 (the two) were righteous persons (Luke 1:6) + **-x̂ta-aaĝu-ĝi-**

tunux̂taala-lix E 1910 *vp.* to be talked about (unfavorably, J 15:15); A 1952 to be told stories about (N.M. 2:30); **cham tunux̂taalakix** En 1952 *vn.* semaphore, *lit.* hands used for talking + **-x̂ta-ula-**

tunux̂taasa-lix *vt.* 1. En 1978, A 1950-, Au 1952 to speak (language) □ **tunungin tunux̂taasaakazaĝulax** A 1952 he cannot speak our language; **anaam tunux̂taqaa tunux̂taasanaaĝnaan anuxtakuun, axtax̂tal tunux̂taasalak** Au 1952 he thought he was trying to speak the language his mother had spoken but did not speak it correctly

2. En 1978, A 1973- to talk about

3. E 1804-, A 1950, Ab 1963 to argue with; to abuse + **-x̂ta-usa**

tunux̂taasi- *n.* 1. En 1983 **-n** *pl.* means for talking: radio communication; E 1826 pronunciation

2. E 1834 **-x̂** *sg.* judgment (*Russian* sud) + **-x̂ta-usi-**

tunux̂tasu-lix En 1978 *vi.* to talk cleverly, to flatter + **-x̂ta-su- (-zu-)**

tunuĝyax-six E 1870, Eap 1983 *vi.* to talk about something for a long time (Ep: secretly), to reason, discuss (1870 **inaqamchi quchximchi** between themselves, Matthew 21:25, Mark 9:33, 11:31) + *-**ĝyag-**

tunuĝyagala-lix E 1832-38 *vp.* to be condemned (**asx̂am ngaan** to death, Matthew 20:18, 1870 **ma-quliila-**, A **atxax̂sxa-**); Ep 1941 to be talked about + *-**ĝyag-ala-** (-**ula**-)

tunuĝyagasa-lix E 1833-70 *vt.* to reason about, to discuss (**Iisuusam kugan maakanachi** what they could do with Jesus, Luke 6:11) *-**ĝyag-asa-** (-**usa**-)

tunukyux-six E 1834- *vi.* to murmur, grumble (e.g. Luke 5:30, A **hi-lahmalĝu-**; John 6:43, A **tuunuqluuĝ-**); **tunukyux** E 1870 *vn.* murmuring (Acts 6:1) + *-**kyug-**

tunukyugasa-lix E 1833-70 *vt.* to murmur against (Mark 14:5, A **kugan hi-lahmalĝu-**) + *-**kyug-asa-** (-**usa**-)

tunulaada-lix En 1950 *vi.* to make noise with a bull-roarer (long flat stone) + **-la-aada-**

tunulaadanix̂ta-lix Ea 1909 *vt.* to make go (sound) like a bull-roarer (J 10:114) + **-la-aada-ni-x̂ta-**

tunulaĝa-lix En 1910- *vp.* to be answered, get an answer (J 51:24 *neg.*) + **-laĝ-(ĝ)a-**

tunulaĝalux̂ A 1952 *n.* meeting house, court house; *name of bay* (Amlia 154) + **-laĝ-aluĝ-**

tunuulux̂ E 1778-, A 1948-, Ab 1963 *n.* windpipe; **tunuuluĝim agnaa** E 1878 Adam's apple, *lit.* tongue of windpipe; **tunuuluĝim aangsuu** A 1952 id. *lit.* berry of windpipe (*cf. Russian* adamovo yabloko) + **-aluĝ-**

tunuul(u)ĝaada-, **umxim tunuulĝaadangin** En 1950 *n.* bronchi, bronchial tubes, *lit.* small windpipes of the lungs + **-aluĝ-aada-**

tunumaali-lix E 1870, Ea 1983 *vi.* to dispute, quarrel (**quchximchi** among yourselves, John 3:25, 9:16); **tunumaali-x̂** E 1870 *vn.* controversy (Luke 22:24, A **agalnga-x̂**); quarrel (John 7:43, 10:19, A **hiichilkaax̂**); sedition, rebellion (Luke 23:19, A **haĝ-dugni-x̂**) + *-**maali-**

tunumaaliisa-lix E 1838 *vt.* to contend, argue (Matthew 3:9) + *-**maali-usa-**

tunumka-lix E 1909-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to narrate, tell a story; Eupn 1983- to talk a lot (Eu not hide anything); A 1950- to converse, hold a conversation; E 1909 to interpret, act as an interpreter; **tunumka-s** A 1840 *vn.pl.* news; Ab 1931 *sg.* story; **tumnika-x̂** [*from* *tun(u)mika-x̂] Au 1909 narrative, story + *-**mka-**

tunumkaĝi-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* storyteller + **-mka-ĝi-**

tunumkax̂ta-lix A 1860 *vi.* to talk, hold a conversation (**angaĝix̂ asix** with the woman, John 4:27, E **tunuĝyaxta-**) + *-**mka-x̂ta-**

tunumkaala-l A 1952 *vp.* to be told stories about (N.M. 3:48) + *-**mka-ula-**

tunumkaasa-lix A 1860- *vt.* to tell stories about; to report (Luke 2:17, 8:34, E **tunusa-** *vi.*) + *-**mka-usa-**

tunumkaaza-lix A 1860- *vi.* to converse, chat (*e.g.* Luke 24:14); **tunumkaaza-x̂** A 1952- *vn.* story, tale (*cf.* **ungiika-x̂**) □ **unguchil tunumkaazanas** A 1952 we sat down and chatted + *-**mka-aaza-**

tunumkatu-x̂ Ab 1931 *vn.* outspoken + *-**mka-tu-**

tununa-x̂ *vn.* 1. E 1834 talker; E 1909 defender: **qusakiiming tununax̂** who speaks for me, pleads for me

2. E 1832-, A 1973- interpreter (A 1840 **aĝadgux̂ta-x̂**); **tununa-lix** En 1948 to interpret, act as an interpreter (*cf.* **tulmaachi-lix**)

3. E 1826-70, A 1838-60 prophet; **tununa-lix** E 1870, A 1838-60 *vi.* to prophesy, act as a prophet + **-na$_1$-**

tunun(a)ĝiisa-lix En 1983 *vt.* to have an interpreter for, to have somebody interpret it for (him/her) + **-na$_1$-ĝi-usa-**

tununax̂ta-lix En 1983, A 1973- *vt.* to have as an interpreter □ **ting tununax̂tal** A 1973 he has me as an interpreter, I am his interpreter + **-na$_1$-x̂ta-**

tununi-lix E 1791, 1909, A 1791, Au 1909 *vt.* to make resound (**chaayax** drum), to make rumble (valley, J 81:25); A 1840 *neg.* to silence; **Tayaĝu[n] Tununinax̂** E Umnak 1791 Made (*or* Making) Men Talk, *name of man* (at Umnak 74 or 82); **Kanaax̂ Tununinax̂** E Umnak 1791

Made The Koniag Speak, *name of boy* (at Umnak 195); **Algaan** (?) **Tununinax̂** E Sanak 1791 (allegan tununinak) Made (*or* Making) His Mammal Talk (shamanistic ?), *name of boy*; **Tununinax̂** A 1790 *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 906) + **-ni-**

tununiisa-lix A 1840 *vt.* to proclaim + **-ni-usa-**

tuunuqluux̂-six A 1860- *vi.* to murmur, grumble (John 4:43, E **tunukyux-six**); to mumble + *-**qluuĝ-**

tunusa-x̂ E 1834, **tunuza-x̂** A 1840- *vn.* news (A 1840 *pl.* **-s**); story, tale; E 1834 talk, rumor; **tunusa-lix** E 1909-, **tunuza-lix** A 1840 *vi.* to tell, narrate; E to talk; to report (J 73:30) ◽ **agitaasaan asix tunusakux̂** En 1978 he is talking with his friend + **-sa-/-za-**

tunusachxisa-x̂ E 1832-, **tunuzachxiza-x̂** A 1860- *n.* good news; Gospel + **-sa-chxisa-/-za-chxiza-**

tuunusaada-x̂ E 1909- *n.* narrative (J 19 traditional instructions) + **-sa-aada-**

tunusaĝi-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* messenger + **-sa-ĝi-**

tunusaĝiisa-lix En 1909 *vt.* to report (have something to tell) about (J 44:6) + **-sa-ĝi-usa-**

tunusaasa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to tell about; to give an account of (J 40:1) + **-sa-usa-**

tunuusa-lix *vt.* 1. E 1909, Ep 1941, A 1952 to talk about ◽ **slax̂ tunuusaaĝanax̂txin** E 1909 (Jochelson 1933:86) don't talk about the wind (probably in a bad sense, *cf.* 2); **tunuusat tutaatunakus** A 1952 what you say is interesting 2. A 1838- to abuse, curse (Luke 20:11, E **maaligaasa-**); to entreat spitefully, mock (Matthew 27:39, Mark 15:29, E **tunuugaasa-**; Matthew 22:6, Luke 23:11, E **qaalmiidax̂ta-**); to reproach (Matthew 11:20, E **qikuyaadax̂taasa-**) + **-usa-**

tunuusi- A 1860 *n.* curse: **tunum tunuusiĝanangis** cursing words (Luke 22:65, E **uqlux̂taasana-**); **Tunuucha** E Umnak 1791 (tunuch) His Talking (?), *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 74 or 82) + **-usi-**

tunuzu-lix A 1838- *vi.* & *vt.* to be a good talker; 1838-40 to persuade, induce, talk into (Matthew 28:14, E **haya-**); 1860 to flatter (**ngaan** him, Mark 12:14, E **ugu-yax̂ta-**) ◽ **huzumaan yagiitum ukuzuu ada, taĝa tunuzux̂takuun adalagaax̂ta** 1860 be friendly tender to everybody but never flatter + **-zu-**

tunutu-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* [having] sound; **anĝaĝim tunutungin** En 1948- people with loud voices; **Ayagaa Tunutux̂** Ea 1983 "his wife has loud voice", *name of mountain* (Krenitzin Islands 52) +-**tu-**

tunumulgu-x̂ E 1909 *n.* simple harpoon for hunting sea otter and fur seals (Jochelson 1925:88, Fig. 34) [**tunumu-** + **-lgu-** 'big']

tuung Au *see* **taga**

tungax̂-six E 1780-, A 1780-, Abm 1963 *vi.* to be strong, firm (of person and objects, *e.g.* sinew) (*cf.* **kayu-tu-lix, tngu-nax-six** 3.); to be hard (*e.g.* of wood, ground, snow, bread) (*cf.* **tngu-**); to be tough (of meat); **tungax̂** E 1834-, A 1840-, **tungaĝi-x̂** Ab 1931, *3. sg.* **tungĝa** E 1833-70, **tungaĝa** E 1909-, A 1840- *vn.* strong, firm, hard, tough; **tungaĝ-lakan** E 1832, A 1840- *vi.neg.* to be weak, soft, tender ◽ **anĝaĝim tungaĝa** E 1909 a strong person; **iqyam igluqagan qakaayulux ayuxtaalaguum, tungaĝa aqadax̂** En 1910 if one goes out with the baidarka covering wet, it becomes strong (J 70:23); **igachix̂six̂ igachim ilagaan tungaĝilakax̂** A 1952 a thread is weaker than a sinew; **qaniix higal tungax̂s** A 1950 the snow is frozen hard; **ulum tungaĝa** A 1950 hard, tough meat; **quganam tungaĝaulax** A 1840 (-yulux) soft stone; **saĝam tungĝa** E 1870 deep sleep (Acts 20:9, *probably calque from Russian* krepkiy son)

tuung(a)ĝaad(a)-lakan E 1983- *vi.neg.* to be soft; **tuungĝaadaq(a)da-lix** En 1983 to become soft (of cooked limpets) + **-aada-**

tungaĝasa- *vt.* to be strong with: **tungaĝasanamin husuu** E 1870, **tungaĝasanatxin huzungis** A 1860 all your strength, *lit.* all you are strong with (Mark 12:30); **tungaĝasa-lakan** A 1909 *vt.neg.* to be soft from (**huĝnaazax̂** the warmth, J 78:248) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

tungaĝaya-lix E 1832-70, A 1840-, **tungaĝya-lix** En 1978, Ab 1963 *vt.* to strengthen, secure; to repair (*e.g.* house), to mend (their nets, E Matthew 4:21, A 1838 **halula-**) (*cf.* **atxax̂-t-**); A 1840 to heat (*Russian* kalit') + **-(a)ya-**

tungaĝnaalax̂si-, **kigusim tungaĝnaalax̂sii** En 1952 (1956) *vn.* enamel of tooth, *lit.* the hard part of tooth + **-(ĝ)ana-ula-x̂si-** (?)

tungax̂six̂ta-lix A 1862 *vr.* to be confirmed (in the hope) + **-(x̂)si-x̂ta-**

tungax̂siisa-l A 1973- *vt.* to find hard (**kahngiitiin** his pillow) + **-(x̂)si-usa-**

tungax̂t-, tungax̂six E 1978, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Am 1963 *vt.* to strengthen; to make hard; E 1909-, A 1860- *vr.* to become strong; A 1952- to get a firm hold (of the Russians, N.M. 3:107) + **-t-**

tungax̂ta-lix A 1860- *vt.* to strengthen (Luke 22:43); E 1833-34 *vr.* to be strengthened, confirmed + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

tungax̂tusa-lix A 1860 *vrt.* to strengthen oneself by (the Lord) + **-t-usa-**

tungix̂lu-kux̂ Ea 1983, **tungaqlu-kux̂** Eu 1984 *vi.* is hard (of bass's flesh) + *-**qlu-**

tungayu-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* mound, knoll (A **tiihna-x̂**) [[*possibly* **tung-ayu-**]]

Tungluqa-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of rocks* (Atka 643, Kanaga 908)
[[*cf.* **tung-ayu-x̂**]]

tungsunga-x̂ En 1950- *n.* purple orchid (smaller than **chaxitxa-x̂**, white orchid; the root can be cooked and eaten like that of the latter); **tu[n]gsunax̂** E 1909 (Jochelson 1933:63)

tungtuungi-x̂ En 1949- *n.* hand drum (*cf.* **chaaya-x**)

tuhngu-x̂ *see* **tuhmu$_2$-x̂**

Tungulix E 1840, 1871 *name of round and steep island* (east of Nagai Island, Shumagin Islands, Zap. 1:255, 265)

tuqi-lix En 1950-, A 1860- *vi.* to bow, bend the head, look down; to lean (A John 13:25, E **txin kini-lix**)

tuqix̂ta-lix Eau 1983-84, A 1860- *vi.* to bow, look down (temporarily); to lean (A John 21:20, E **txin kini-lix**) □ **ngaan tunulguguun tuqix̂takux̂** Ea 1983 when he is spoken to he bows down (says nothing); **tuqix̂taqadaax̂t** A 1973 stop looking down (= look up) + **-x̂ta-**

tuqit-, **tuqisix** A 1840- *vt.* to bend (**kamgiin** his head, *e.g.* John 19:30, E **kini-**); A 1839-40 *vr.* to bow (to), to worship (**Ngaan** Him, Hist. 65, E **kanax̂-t-** *vr.*) + **-t-**

tuqita-l A 1973- *vt.* to keep bent (**kamgiin** his head) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

tuqlu-n En 1910- *n.pl.* excrements (J 66:7 of baby) (*cf.* **sitxi-n**)

tuqludaqada-kux̂ E 1805 *vi.* he is constipated, *lit.* he does not defecate anymore + **-da-qada-**

tuqlulux E 1805 *vn.* diarrhea (*cf.* **chdax-six**) + **-lug-**

turiika-x̂ En 1948 (tugikix̂), 1950- *n.* green-winged teal, *Anas crecca* (*cf.* **atax̂-chiiya-x̂**, **chiruuka-x̂**, **qiix̂chiida-x̂**)
[[1982: *cries* terik, terik]]

turilka-x̂ E 1909 (-ĝ-), Au 1909 (-ĝ-), 1952 *n.* plate (*cf.* **kaluka-x̂**, A **chahma-x̂**)
[[*from Siberian Russian* **torélka** plate]]

turpaana-x̂ Eu 1984, **tirpaana-x̂** Ep 1983, **trupaana-x̂** Au 1936 *n.* white-winged scoter, *Melanitta deglandi* (E, A **tamgaalu-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **turpán** scoter]]

tuusa-x̂ Ea 1983, **tusa-x̂** Eu 1984, **tuuza-x̂** A 1973- *n.* ace (in cards); **qalngaaĝ(im) tusaa** Ea 1983 ace of spades
[[*from Russian* **tuz**, *gen.* **tuzá**, ace]]

tuska-x̂ *see* **duska-x̂**

tusu-l A 1937 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to "screw", copulate with (*cf.* **tumchi-lix**)

tut-, **tusix** E 1832-, A 1838- *vt.* to hear, get to hear □ **umlakux̂ tutikuu awa** Ea 1909 he heard him wake up (J 8:29); **ukudigaan tusix ting ugutikuqing** Eu 1909 I was glad to hear that you are in good health (J 37:1); **Nung tudusanamin quliin** E 1870 (I thank you) that you have heard me (John 11:41)
[[*cf.* CSY **tusaqe-** to hear and comprehend, CI **tusaq-**, GRI **tusar-** to hear (once), I **tusaa-** to hear (continually), to understand]]

tusaĝu-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to lie down relaxedly to listen (for instance to a TV play) + **(t)-saĝu-** (*-**iiĝu-**)

tuusaĝuuda-lix E 1870 *vt.* to listen, hearken (to); Eun 1950- *vi.* to eavesdrop; Ep 1983 to whisper secretly □ **Piitrax̂ satmalilgux̂ tugamixtakuĝaan, anĝaĝinam talaĝanagan** ... **tuusaĝuudaakaganaan hitxaa** 1870 as Peter knocked at the door, a servant-girl went out to hearken (Acts 12:13) + **-saĝu-aada-**

tuta-lix *vt.* 1. E 1780-, A 1791-, Ab 1892-, Au 1909- to hear; to listen to □ **ukux̂talakaĝing amilga tutaangan ax̂takung** A 1952 I did not see him but heard his voice; **uvchiqagax̂ tutalaka** Au 1909, **tunux̂ tutalakan** E 1909 without hearing a word, without getting an answer (J 82:14); **tutaaqachi** Au, E 1909 listen to it (the story, J 82:44); **ix̂tanaa tutakung** En 1978 I heard what he said; **hingan hlakuchax̂ igiim hix̂tananing tutaatulakan iĝamanaasalakax̂** A 1952 that little boy does not want (**-aatu-**) to listen to what I am saying to him and is naughty; **tunux̂tanax̂ akux̂ tutaqalinax̂** En 1910 she heard someone talking (saying, J 64:11, Au 87:11); **aqanaa tutakung** En 1978 I heard him coming; **sulux aqakux̂ tutalix** Ea 1910 hearing a rumbling coming (J 17:131)

2. E 1829-, A 1840-, Au 1909 to feel; to be sensitive (alert, N.M. 3:89) □ **qinganax̂** (Au **achunax̂**) **tutalix** E 1910, A 1950 feeling cold, *lit.* the cold (e.g. J 64:10, Au 87:10); **qidahliidax̂ liidax̂ tutalix** A 1840 feeling like crying (V B 1:11); **haaganaan tutaqalinax̂** E 1870 he began to feel hungry, *lit.* being hungry (Acts 10:10); **agaliim anaĝix̂ akux̂ tutaqaliigiim** En 1910 having felt that there was something (a tail) behind her (J 64:26, Au 87:26)

3. E 1819-, A 1950- to understand; A 1952 to have (no) taste for (N.M. 3:111) □ **hix̂tanangin agiitingis tutakung** A 1950 I understand some of what he says + **-(x̂)ta-**

tutana-l A 1952-, Am 1963 *vi.* to be audible □ **huzugan ilan tunungis kinguunul, tutanadaqadaqaliqas** A 1952 gradually their voices became weaker and finally could not be heard anymore (N.M. 3:43) + **-(x̂)ta-na**$_2$**-**

tutaqachxiza-z-ulax A 1860 *pp.pl. neg.* sorrow, pain, *lit.* something felt badly (by woman in childbirth, John 16:21, E **na-na-x̂**) + **-(x̂)ta-qa-chxiza-**

tutaq(a)da-lix En 1950 *vr.* to be in a coma, *lit.* to stop feeling oneself + **-(x̂)ta-qada-**

tutaqaĝi-lix *vi.* 1. A 1838 to hear (about it, Luke 1:66); **tutaqaĝi-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* hearing

2. En 1978, A 1950- to obey, behave well; **hlam tutaqaĝii** A 1952 a well-behaved boy + **-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**

tutaqaĝichx̂iqaĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to publish, let people know (Mark 1:45) + **-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-chx̂i-qaĝi-**

tutaqaĝiisi-x̂ E 1870 *n.* hearing (Mark 7:35) + **-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-usi-**

tutaqaĝini-lix A 1840 *vt.* to inform + **-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-ni-**

tutaqaĝizu-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* obedient + **-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-zu-**

tutaqalĝita-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* disobedient + **-(x̂)ta-qa-lĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

tuutaq(a)naada-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to hear spooky sounds in the night ("when you hear things you don't know, and they keep bothering you", *cf.* **uuku-qanaada-x̂**) + **-(x̂)ta-qanaada-**

tutaquli-x̂ A 1840 *n.* news; **tutaquli-lix** *vt.* to inform + **-(x̂)ta-quli-**

tutaatuna-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vi.* to be nice to hear, to be interesting; **ungiikam tutaatunaa** E 1909 an interesting tale + **-(x̂)ta-aatu-na**$_2$-

tutxa-lix E 1805 *vi.* to hear, be hearing: **tutxakux̂txin hi?** (tutgakotgen - e?) do you hear? + **-xa-** (**-qa-**)

tutxaqa-ngis A 1860 (*unknown* 1973) *pp.pl.* his hearing (Mark 7:35, E **tutaqaĝiisii**) + **-xa-qa-**

tutxaqaada-s A 1860 (*unknown* 1973) *n.pl.* hearsay, rumors + **-xa-qa-aada-**

tutxaqaĝi-lakan A 1780 *vi. neg.* to not be hearing (E 1780 **tuta-lakan**) + **-xa-qaĝi-**

tutxaqatu-lix En 1978, A 1950- *vi.* to have keen hearing + **-xa-qatu-**

tutxaqula-lix E 1805, A 1780-, Am 1963, **tutxuqla-lix** Ean 1983 *vi.* to be deaf (A 1952 *also* partially deaf, hard of hearing); **tutxaqula-x̂** E 1870, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **tutxuqula-x̂** E 1834, En 1952 *vn.* deaf; **angaĝim tutxuqlaa** (*or* **tutxuquulga**) En 1952 a deaf person + **-xa-qula-**

tu(h)ni- E, **tutni-** A 1. **tuni-lix** Eu 1982, **tuhni-lix** En 1948-, **tutni-lix** A 1860 *vt.* to inform (a person, *e.g.* A Mark 16:10, E **ngiin tudmali-**; Luke 14:21 **wakus kungiin** about this, E **wakun** … **ngaan hix̂ta-**)

2. **tuni-lix** E 1870, **tutni-lix** A 1838-40 *vt.* to announce (something to somebody, *e.g.* Matthew 12:18, E 1838 **hi-**); A 1952 to make hear: **imis tutnikung** I made you hear it (*cf.* **tutniisa-lix**)

3. E 1909- *vt.* to make (**ngaan** him, **igiim** himself) feel □ **qidayugnax̂ nung tuhnikux̂txin** (*or* **tutachx̂ikux̂txin**) En 1984 you make me feel like crying; **ayaaĝung sixsilix ayulix sitxiitunax̂ liidax̂ nung tunikuqing** En 1936 I broke my stick (ski pole), fell and felt like having to defecate + **-ni-**

tutnix̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* messenger + **-ni-x̂ta-**

tutnina- A 1860 *vn.* : **Ting tutninax̂tang** my messenger, *lit.* the one I have as (**-x̂ta-**) announcing Me (Mark 1:2) + **-ni-na**$_1$-

tutniisa-lix A 1860- *vt.* to announce □ **inix̂sim hasinaachxuzaa imchi tutniisakuq** I announce to you a great joy (Luke 2:10, E **tudmali-**) + **-ni-usa-**

tutniisi- A 1840 *n.* : **Aguuĝux̂ agunam Iĝamanas tutniisingis** the Annunciation of the Virgin, *lit.* God's mother's announcement(s) of good things + **-ni-usi-**

tutusi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1778-, A 1791-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892, Abm 1963, **tutasi-x̂** Ea 1909-, Eu 1984 ear □ **tutasim ilan tunux̂talix** Ea 1983, **tutusim il tunux̂tal** A 1973- to whisper, *lit.* talk into the ear

2. E 1805 trumpet

3. E 1805, **qugam tutucha** E 1834, etc., toadstool, mushroom (*cf.* **quga-x̂**)

4. **ux̂tam tutusii** En 1909 noose made of a cormorant's quill tied to a bone fishhook for attaching the bait (Jochelson 1925:89)

5. **saygis tutucha** A 1840 priming-tube, touchhole, *lit.* gun's ear

6. A 1952 name of bight or cove next to a larger bay (Amlia 138 **Kaalam tutucha**, 167; Atka 308; Adak 820 **Kimlaliilu(m) tutucha**) + **-usi-**

tutuchaada-lix A 1840 (1973: E) *vi.* to whisper + **-usi-aada-**

tutuchaadaĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* whisperer, informer + **-usi-aada-ĝi-**

tutuchaĝi-ĝ-ulax A 1780 *vn. neg.* earless + **-usi-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

tutusimiga-lix E 1870 *vp.* to be boxed on the ears (Matthew 26:67, *calque from Russian* zaushat', 1838 **katax-sxa-**, A **cha-mix-sxa-**) + **-usi-mig-(ĝ)a-**

tuta-x E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.du.* ear pendants (worn in perforations all around the auricle, Jochelson 1925:99, Fig. 98); earrings [[*possibly* **tut-(x̂)ta-**]]

tutaĝiilux̂ En 1952, A 1952- *n.* ear lobe, *lit.* place for having earring + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

tutamiklu-x (or **-x̂**) En 1791 (Merck) *n. du.* (*or sg.*) ornaments of black garnet (*German* schwarzgranaten) worn around the ear + **-miklu-**

tuutx̂a-x̂ E 1838-, A 1840- (1952 *also* **tuutx̂u-x̂**) *n.* dry stem of cow parsnip (**saaquda-x̂**) or sedge (Ea **qulaalux̂**) left over in winter; A 1973 *also jokingly about* penis (*cf.* J 78:130 ff.); En 1982 stock of grass in fall; **kudu(m) tuutx̂aa** Eu 1878 peduncle; *Bibl.* E 1838-70 reed, cane (*Russian* trost', Matthew 11:7, 12:20, A **tnguusi-x̂** = **tmuusi-x̂**)
[[*cf.* **tuutukda-x̂**]]

tuutka-x̂ Ep 1952, Eu 1984, En 1950- *n.* aunt (also uncle's wife) (Au **chutka-x̂**, *cf.* **ana-x̂** 2., **ni-x̂**, **quliga-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **tyótka** aunt]]

tutu-x̂ A 1981 *n.* wee-wee, child's penis
[[*perhaps baby variant of* **tuutx̂a-x̂**]]

tuutukda-x̂ En 1948- *n.* stem of cow parsnip, "putchki", that sticks up in fall
[[*cf.* **tuutx̂a-x̂**]]

tutuku-l A 1952- *vi.* to recoil (of spear, hammer); to bounce (of ball)

tutuunu-s 1. A 1948- *n.pl.* roe, fish eggs (E **chisu-x̂**, Au **ama-x̂**)

2. **tutuunu[-x]** Am 1963 (tútunu) [*du.*] vagina (E **chisu-x**, Au **ama-x**, A **chiichi-x̂**)

Tutuqa-x̂ A 1952 *name of village site* (Kanaga Island 927)
[[*by informant compared with* **tutuku-l**]]

tutuqu-x̂ E 1941- *n.* sea snail (Ep 1941 large, tough, not eaten), whelk (Ean 1949-), periwinkle (Ea 1983, En 1948)

tutuutu-x̂ E 1840, Ebun 1878-, A 1936-, Au 1909-36, Ab 1931, Am 1963, **tutuuta-x̂** E 1834, 1909,

Eau 1982- (En 1950) *n.* owl (Eb 1984 any kind), short-eared owl, *Asio flammeus* (*cf.* **awaya-x̂**); **tutuutu-l** Ab 1982 *vi.* to drink noisily
[[*probably imitative*]]

tuva-x̂ *see* **tumga-x̂**

tuya-x̂ (*or* **tuuya-x̂**) A 1860 (*unknown* 1971-) *n.* pot (Mark 7:4, 14:13, Luke 22:10, E **aĝluusi-x̂**)

tuyangi-s A 1948 *n.pl.* cranberries (*cf.* **kiika**$_1$**-x̂**, **mlusniika-x̂**)

tuuyu-lix E 1832-, **tuuhyu-l** A 1950- *vi.* 1. to be silent (Au **tayula-l**, **sakalu-l**2.) ◘ **tuuyuqdada** Eu 1878, **tuuhyuqadada** A 1952 stop (-**qada**-) being silent, say something; **Tuuhyux̂** A 1791 (tuyux) Silent, *name of boy* (at Amlia 75)
2. E 1804 to be sad; E 1909-, A 1950- to be lonesome, be bored
[[*cf.* CAY **cucu**- (*from* ***tucu**-) to want to emulate; SPI **susu**-, NAI-GRI to be envious, C *also* to desire]]

tuuhyuna-l A 1973 *vi.* to be unpleasant, boring; *neg.* to be pleasant (of camping) + -**na**$_2$-

tuuyuni-lix 1. E 1832-70 *vt.* to put to silence (Matthew 22:34)
2. En 1935-, **tuuhyuni-l** A 1971- *vr.* to become lonesome; A 1950- *vt.* to make lonesome ◘ **ting tuuhyuniimis aĝikux̂t** A 1950 you'll make me lonesome, I'll miss you (when you leave) + -**ni**-

tuuyunix̂taasa-lix Ean 1910- *vrt.* to be distressed by (what they were saying, J 17:2) + -**ni**-**x̂ta**-**usa**-

tuuhyut-, **tuuhyus** A 1971- *vr.* to become lonesome + -**t**-

tuuhyuta-l A 1950- *vr.* to feel depressed ◘ **Kasakas tukux̂takus hix̂tanangis maaĝan matakus, hamamatal txidix tuuhyutaqalinas ax̂takus** A 1984 when they (the Aleuts) got Russian bosses and had to do what they said, they began to feel depressed + -**t**-(**x̂**)**ta**-

tuuyutu-x̂ E 1834, 1909 *vn.* taciturn; **tayaĝum tuuyutuu** a taciturn man + -**tu**-

tuyuuna-x̂ E 1909-, A 1950- *n.* village chief, starosta, village president (*now the usual word*, *cf.* **aĝnaka-x̂**, **tuku-x̂**)
[[*from Kamchatkan Russian* **toyón** elected native chief, *ultimately through Yakut from Chinese*]]

t^{r}aĝ- Au *see* **daĝ**-

U, HU, UU, HUU

u- Au, A see **a-lix**

hu-lix, **u-lix** Ebapu 1834-, **nu-lix** Eun 1870-, **hnulix** A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Am 1982 *vt.* to reach (in space or time), go to, extend to; to meet; to visit ◘ **udaagan qagaanulix tanax̂ Ukungatix̂ unaqing** Ea 1909 going east from here I reached the island U. (J 4:1); **ayagaam adan chiilulix nunax̂** En 1909 he returned to his wife, *lit.* returning to his wife he reached her (J 43:45); **angalikinga saĝahlikum qilax̂ hnunax̂** A 1952 he slept from the afternoon until the morning, *lit.* he slept the afternoon until he reached the morning; **waligan sanax̂ ulgaduukanax̂ uuĝan aĝikun** Ep 1983 we will stay here as long as we possibly can; **ukung ulting** Ea 1910 I have reached my limit, *lit.* (now) I reach what I reached (J 17:154); **sunax txidix hnukux** A 1952 the two ships meet, *lit.* reach each other; **wayaam ukan hnudaqadakux̂** A 1952 nowadays he never visits here anymore
[[AAY, CSY **kenu**-, CAY **enu**-, NSY **tenu**-, I **tinu**- to push, shove; ECI to flatten, GRI to swell]]

udasa-lix E 1834 *vt.* to go to, visit several times + -**da**-**sa**- (-**za**-)

nuĝa-lix E 1909, **hnuĝa-lix** A 1860- *vp.* to be visited ◘ **Imaan ulaa nuĝakux̂** E 1909 John's house was visited = we/they visited John's house + -**ĝa**-

hux̂ta-lix, **ux̂ta-lix** Ebapu 1833-, **nux̂ta-lix** Epun 1870-, **hnux̂ta-lix** A 1860-, Au 1952, Ab 1963 (n-), Am 1982 *vt.* to go to and return, to visit ◘ **Kuyuudax̂ nux̂taaĝan txin ayx̂ahnax̂** En 1910 (a man) set out to visit K (J 48:1); **Amlagix̂ hnux̂tax̂tax̂t ii?** A 1971 have you ever (-**x̂ta**-) been to Amlia?; **saaqudikingan txidix hnux̂tadas** A 1950 they (the male and female seals) come together in fall + -**x̂ta**-

[h]uula-lix Ea 1909, **nuula-lix** En 1910, **hnuula-lix** A 1840- *vp.* to be brought; En 1910 to be brought to, taken to ◘ **igiim nuulaangan, qugaĝiisakan angaĝitxaa** En 1910 when he (the killed man) was brought to him, he used his magic and revived him (J 48:47); **sulgalix amaan asx̂aadam tanadgusii nuulakux̂** En 1910 after he had been taken to the outlaw village (J 70:13) + -**ula**-

numixta-lix En 1975, **hnumixta-l** A 1952 *vt.* to reach or visit at several occasions or one after the other ◘ **umaax tangix̂ hnuqamagulax huzuugizaa hnumixtal hawaax hiisax̂tal, txidix hagumaasachx̂izanas hiilax̂tazadas** A 1952 reaching one islet after the other in the same way, they suffered the same fate (N.M. 3:51) + -**mig**-(**x̂**)**ta**-

uusa-lix Ea 1983, **nuusa-lix** Eun 1870-, **hnuusa-l** A 1952- *vt.* to take, bring (**ngaan** him, it) to ◘ **imgaĝnan nung nuusaakax̂ anutaasakung** En 1984 I was hoping that he would (-**iika**-) take me where they were deep-sea fishing; **tunux̂ amgim utma ngaan nuusanax̂** Eu

1870 (Paul) continued his speech until midnight (Acts 20:7) + **-usa-**

hnuusi- Au 1952 *n.*: **inkax̂ ama alaĝum imyix hnuusik** the horizon, where the sky and the ocean meet + **-usi-**

nut-, nusix E 1909 *vt.* to move close (**ngaan** to it); **hnusix** A 1860-, Au 1909 1. *vr.* to come close (**ngaan** to him) ▫ **stuulux̂ stiinam ngaan nuchaa** E 1909 move the table close to the wall; **ngaan txin [h]nusxa** A 1860 coming close to him, touching him (Mark 1:41, E **ngaan hadĝasxan**); **maa Qaglaaĝim sixtit hnuukaa tin hnus anuxtakuun maasaka** Au 1909 when Raven thought it possible for his excrement to reach him (J 82:40, E **sana-six**)

2. A 1862 *vt.* to bring out, report, announce (Cat., E **hi-**, **inga-aĝaasa-**) + **-t-**

uta-lix Ea 1910, **nuta-lix** En 1982 *vt.* to touch (**ngaan** him, it) with, to have (**ngaan** it) touch (A **kata-asa-lix**) ▫ **qachx̂imin uuĝnaasaa nung utadaĝultxin** you would not touch me with your warm skin (J 28:8); **angtakix alaĝum-aan utalix** having both ends (of the whale) touch the sea (J 17:42) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ubiida-x̂ Eun 1978-, **uviida-x̂** En 1978, A 1952- *n.* dinner (**angalim utman qaa** meal at noon); En, A *also* lunch; **ubiida-lix**, **uviida-lix** *vi.* to have dinner or lunch
[[*from Russian* **obéd** dinner]]

ubiidna-x̂ E 1871, A 1840 *n.* Mass
[[*from Russian* **obédnya** Mass]]

uubrusa-x̂ Ean 1978-, **uubrasa-x̂** Ep 1975, **uumlaza-x̂, uumraza-x̂** A 1840, **uubriza-x̂** A 1973-, **uubruza-x̂** A 1982 *n.* icon
[[*from Russian* **óbraz** icon]]

uumlazaĝiilux̂ A 1840 *n.* iconostasis + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

Uchalux̂ *see* **ut-, usix**

uchxi-x A 1840, 1952 *n.du.* gable boards of turf hut; **-s** 1840- *pl.* rafters (in modern house) (E **striisina-n**)

uchxi-x *see* **uchki-x**

uuchxu-x̂ E 1870 *n.* magic (Acts 19:19); E 1909, En 1948- malevolent magic; poison (1909: formerly certain plants given secretly to enemies from which they swelled and died); **uuchxu-lix** En 1948 *vt.* to poison through food; 1982 *vi.* to be poisonous (*cf.* **asx̂a-yaasi-x̂, yaada-x̂**)

uuchxuusa-lix En 1948- *vt.* to poison (a person) + **-usa-**

uchxuqluyax̂ta-lix A 1973 *vr.* to try to be better than the others; 1840 *neg.* to abase oneself; **uxchuqluyax̂ta-lix** (*presumably slip of the pen for* **uchxu-**) 1840 *vi.* to rise, dominate, surpass (*Russian* vozvyshat'sya)
[[**uchxu-qlu-ya-x̂ta-**]]

uchx̂aanu-x̂ En 1982 *n.* post, rack (for fish) (A **ni-x̂**)

uchx̂u-lix Ean 1978-, A 1973- *vt.* to dip (dry fish or meat in seal oil, En *also* cow parsnip in sugar) ▫ **udax̂ chadum ilaan uchx̂ukuqing** En 1978 I am dipping dried fish in seal oil

uchi-n En 1948-50 *n.pl.* follicles, pores, goose pimples; **qachx̂im uchingin** pores in skin; **agnam uchingin** papillae of tongue

uchix-six *see* **guchix-six**

Uchiigna-x̂ Ea 1975- Sandy Cove (Krenitzin Islands 79)
[[*informant compared* **uchix-six** to swim, *see* **guchix-six**]]

Uchixsa-x̂ A 1952 *name of steep point* (Chugul Island 711) *and islet* (Ilak Island 975)
[[*perhaps derived from* **ut-**, **usix**]]

uchila-x̂ A 1860 (*unknown* 1973) *vn.* hemorrhage (Mark 5:25, Luke 8:43, E **aamgix̂ yuchx̂i-**; A 1840 **aamgim hyuu**)

uuchihma-x̂ A 1952 *n.* kind of fox trap (like a swipe; according to informant imported by Aleuts who visited Russia, probably from Asiatic natives)
[[*from Russian* **ótsep** *or* **óchep** kind of lever]]

uchinika-x̂ En 1978, A 1973- *n.* student, pupil
[[*from Russian* **ucheník** pupil]]

Uchiing A 1950- *name of beach* (Amlia 143)
[[*probably derived from* **ut-**, **usix]]**

uuchistva-x̂ A 1952 *n.* communal warehouse in the Russian period (N.M. 1:15)
[[*from Russian* **óbshchestvo** society, company]]

uchiitila-x̂ En 1978, A 1950-, Au 1949 *n.* teacher; **uchiitila-l** A 1971- *vi.* to act as a teacher, to be teaching
[[*from Russian* **uchítel'** teacher]]

uchki-x Ea 1983, En 1950, **uchka-x** En 1978, **uchxi-x** A 1950- *n.du.* eyeglasses
[[*from Russian* **ochkí** *pl.* eyeglasses]]

Uchngalux̂ Ea 1983 *place name* (location unknown)

uchu-lix *vt.* 1. Ekn 1909- to suck, drink down (as through a straw or a tube, *e.g.* **aamga** her blood, J 41:39) (*cf.* **umchu-lix**, A **kuchu-lix**, Au **chut^{r}kux-s**)

2. E 1870 to strain, filter (**hulngix̂** gnat, Matthew 23:24, 1838 **umchu-**)

uchuka-x̂ En 1950- *n.* 1. bill, beak (of bird) (Eau **kuchu-ka-x**, A **hiiyuka-x**)

2. **uchuka-x** En 1984 *n.du.* lips (A **hati-x**); **qusaaĝix̂ uchukax̂** upper lip (*cf.* **kuchu-x̂**); **sitxuuĝix̂ uchukax̂** lower lip (*cf.* **adi-x̂**) + ***-ka-**

uchukatu-x̂ En 1950-52 *n.* northern shoveler, *Anas clypeata* (Au **kuchu-tu-x̂**) + **-ka-tu-**

uchuquli-l Au 1952 *vt.* to dip (dry fish or meat in seal oil) (E, A **uchx̂u-lix**) + **-quli-**

uchuusi-x̂ En 1909-50 *n.* drinking tube (J 41:40)

(Au **chut^{r}kugasi-x̂**); E 1898 sting (*cf.* I. Corinthians 15:55) + **-usi-**

uchuuchugisa-x E 1909 *n.du.* (or **-x̂** *sg.*) spoon (*cf.* **luux̂sika-x̂, nax̂naasi-x̂**) + *-V**chugisa-**

huchu- - A

[h]uchulix̂taasi-x̂ 1840 *n.* amusement + **-li-x̂ta-usi-**

huchuuza-l 1973, Ab 1892 *vi.* to stay in one place, be quiet; **-lakan** 1840- *neg.* to roam about + **-aaza-**

huchuta-l 1952- *vr.* to behave well, nicely (of child) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

huchutaasa-l 1973 *vt.* to soothe (crying child) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

huchuya-lix 1840-62 *vt.* to tend (old parents, Cat., E **ilĝa-x̂ta-**); 1971- to try to soothe (crying child) + **-ya-**

uchuux, uchuugi-x̂ En 1978- *n.*, **hutyuuga-s** A 1973- *pl.* flatiron
[[*from Russian* **utyúg** flatiron]]

Uuchyuux E 1791 (uch'yug, Uchuyux), 1840 (úguyúg), Eu 1984 *n.* Bobrovskoye (former village), Deep Bay (Unalaska 48)
[[*possibly* **uchu-yuug-** *with reference to currents*]]

uda E, A, **uya-** Au *demonstrative* here (extended), along here, around here; now, nowadays 1. **uda** E 1978, A 1952; *abs.sg.* **udan** E 1826-, A 1840-, **uyan** Au 1909 this, this one (extended); *rel.* **udaan** E 1834-, A 1950-, **uyaa** Au 1909-52; *pl.* **udakun** E 1860-, **udakus** A 1860-, **uyaku** Au 1909 ◻ **udan tanax̂** E 1826 this earth, the earth (where we live), A 1840 this land (V B 3:4); **udan agiidal** A 1952 visiting here (Atka Island, N.M. 3:5); **igax̂tadax̂ udaan ilaa agikux̂ tutal qilax̂siq** A 1952 this morning I heard the plane passing over here; **udan sitxiin akalil aguu** A 1952 when he was passing there below him (N.M. 3:74); **uyaa chavlu(m) ku** Au 1909 on the floor (where he was sitting, J 82:14); **udakus tanas** A 1952 the islands around here (N.M. 3:100, 103); **udakus angaĝinas** A 1860 the people sitting here (Luke 9:13, E **wakun angaĝin**); **udaan agalan tugidaa** Eu 1984 next month, *lit.* the month after this one; **udakus angaĝiilanas** A 1952 the way we live nowadays (N.M. 1:24)

2. *loc.* **udangun** E 1909-, **udungan** E 1909, **udang** A 1950- here (on the island, on the floor); *abl.* **udaagan** E 1909-, **udaax** A 1952-, **uyaaga** Au 1909 ◻ **udang akus** A 1950 we are here (*cf.* **wang akuq** I am here, **hiing akux̂t** you are there); **udang aĝada** A 1950 put it here (at my feet, on the floor); **udaax ukalĝan qalagaan** A 1952 out from the head of the bay here (N.M. 3:14)

3. **udaa-hadaa** A 1952- the region around here; **ud-hadan angaĝinangis** A 1952 the people around here (N.M. 1:40); *loc.* **udaa-hadan, ud-hadan** A 1952 over here (N.M. 3:6, 83); *abl.* **ud(aa)-hadaan** A 1952-
[[*cf.* PE **mad-** here (extended), *in Aleut possibly reshaped after* **uka, uma**]]

udaaĝa-lix 1. E 1909-, A 1952-, **uyaaĝa-l** Am 1982 *vi.* to come here, arrive here (*e.g.* N.M. 3:7, 8, 103)

2. E 1909, **uyaaĝa-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to fall (lie) down on the floor (**as** with her, J 82:6) + **-uuĝa-**

udaaĝadgu-l A 1973 *vr.* to move here (from other islands, of several people) + **-dgu-**

udaaĝax̂ta-l A 1952- *vi.* to come here on a visit (*e.g.* N.M. 3:5) + **-uuĝa-x̂ta-**

udaaĝat-, udaaĝas A 1984 *vr.* to move here ◻ **txin ayagalĝil txin udaaĝatikux̂** he married and moved here + **-t-**

udaaĝi-x̂ E 1941-, A 1952- *rel. n.* being on this side; this side ◻ **Udaaĝix̂ Tanĝix̂** Ep 1941 St. George Island, *lit.* the island on this side (in relation to St. Paul Island); **tanĝim udaaĝii agikux̂** A 1952 (the boat) passes on this side of the islet; **amaan aslaan ulam amnaĝuu chiĝanam udaaĝigan anaĝulux** En 1983 at that time there were not many houses on this side of the creek + **-uuĝi-**

udali-gan E 1909, **udahli-gan** A 1952- *loc.* here (E near me; A in this area, N.M. 3:108); **udali-lix** E 1834 *vi.* to be here, be situated here + **-hli-**

udalix̂ta-lix E 1829, A 1973-, **udahlix̂ta-l** A 1952 *vi.* to come here, visit here ◻ **udahlix̂tazaa-amunas akus ukuĝaqadanas** A 1952 they used to come (visit) here but then we did not see them anymore + **-hli-x̂ta-**

udama-l A 1971- *vi.* to do here, do now + **-ma-**

udamat-, udamasix, udamati-lix En 1978, A 1973- *vi.*, *vt.* to do like this; *vr.* to become like this ◻ **udamtilix isida** En 1978 cut it like this; **txin udamatnax̂ ax̂takux̂** A 1973 (the island) became as it is now (through volcanic activity) + **-ma-t-**

udamata-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to be like this (*e.g.* be lying here); to do here now (N.M. 3:114) + **-ma-t-(x̂)ta-**

udaanu-lix En 1978, A 1973- *vi.* to be on the way here, to approach + **-uunu-**

udangudaĝ-an E 1909-, A 1840-, **uyanguyaĝa** Au 1909 *adv.* in this direction, toward here ◻ **udangudaĝan itx̂aygis udaanukuzaan, hakun qayax̂ hangaa-amunaq** A 1973 when the reindeer were coming toward us, I ascended that hill + **-ngudaĝ-**

udaatxa-l A 1984 *vi.* to be close to here + **-uutxa-**

udaya E 1834, **udayaa** A 1909 *deict.* here it is (*see* **Al-iiĝu-x̂**) + **-ya-**

uda-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **uya-x̂** Au 1909-52, Am 1963 *n.* bay; **Uda-x̂** A 1952 Hot Springs Bay (Tanaga Island 952); **Uda-x** En 1910- *du.* Traders Cove (Umnak 47, with ancient village, *cf.* J 72:40); **Uda(m)-qamdaa** A 1952 Deep Bay (Amlia 193)

Udaada-x A 1952 *name of two bays* (Kanaga Island 941) + **-aada-**

Udaĝax̂ Ea 1983 Tigalda Bay (Krenitzin Islands 7) + **-ĝa-** (*or* **-x̂ag-**)

Udax̂agi(m)-naga En 1976- *name of beach*, *lit.* the interior of Udax̂ax (large bay, Umnak 169) + **-x̂ag-**

udax̂six̂ta-x̂ A 1860 (-xt-) *n.* cove (*Russian* zaliv), *lit.* made bay (Luke 5:2, E **hani**- lake) + **-x̂si-x̂ta-**
Udax̂ta-n Eau 1975- *n.pl.* Dutch Harbor (Unalaska 62); **Udax̂tam tanĝii** Eu 1975 Amaknak Island (Unalaska 60) + **-x̂ta-**
uyakucha-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* small bay, cove (A **uuli-x̂**) + **-kucha-**
udalĝi-na-x̂ Eu 1791 *vt. in* **Niiĝux̂ U.** Put The Andreanof Islander In The Bay, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 58) + **lĝi-**
Udalu-x̂ Eu 1984 Wide Bay (Unalaska 84) + *-**lu-**
Udamax Eu 1984 Udamak Bay, *according to informant means* Big Bay (Unalaska 17); 1791, 1840 Ulamak Cove (Unalaska 116) + **-mag-**
Udaamagax Eba 1983-84 Cold Bay (Belkofski 61)[*by metathesis from* ***Udaagamax**] + **-iigamag-**

huda-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **uda-x̂** E 1909-, **huya-x̂** Au 1949-52, Am 1963 *n.* dried fish; E, A dried meat; dry (of fish or meat); **huda-lix** Eun 1948- (**u-**), A 1950- *vt.* to split (fish) for drying, to dry (fish or meat) □ **alam udangin** Eu 1910 pieces of dried whale blubber (J 35:39); **chagim hudangis** A 1950 pieces of dried halibut; **alam qulanigan udaĝanangin** (+ **-ĝa-na-**) En 1910 dried whale briskets (J 41:14)
[[CAY **puya-** to be rancid (of oil or grease), CSY, AI **puya**, CI **puyaq** rancid residue of oil from blubber, etc., GRI **puyak** dried blubber, **puya-** to be rancid]]
hudax̂si-l A 1950-, Am 1963 *vi.* to make dry fish or meat + **-x̂si-**

huuda-lix En 1978 (**uu-**), A 1952- *vi.* to shout, holler (*e.g.* for help, as of man in baidarka); to whistle (of ship)
[[*imitative*]]
u[u]dali-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* noise, crash, thunder [*perhaps rather* **uuda-lix**]
u[u]damgi-kux̂ En 1948 *vi.* it (boat) is whistling + **-mgi-** (*or* **-mag-**)
u[u]daqdaaĝutu-kux̂ En 1948 *vi.* it whistled again + **-qada-iiĝuta-**

udaga-lix E 1909-, A 1950- *vi.* to go out in the open sea (as in baidarka or rowboat); to go into the sea (wading, *e.g.* J 17:50, N.M. 3:25) (*cf.* **chaĝat-**); **Udagax** (or **-x̂**) E 1840 (Zap. 1:186) Udagak Strait (Unalaska 22, 1984 **Akayu-x̂**)
udagax̂ta-l A 1952- *vi.* to take a trip out to the open sea + **-x̂ta-**
udagaala-l A 1952- *vp.* to be taken out to sea (N.M. 3:39) + **-ula-**
udagaasa-l A 1952- *vt.* to take out to sea; to go out to sea by or along (**tanam chidaĝa** the shore of the island, N.M. 3:92) + **-usa-**
udagat-, udagasix A 1860 (*unknown* 1971) *vr.* to launch out (**tanam chidaĝaan** from the shore, **qamdam hadan** into the deep, Luke 5:3-4, E **aĝa-**) + **-t-**

udaĝada-lix A 1909 *vp.* to be encircled (by enemies, J 76:212, *tentative translation as of* **uda-ĝa-da-**)

udamaĝ-is A 1840- *n.pl.* frame for stretching pelts; **chngatum / igluqam udamaĝis** A 1840 frame for stretching sea other skins/hides
[[*perhaps cf.* **uda**]]

udat-, **udasix** En 1948- *vi.* to quit, give up plans to go some place □ **udachaatlakax̂** he/she does not want (**-aatu-**) to quit, does really want to go
udata-lix En 1948- *vi.* to have quit from going + **-(x̂)ta-**

udayax̂ E 1909-, A 1840-, **udayaĝi-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* the central part of the baidarka keel (**ulux̂tam adayaĝa**, *cf.* **atiqi-**, A **ataqi-**); A 1840 keel (of baidar); **udayaĝi-x̂** Ab 1931 keel (of boat, ship)
[[*perhaps cf.* **uda**]]

hudgux̂ A 1860 (u-) (*unknown* 1971) *n.* foundation (of city, Luke 19:44)
hudguĝaĝi-lix A 1860 *vi.* to have a foundation (of house, Luke 6:48); 1973 to be tied or rolled up + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)
hudgux̂si-lix A 1860 *vi.* to lay a foundation (Luke 6:48) + **-(x̂)si-**
hudgux̂t-lakan A 1860 *vt.neg.* without providing (the house) with a foundation (Luke 6:49, E **ixti-lĝi-lakan**); **aluqaadamaan-[h]udgux̂sxaax̂ta** A 1840 *vp. optative* be delineated, outlined, *lit.* to be given a foundation for drawing (*cf.* **alux̂**) + **-t-**

udĝa-lix Ea 1982, **udx̂a-lix** En 1948- *vt.* to take a hitch around, to noose; **udx̂a-x̂** En 1950- *n.* loop (on string), noose; **aalax udx̂ax** En 1950 slipknot and half hitch
udĝaada-x̂ A 1840, 1973 *n.* loop, noose + **-aada-**
udĝi-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to hitch, take a hitch around (J 17:145) + (**-i-**)

Udĝaax A 1952 *name of sandy beach* (Kanaga Island 928)

udĝat-, **aĝadĝim udĝacha** A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vn.* heat of the sun

udĝi-x̂ En 1952 *n.* boiled fish with blubber
udĝinu-x̂ Ea 1952, Ep 1983 (-na-), En 1982, A 1982 *n.* fish cooked in with stinking seal oil or seal fat (Ea 1952: cooked certain ways to move stiff bowels; given mother right after childbirth to make milk); **Udĝinu-x̂** Eu 1984 *name of islet* (Unalaska 100; "it stinks all the time, that island; lots of ducks and sea gulls land on it and shit on it") + **-nu-**

udĝiti-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1832- bead (*cf.* **quhma-qda-x̂**), pearl (A **kaami-x̂**); E 1909 (udaĝatix̂) rock crystal
2. A 1840-, Ab 1931 ring, finger ring (E **atx̂ux̂si-x̂**); **udĝitim atx̂uu** A 1950- ring finger (*cf.* **tikla-x̂**)

hudĝu-lix 1. Ek 1982 (**u-**) *vt.* to swallow hurriedly, to gobble; A 1973- *vi.* to breathe hard, start coughing (as when a fly gets into one's mouth)
2. Ek 1982 *vt.* to sew together (*cf.* **yu-lix**)

udix 1. E 1834-, A 1840, **uyix** Au 1909 *n.* share, portion, allotment; **udix-six** En 1909-, A 1860- *vt.* to divide, distribute, apportion (*e.g.* J 74:14 food to the people) □ **Hamaan amungis udignas** A 1860 they divided His clothes (among themselves, Mark 15:24, E **imang udig-asa-nan**)
2. **haasim udikix** *or* **udiga** A 1950-52 *n.* the central part of baidarka paddle
[[*cf.* CSY **uyexte-**, Sir. **uyixte-** to distribute]]

Udiix A 1840- *name of bays with valley leading across the island* (Amlia 145-146; Atka 584 Wall Bay, 1840 Razbit'yevskaya; Little Tanaga Island 778); Wedge Point (Adak 856, marks the south side of Three Arm Bay) + **-Vg-**

udigla-lix En 1948-, **udigala-lix** A 1840 *vp.* to be divided, distributed + **-ala-** (**-ula-**)

udigasa-lix E 1826-, A 1838- *vt.* to divide, distribute (*cf.* **chisi-lix**); En 1982 to deal (cards, A **xudi-l**) □ **Chux̂taqangin imang udigasaqangin** E 1838 they divided His clothes among them (Matthew 27:35); **adam ikin suun'gis udigasaqakix** A 1860 the father divided the property between them (Luke 15:12, E **chisi-**); **sichiilux̂silix udigasanas** A 1860 they divided (the clothes) into four parts (John 19:23, E **sichin udigin hisix chisinan**) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

udigna-x̂ En 1950 *vn.* divider (of fish) + **-na**$_1$-

udixsxana-n En 1950 *vpn.* receivers of division + **-sxa-** (**-lga-**) **-na**$_1$-

udixsx̂i-lix E 1870 *vt.* to provide with a share (John 19:23) + **-sx̂i- (-lĝi-)**

udixtaala-l A 1952- *vp.* to be distributed (of food, N.M. 1:52) + **-(x̂)ta-ula-**

udixtaasa-lix E 1870, A 1973- *vt.* to distribute (*e.g.* food; Acts 2:45 money among all, A 1838 **udigasa-**) + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

udix̂-six E 1936-, A 1971- *vi.* to sting, burn (of exterior body parts, *e.g.* lips, eyes); to be sore (of throat); E 1825, Ea 1983, Am 1963 to be bitter (*cf.* **ngalax̂-six**); **udix̂** E 1909, **uyix̂** Au 1909 *vn.* pain from scorching; **chitx̂im udĝ-a** E 1870 bitter gall (Acts 8:23); **udiĝi-x̂** Ab 1931 bitter □ **chang qangatikung udiĝikux̂** En 1978 my burned hand stings; **kamxam angaasingin unuuxsakuqingaan chuqang udiĝa aqaangan ting atxikuqing** En 1936 I sang church songs but when my throat became sore I stopped

udiĝni-l A 1937- *vt.* to cause a burning sensation, to make feel burn + **-ni-**

udix̂t-, **udix̂s** A 1973- *vr.* to become rancid + **-t-**

udiĝaaya-lix Ea 1983, **udix̂aaya-lix** Ekn 1982 *vi.* to rest, have a rest (*cf.* **anĝi-lix, anĝisi-lix**)
[[*from Russian* **otdykháy-et** rests, is resting]]

udinaachika-x̂ Ea 1909 *n.* trapping camp (J 5:2); **udinaachka-x̂** Ab 1931, **udina[a]chxi-x̂** Ab 1963 (-chx̂ix̂) mud-hut (*Russian* zemlyanka)
[[*from Russian* **odináchka** solitary dwelling]]

udivlaaya-lix Ep 1983 (*according to* Ea) *vi.* to go off one's head, "forget himself" (Ea **daqaĝiqdalix**, *see* **daĝ**$_2$-)
[[*from Russian* **udivlyáy-etsya** is amazed]]

udki-x̂ En 1948- *n.* bight, inlet (smaller than a bay, **uda-x̂**)

udkiida-x̂ En 1948 *n.* small cove + **-aada-**

udma-x̂ E 1909- *n.* interior: **aguĝaadam udmaa** E[un] 1909, **aguĝnam udmaa** Ea 1983 gonad, roe of sea urchin; **chalam udmaa** 1909 [roe of clam]; **dam udmaa** 1909 eye apple with pupil (*cf.* **chiikda-x̂**)

udmiglala-lix En 1948 [*vt.*] to dent

udmit-, udmisix A 1840- *vt.* to hurry up, push on

udmuulina-x̂ Eun 1948- (*unknown* Ea 1983) *vn.* racket, uproar, commotion, excitement between people (going on so you can't hear)

udriiniya-x̂ En 1982 (*unknown* Eu 1984) *n.* stress-mark; **ahmadusim udriin(i)yaĝnaa** En 1948 (udar-), 1982 question mark
[[*from Russian* **udaréniye** stress, accent]]

uudugaaĝi-x̂ Ep 1941 (**-dg-**), A 1937- *n.* den, boulder den; **aaykaaĝum uudgaaĝii** Ep fox den; **uudugaaĝin** Ea 1910 (J 17:145), **uudgaaĝin** Ea 1983, **uudugaaĝis** A 1949- *pl.* rocks, boulders, with holes underneath where foxes can go in

udugunu-lix Ep 1982 *vt.* to round up (fur seals)

udulux Ekn 1948- *vn.* rumbling, big noise (as of erupting volcano); **udulux-six** Ek 1982 to make a big noise (as of airplane)
[[**udu-lug-**]]

uduqu-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to chop, cut across (**yaagax̂** log)

udusa-lix *see* **ut-**

oficiira-x̂ *see* **amichiila-x̂**

hug- 1. E 1791-, A 1840-, **ug-** E 1909-, **ugi-x̂** E 1978, **hugi-x̂** A 1950-, Au 1952, Ab 1931-63 *n.* case, bag, cover □ **kahngiitim huga** A 1950 pillow case; **isxang uga** En 1935 the cover of my bed; **qichitis huga** A 1860 money bag (John 12:6, E **yaachaada-x̂**); **aniqdum huga** En 1950, A 1952, **iqiyum hugii** Au 1952 womb, uterus (Au *also* **hugi-x̂**); **kanuuĝim huga** En 1950 pericardium; **tugaadim huga** En 1950, **tugaayim hugii** Au 1952 urinary bladder; **chitx̂im hugii** A 1952, **chix̂tim hugii** Au 1952 gallbladder (E **chitx̂i-x̂**); **saamhlam huga** En 1952, **savlaaquyam hugii** Au 1952 scrotum; **kimlam hugii** Ab 1931 peritoneum (En **il-uuĝi-n**); **kitam hukix** E 1805 *du.* stockings (*cf.* **chuulki-x**); E 1870, A 1860 shoes (*e.g.* Luke 3:16; A Mark 1:7, 6:9, E **samuug-, uliig-**); **kitam hugikix** Ab 1963 footwear; **atxulim huga** A 1840 pants (*cf.* **ux̂xi-x**), **kamgim huga** cap (*cf.* **saligu-x̂**), **tanamaguuĝugan kamgan huga** crown, *lit.* czar's ("earth god's") head cover, **qignam huga** lantern; **qamliin hugan nagan changachaa**

E 1838-70 put your sword in its sheath (Matthew 26:52, John 18:11, A **qata-**); Ean 1982 **nuusim uga** *or* **ugii** sheath (A, Au **qata-x̂**)

2. **hugi-x̂** E 1791 (hugik) *n.* landing net (made of whale sinews, for catching fish in small creeks); **hux** E 1909 (*then obsolete*), A 1840, Au 1909 net for catching sea mammals (1909: for sea lion made of hides and sea lion throat, placed on the shore at the end of a point) (*cf.* **satxa-x̂**); E (Au) 1909 (*obsolete*), **hugi-x̂** Au 1909 net for catching fish, seine (E **kudmachi-x̂**, A **niivudi-x̂**); figure of cat's cradle (Jochelson 1933:63); **ux-six** Eu 1909 [Au **hux-s**] *vt.* to hunt (**qawan** sea lions) with net (J 85:29)
[[I **puuq**, *pl.* **puggut**, poke, bag, case]]

hugaĝi-x̂ E 1834, En 1909 (**u-**) *vn.* wrapped up, dressed (not in parka); Russian (*cf.* **Kasaka-x̂**) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

hugidgusi-x̂ A 1840 (u-) *n.* case, container + **-dgusi-**

hugli-na-x̂ Ea 1791 *vt. in* **Kanaax̂ H.** (kanag uglinax) Deprived The Koniag Of His Net, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 23) + **-li-**

huxsx̂i-lix E 1909- (u-) *vt.* to wrap up (*e.g.* 17:7; 12:9 *vp.*); En 1978 to put on; to cover; A 1950-, **huxsx̂isix** A 1860 to put shoes on (**aniqduum kitakix** her child's feet; Luke 15:22, E **uliixsx̂it-**) + **-sx̂i(t)-** (**-lĝi-t-**)

huxsx̂iisa-lix E 1870 *vt.* to wrap (**Ngaan** Him) in (Mark 15:46, A **sinigan huklug-**); **huxsx̂asa-lix** A 1909 to cover with (J 78:167) + **-sx̂i-usa-**, **-sx̂-asa-**

uxsiga-lix En 1948 *vi.* to be well wrapped; **uxsiga-x̂ ichaa** En 1948- get it well wrapped, seal it up well + **-siga-** (**-ziga-**)

uxta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to be wrapped up in (skin); **uxtaqa-x̂** En 1948 discarded wrapper or container; **kuufyam uxtaqaa** En 1948- empty coffee can + **-(x̂)ta-**

U[u]gadaga E 1840 (Zap. 1:162), **Uugdagan** Eu 1984 *n.* Ugadaga Bay (Unalaska 37), **Uugdaga(n) yaĝa** (38)
[[**uuga-dag-a**, *rel.* **-an**]]

Ugadga E 1778 (Ugad'ya), **Ugadgi-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* Beaver Inlet (Unalaska 21); **Ugadgi(m)-naga** the interior of Beaver Inlet
[[**uga-dg(i)-**, *cf.* **Ugalĝa(n)**]]

Ugadigna-x̂ Ea 1952-83 (1983 *also* **Ugadigda-x̂**) *name of bay* (Krenitzin Islands 49)
[[*possibly* **uga-dig-na**$_1$**-**, *cf.* **Ugadga**]]

Ugalĝa E 1778 (Oowalch), **Ugalĝan** E 1840, Eau 1983-84 *n.* Egg Island (Unalaska 7, at the mouth of Beaver Inlet)
[[**uga-lĝ-a**, *rel.* **-an**, *cf.* CAY **ug-na** the one downriver or by the exit, **uani** downriver, by the exit, **ualirneq** area toward the exit; CSY **uugna** the one toward the exit from inside, the one down toward the exit in terms of topography, **ugani** down there; NAI **ualiñiq** southwestern part, **uanmun** toward the southwest]]

uugali-x̂ Ep 1941-, **uuxali-x̂** En 1935-; **uugli-x̂** E 1909-, A 1948- *n.* 1. coal, charcoal

2. **uuxali-x̂** En 1950- white-fronted goose, *Anser albifrons* (1952: nickname for **chugumadan laga**; 1984: young, has dark feathers like charcoal on the head)
[[*from Russian* **úgol'** coal, *pl.* **úgli** pieces of coal]]

hugalu-x E 1791 (Chughalluk), **ugalu-x** E 1909 (**-x̂** *sg.*), En 1936-, **ugulu-x** Ebau 1982-84 (En 1978, **hugulu-x̂** A 1973 *sg.*), **[h]ugaluĝ-ix** A 1840 *n.du.* mittens (made of sealskin); gloves (with thumb only, *cf.* **prichaatka-x̂**) (A **lukamachi-x**); **ugalu-x̂** En 1948 wrist-guard for bow (made of sealskin without hair)
[[I **pualu**, *du.* **pualuk** mittens; A 1840 *as if* **hug-aluĝ-**]]

Uugamag-is A 1952 *n.pl. name of bay* (Adak Island 857)
[[*possibly* **u-iigamag-**, **u-** = **a-**]]

Uganga-x̂ E 1778 (Oowangac), 1791 (Ugamak), Eau 1909-52 (J 40:60) *n.* Ugamak Island (Krenitzin Islands 1, 1791 village); **Uganga-x** Ea 1983 *du.* Aiktak Island (Krenitzin Islands 2; *probably* 1+2, *cf.* 1840 Zap. 1:202 **Ugamak**)
[[**uga-nga-**, *cf.* **Ugalĝa**]]

Uuganga-x̂ A 1952 *name of big cliff or group of rocks* (Great Sitkin Island 749)

ugaarka-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* short candle
[[*from Russian* **ogárka**, *gen. of* **ogárok** candle end]]

Uugaygulux Eu 1970-75 *name of bluff* (Unalaska 75)
[[*apparently* **uugay(a)g+ulux** *but uncertain transcription*]]

†**Ugayuxtax** E 1791 *name of village at Akutan Island* (Krenitzin I. 44)

Uxchalux̂ Eun 1909-, *rel.* **Uxchalu-m** En 1909-52 (J 45:5), **Uxchaluĝ-im** En 1984 *n.* Ogchul Island (Umnak 37); **Uxchalux̂**, **Uxchal(um) kadaa** En 1976-84 *name of point* (Umnak 158)
[[*possibly* **uxt-aluĝ-**]]

uxchu-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1892-1931, Abm 1963 *n.* tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrhata* (Eb 1984 *also* horned puffin, *cf.* **qagida-x**)
[[*cf.* CSY **ugřaaq** puffin]]

uxchuuda-x̂ A 1948-, **uxchuĝaada-x̂** Ep 1941 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* ragwort, *Senecio pseudoarnica* + **-aada-**, **-ĝa-aada-**

Uxchuĝi-x̂ A 1791 (ukchogix) *vn.* Has Puffins, *name of tributary man* (at Tanaga 953) + **-ĝi-**

ugdux-s A 1973- *vi.* to sniff tobacco, take snuff

ugdux̂ E 1909- *n.* magic guise: "skin of mammal or bird put on in order to turn into that animal" (Jochelson's vocabulary), "a personal protector or individual totem consisting of an animal's skin to be put on in order to be transformed in the corresponding animal. Some people had as guardians insects or inanimate objects like grass, hair, stone, etc." (note to J 43:27, *cf.* 48:29-65) (*cf.* **quga-daanguusi-x̂**, **qugaanguusi-x̂**) ◻ **ugiim ugduĝan ilan aĝalix** En 1909 getting into (putting on) her husband's magic guise (J 49:44); **uxchux̂ ugdux̂tan(a)x̂ ax̂takux̂ away, il(a)n aĝal(i)x uxchuum il(a)n aĝal(i)x awaya, igan(a)m il(an) tagakux̂** Ea 1974 he had a tufted puffin as a magic guise, [so] getting into it, into his puffin, he landed on a cliff

ugdux̂sx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to provide (person) with a magic guise + **-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi-**)

ugdux̂sx̂iisa-lix Ea 1909 *vrt.* to get as a magic guise (J 3:7, *cf.* 3:8-9 **qugaanguusx̂iisa-**); to put on as a magic guise (J 9:22) + **-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi-**) **-usa-**

ugdux̂six̂ta-lix En 1982 *vr.* to turn into an animal, bird, etc. + **-(x̂)si-x̂ta-**

ugdux̂ta-lix E 1909- *vt.* to have as a magic guise (J 35:38; 43.27; 48:29-44, 54, 64); **iĝamanax̂ ugdux̂talix** A 1860 (*unknown* 1971-) pretending to be good (Luke 20:20, E **tayaĝum anĝaĝisigangin txidin liidatalix**) + **-(x̂)ta-**

ugi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892-1931, Am 1963 *n.* husband (En 1983 also of eider duck); A 1791 *name of elderly man* (at Adak 865); ◻ **Aguuĝux̂ ugii kayux ayagaa aĝanax̂** E 1870, **ugix̂ ama ayagax̂ Aguuĝum aĝatxakix** A 1860 God created them husband (E her husband) and wife (E his wife) (Mark 10:6); **ugiin asix txin isxulix̂tadax̂** En 1983 (the female eider duck) takes turns with her husband (sitting on their eggs); **uging qalax̂tax̂** Au 1952 my husband's brother; my (woman's) sister's husband, *lit.* equivalent of my husband [[PE **ugi** husband]]

Ugiix A 1952 *name of rock* (Oglodak Island 678); Sea Lion Rock (Kiska Island 1047, *cf.* 1046 **Ayagax̂** Pillar Rock) + **-Vg-**

ugiida-x̂ E 1878-, **ugiiya-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* (woman's) lover, sweetheart; Eun 1910 husband's sister's son as lover (J 35:44; 53:18) + **-aada-**

ugiĝa-lix Eu 1909, **ugiĝu-l** Au 1909 *vp.* to be had as husband (of Raven, J 82:15, 24) + **-ĝa-**

ugiĝi-lix E 1909-, A 1840-, Au 1909 *vi.* to have or get a husband, to be married (*e.g.* J 82:35); **anĝaĝinam ugiĝii** E 1826, **anĝaĝim ugiĝii** A 1840 a married woman; **ugiĝi-lakan** E 1791 *vi.neg.* to be unmarried, a maiden; **ugiĝi-ĝulux** E 1878, **-ulax** Ab 1963 *vn.* widow; **ugiĝidanaaulax** A 1860 who had been a widow (for 84 years, Luke 2:37) + **-ĝi-**

ugiĝiqada-lix E 1834 *vi.* to be widowed; **ugiĝiqada-na-x̂** E 1834-, Am 1963, **ayagam ugiĝiqadanaa** A 1952, **ugiĝiqada-x̂ta-x̂** E 1870- (*e.g.* Luke 2:37), **ayagam ugiĝiq(a)dax̂taa** Ep 1983, **ugiĝiqada-x̂ta-na-s** A 1860 *pl.* (Luke 4:25), **ugiĝix̂taqadanax̂** A 1791 (uggugyxtakaggnak) *vn.* widow + **-ĝi-(x̂ta)-qada-(x̂ta-)**

ugix̂ta-lix E 1909, Ab 1963 *vt.* to have as a husband ◻ **ugix̂taaĝiin ilgaaĝan** En 1910 in order to look for a husband (J 62:3) + **-x̂ta-**

ugix̂tana-ng E 1909 *vn.* my (woman's) sister's husband, husband's brother, sister's husband's brother, *lit.* one I have as a husband; **ugix̂tana-x̂** En 1983 brother-in-law + **-x̂ta-na**$_1$-

Ugix̂taatut-xa-x̂ E Unimak 1791 *pp.* Wanted To Be Had As A Husband, *name of tributary man* + **-x̂ta-aatu-t-**

ugiĝut-, **ugiĝusix** E 1909 *vt.* to ask in marriage (of woman, *also with* **igiim** for herself) + **-ĝut-**

ugila-x̂ Eu 1910, A 1840 *n.* widow; widowed; E 1909 forty days mourning for a dead husband or wife + **-la**$_2$-

ugilalix̂ta-x̂ A 1973 *vn.* widow; widower + **-la-li-x̂ta-**

ugilĝi-lix E 1834, 1909, Ea 1983, **ugilĝisix** 1834 *vi.* to marry (of woman) [*once perhaps vr.*] + **-lĝi-(t-)**

ugiliga-x̂ E 1832-70, A 1840-60, Ab 1963 *n.* bridegroom + **-liga-**

ugiisa-lix E 1870, 1909, A 1860, 1950-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to take as husband (**ngaan** for her, **igiim** for herself) + **-usa-**

ugi- - [steep cliff]
[[*perhaps cf.* **uginĝ-**]]

Ugida-s A 1952 *pl. name of islands with steep shores:*

Ugidaagamax Eddy Island (Adak 867) + **-da-iigamag-**

Ugidaada-x̂ (Adak 868) + **-da-aada-**

Ugix̂ag-a A 1950- *name of peninsula ending in a precipice* (Amlia 175) + **-x̂ag-**

Ugix̂agaada-x̂ A 1950- *name of point facing* Ugix̂aga (Amlia 184) + **-x̂ag-aada-**

Ugiilag-a A 1952 *n.* Umak Bay (Umak Island 719, with steep rocky shores) + **-Vlag-**

Ugiilagaada-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (Umak Island 720) + **-Vlag-aada-**

ugimag-ix̂ A 1909, **ugimg-ix̂** A 1950- *n.* rock wall, cliff (*e.g.* N.M. 3:57, 74); **Ugimag-is** A 1840- *pl.* the precipitous northern part of Atka Island (Atka 350; 1840: the coast); **Ugimagis Amaga** A 1950- Mt. Korovin (Atka 361); **Ugimagis Saa** A 1840-1952, **Ugimagim Saa** 1973 *name of escarped promontory* (Atka 354); **Ugimagim** *or* **Ugimgim Qaklaga** A 1950- "Hard Rocky Wall" (Atka 405); **Slukas Ugimga** A 1952 "Sea Gulls' Cliff" (Kasatochi Island 676) + **-mag-**

ugi-lix E 1805, 1832, 1838 (-ĝ-), Ea 1983, **uxi-lix** Eun 1870-, A 1952- (1840 **-g-**), Ab 1963, **hugi-l** Au 1909 (1952 **uxi-l**), Am 1963 *vt.* to extinguish, put out, quench (**qigna-x̂** fire; E 1909 **taangulaan** his thirst)
[[E 1838 **uĝi-** *apparently contaminated with* **uĝa-lix**]]

ugiisa-lix E 1833:2, 1834 *vt.* to extinguish (**ngaan** it) with + **-usa-**

ugiya-lix E 1834, Ep 1941 (-ĝ-), **uxiya-l** A 1973- *vt.* to try to extinguish, try to quench (fire) + **-ya-**

uxlixsa-lix A 1840-62 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to extinguish, quench (burning house) + ***-lixsa-**

uxlimax̂-six En 1948- *vi.* (*or vt.*) to try to stop fire, beat out grass fire + **-limaĝ-**

ugi-lix Ea 1910-, **hugi-lix** Eu 1910 (J 35:23), **uxilix** Eun 1878-, A 1937-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to skin, strip off the whole skin of (smaller animal, bird, *e.g.* J 17:23; 35:23)

ùgigaza-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vn.* humid, damp (*Russian* vlazhnyy)

ugiĝasa-l A 1973- *vt.* to rub

[[**ugiĝ-asa**-, *perhaps contamination of* **agix̂-s** *and* E **ulig-asa-lix**]]

ugikinga (**ugi(m) king-a**) E 1834, Ep 1941 *n.* dawn, daybreak; E 1909, **ungiking** Au 1952 time before daybreak (from about 3 a.m. to daybreak); **ugikingan sdaa** En 1948 morning star (*cf.* **angalim [h]aqa-acha**); **ugikingan kamgaa** A 1840 (1973: E) Matins; *abl.* **ugikngaan** Eu 1984 at night, after or about midnight; En 1981 (P. Merculieff) during the night from midnight to 6 a.m.

[[*lit.* time after **ugi**-, *thus* after dark, *cf.* **uginĝ**- *and* I **uali**- to grow late, decline (of day), be in the west (of sun)]]

ugina-x̂ E 1909- (En 1948-50 **hu**-) *n.* big sea lion bull (with broad shoulders and slender waist)

[[AAY P, CAY **uginaq** sea lion *probably from Aleut*]]

Hugina-x̂ A 1952 name of islet off Sanak Harbor

hugin'g-ix̂ E 1878, En 1978 (**u**-), A 1952-, **hugigna-x̂** (*perhaps for* **hugigni-x̂**) Au 1952 *n.* confined air (in stomach, bladder, etc.), flatus, (1878) intestinal rumbling; **hugin'ga lil** A 1952 let out its air (of something inflated)

[[*cf.* **huglax-s** *and* Y **puge**-, I **pui**- to surface, emerge from water]]

hugin'giĝiqada-lix En 1978 (**u**-), A 1952- *vi.* to run out of air (of gas lamp) + **-ĝi-qada-**

hugin'gisxa-l A 1973- *vp.* to become flatulent (as in the night) + **-t-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

uginĝ-ix̂ E 1833-, A 1838-, Ab 1963, **ugiĝni-x̂** Au 1909-52, Am 1963 (**ugu**-) *n.* shadow; E 1838-70 image (A **anaaqiza**-) ◘ **ugiĝning** Au 1952 my shadow, the shadow of me; **ixtam uginĝan** En 1910 *loc.* in the shadow of the lamp (J 52:13); **asx̂am uginĝa** A 1860 the shadow of death (Luke 1:79); **kiin sagiquudagan uginĝa** E 1870 the image of whose face, whose portrait (Matthew 22:20, likewise 1838; Mark 12:16, A **kiin sagimaĝan anaaqizaa**); **hamakun uginĝilingin** E 1833:19 only the shadow of those (not really those)

[[*cf.* **ugikinga**]]

ugimiqaaya-x̂ E 1791 (ugomokaiak), **ugimiqaayu-x̂** E 1833-60, **ugimqaayu**- E 1870 (Acts 5:15), **ugimaqaaya**- E 1870 (Mark 4:32); **uginaqaaya**- E 1838 (Matthew 4:16 ungi-), **uginqaayu-x̂** E 1870 (Luke 1:79), 1909, **uĝinkaayu-x̂, uuĝanqaayu**- Ep 1941, **uĝnikaayu-x̂** E 1909, **uĝniqaayu-x̂** Ep 1983, **uuĝnaqaayu-x̂** Ea 1983 *n.* shadow; shade (Mark 4:32); Ep 1983 *also* ghost; **huginqaaya-x̂** Eu 1878 image reflected on water; **uuginqaaya-x̂** Ekn 1948- ghost, spirit + **-qaaya-, -qaayu-**

uginĝida-l A 1952- *vi.* to be in the shadow ◘ **qayam agaaĝii uginĝidakux̂** the other side of the hill lies in shadow + **-da-**

ugiyu-: **sitichika(m) ugiyuu** Au 1949 *n.* kind of plant with yellow flowers

uglag- *pron.* 1. E 1860-, A 1952- another than - (*cf.* **agiit-, unuqu-**) ◘ **hingan sulakan uglaga agacha suda** A 1952 don't take that, take another one; **hingaan uglaga ii asax̂tal** A 1952 does it have another name than that ?; **hamakux uglakix aalax agiitudax** E 1870 two other brothers (than those two, Matthew 4:21, 1838 **unuqukix**); **uglagin amnaĝungin** E 1870 many others (Mark 12:5, A **unuqus qalaĝingis**); **waan uglagan hadan huyanax̂** E 1870 he went somewhere else (to another place than that, Acts 12:17); **ugla(gi)mchix sux̂takuu awazuukaĝulax** A 1977 used by another than you it won't work

2. *loc.* in another place than (*3.sg.* **uglagan** En 1910-) ◘ **amiim aaliichan uglagan tigikux̂** En 1910 he landed on another landing-beach than his uncle's (J 48:7); **alax̂ kayux agalix ilan adanaam uglagan chitakux̂** E 1935 a whale, too, drifted away and came ashore at another place than usual (*lit.* than where it usually is)

3. *abl.* besides, in addition to; except; except for (without, John 1:3) (*3.sg.* **uglagaan** E 1826-, A 1838-, Am 1963, **uglagaa** Au 1949; *3.du.* **uglaki[i]n** E 1833; *3.pl.* **uglagiin** E 1860-, A 1952-, **uglagngiin** E 1833, Eu 1910; *1. sg.* **uglakiiming** Ea 1981) (*cf.* **qaata-, unuqu-** *abl.*) ◘ **qam uglagaan asla qalgakux̂ alakax̂** A 1952 besides fish there is nothing to eat, we have nothing but fish to eat; **uglagaan asla malgakux̂ alakax̂** we have nothing else to do; **ulum qakangis agunamchix uglagaan qas lal** A 1952 besides making dried meat they caught more fish (N.M. 2:4)

[[*perhaps cf.* SY **uglaq** a large number or amount; CSY **uglagh**- to be many, numerous, much]]

uglaxt-, uglaxsix E 1870-, A 1973- *vt.* to change; E *Bibl.* to break (oath, Matthew 5:33; the Scripture, John 10:35, A **unga**- -) ◘ **hix̂tanat uglaxtida** A 1973- change the subject (*lit.* what you say) + **-t-**

uglaxta-lix Eu 1984 *vt.* to change (words); E 1870 *Bibl.* to break (the law of Moses, John 7:23, A **ungax̂ta**-); to abrogate (God's law, Mark 7:9); **uglaxta**- E 1870 *vn.* difference (*lit.* differing): **hiikun ama tumaniin quchxingin amaagan anaĝiidalim uglaxtaa aĝnaĝulux** put no difference between them and us (Acts 15:9) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

uglaxsxa-lix Eaun 1948- *vp.* to chap, roughen, peel (peeling of skin due to sunburn) ◘ **chaking (aĝadĝim ilaan) uglaxsxakux** Ean my hands are chapped (from the sun) + **-t-sxa- (-lga-)**

uglaka-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) [*pp.*] absence, default (or the like, *Russian* zaochno) + **-ka-** (**-qa-**)

uglakata- E 1860 *vt.* to discard (Eu 1984: change): **matakiniin aluĝaĝinangin uglakatalgalagaax̂tan** may the way they (the translations) are written not be discarded (preface to Mark) + **-ka-t-(x̂)ta-**

huglax-s Au 1952 *vi.* to belch (A **alikda-l**, E **alimqulix**, *see* **alix-six**)
[[**hug-lag-**, *cf.* **hugin'g-ix̂**]]

ugli-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to crumple, rumple

uglilaĝi-kux̂ A 1840 *vi.* becomes crumpled, creased + **-laĝ-**

uugli-x̂ *see* **uugali-x̂**

uglix-six 1. En 1982 *vt.* to rub (A **agix-s**, *cf.* **ulix-six**)
2. A 1950- *vt.* to hatch (**saahmlat** its eggs, **chiidangis** the chicks in them) (*cf.* **miga-lix**)

uglikaayu-lix 1. Eau 1983-84 *vi.* to be wrinkled up (of cloth)
2. En 1984 *vt.* to rub, break up (old people used scoria or rough rock) + **-kaayu-** (**-qaayu-**)

uglu-x̂ En 1948- *n.* corner (*cf.* **iqux̂**)
[[*from Russian* (**v**) **uglú** (in) the corner]]

Ugluda-x̂ En 1910- *name of point and ancient village* (Umnak 63; *cf.* J 59:1; 72:17 and Jochelson 1925:35)

uglux-six Eba 1906-, A 1860-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to shake (**kamgiin** his head; person, *e.g.* A Mark 9:20, E **uyĝux̂-t-**) (*cf.* **agdu-lix**, **ayĝax̂-t-**, **ixchux-six**, **katux-six**, **usxu-chx̂i-**)

ugna-, **iklam ugnaa** A 1840 *n.* block of wood (1/2 or 1/4 of a log)

ugna-l A 1952- *vi.* to be skinny (of sea mammals) (*cf.* **saaku-na-lix**); **Ugnam tugidaa** En 1791, A 1840, 1950-52 September (E 1834-40, En 1982 **Chngulim tugidaa**, *see under* **chnga-x̂**) (*cf.* **Sintaavra-x̂**)

ugnat-, **ugnas** A 1950- *vr.* to become skinny (of sea mammals in September) + **-t-**

ugnáma- Am 1963 [*vt.*] to touch (*Russian* zadevat') (E **hadĝa-lix**, A **hadax̂-six**, **kata-lix**)

ugraadi-x̂ Ek 1982, A 1973 *n.* fence, gate
[[*from Russian* **ográda** fence]]

Ugrufina-x̂ Eu 1984 *name of pointed rock, like a pinnacle, to the southeast of Makushin Volcano*
[[*apparently from Russian, perhaps a person's name*]]

uxsa-l A 1977- *vi.* to become dented (of something metallic)
[[*cf.* **uxt-**]]

uxsax̂ta-lix Ekn 1948-, A 1977 *vi.* to be dented + **-x̂ta-**

uxsalax̂ta-lix En 1948 *vi.* to be dented [in several places] + **-la-x̂ta-**

uxsi-lix Ekn 1982, A 1877 *vt.* to dent; Ep 1983 to crumble, crackle (*e.g.* paper); En to fold in half (Ek 1982 **utman uxsilix**) (*cf.* **utmi-lix**, **kangi-lix**) □ **slaĝux̂ ayx̂aasix̂ uxsikux̂** A 1977 the storm dented the boat + **-(i)-**

Huuxsxalux̂ A 1952 *name of rocky islet* (Ogliuga Island 989)

Huxsiilux̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 195)
[[*perhaps* **hug-(x̂)si-aluĝ-** place for making nets]]

huxsx̂i-x̂ E 1834 *n.* dust (*cf.* **hax̂-sxi-n**)

uxsu-lix En 1948- *vi.* to be baggy and loose, wrinkled (of clothes, *e.g.* trousers)
[[*possibly* **hug-su-**]]

uxt-, **uxsix** E 1834-, A 1840- *vt.* to prick (boil, swollen part of body); to bleed, lance (with lancet, person)
[[*cf.* **ukina-x̂** *and* Y **uki-t-**, I **ukit-** to make a hole in, etc.]]

uxtusi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840- *n.* lancet for bleeding (Merck 1791: made of slate, En **iga-x̂**, Eu **sadguda-x̂**; Jochelson 1925:61, Fig. 16: of andesitic obsidian) + **-usi-**

[h]uxt-, **[h]uxsix** A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vt. or vi.* to eclipse (*cf.* **asx̂a-lix**): **aĝadax̂ [h]uxsix** the sun is in eclipse; **tugidax̂ [h]uxsix** the moon is in eclipse
[[*presumably* **hug-t-**]]

uxtusi-, **angalim uxtusii** *n.* eclipse of the sun + **-usi-**

uxtaqda-x̂ En 1950- *vn.* dull thud (sound of something like a sack or something soft against hard; sound of jumping whale coming down on the water; noise from inside another house) □ **nagaan uxtaqdax̂ aguĝakux̂** a thud is heard (*lit.* is made) from inside it (the house)
[[**uxta-qda-**]]

Uxtasu-x̂ A 1952 *name of lagoon* (Atka 647)
[[*possibly* **uxt-(x̂)ta-su-** "as if lanced", with reference to a scar-like feature in the rocky wall above it]]

Uxtaavra-x̂ Ea 1983, **Uktaabri-x̂** En 1978, **Uktaabra-x̂** A 1973- *n.* October (*cf.* **Kiimadgim tugidaa**, **Chngulim tugidaa**)
[[*from Russian* **oktyábr'** October]]

uxtuqu-x̂ E 1909, **uxtuqa-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* tobacco pouch; skin bag with a lid (*cf.* **uĝada-x̂**)

ugu-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vi.* to go for a walk (*cf.* **gulaaya-lix**)

uguusa-lix A 1840 *vt.* to take for a walk + **-usa-**

ugu- -

uguna-x̂ A 1838-40 (*unknown* 1971) *vn.* hypocrite (Matthew 6:2, 15:7, E **ugu-yax̂ta-**) (*cf.* **lu-naaza-**, **malx̂unu-**) + **-na**$_1$**-**

uguni-lakan A 1937- *vr.* to be disappointed + **-ni-**

ugunisax̂ta-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to flatter; **ugunisax̂ta-x̂** *vn.* flatterer + **-nisa-x̂ta-**

uguusa- E 1840 *vt.*: **Igluqaan** (iĝ-) **uguusanax̂** Deceived by Decoy Animal (*lit.* his skin), *pre-Christian name of person* (Zap. 2:70) + **-usa-**

ugut-, ugusix 1. E 1909, **ugat-** Ea 1983 *vt.* to make glad, happy; Eu 1909 *vr.* to become glad □ **ukudigaan tusix ting ugutikuqing** Eu I was glad to hear that you are in good health (J 37:1)

2. E 1838-70 *Bibl.* to entice, lure (*Russian* prel'stit', Matthew 24:5, 24, A 1838 **gi-lĝini-**; Mark 13:5, A 1860 **sugla-t-**); A 1840 (1973: E) to seduce (*Russian* obol'stit'); E 1870 *vr.* to be enticed, tempted (John 7:47, A **qlat-**)

3. **uguti-x̂** E 1834, Epu 1941-, **ugati-** Eap 1979- *vn.* foster child (1834 pupil/ward), adopted child □ **ugating** Ea 1983 my foster *or* adopted child (*lit.* one I make happy)

4. **tahlam ugucha** En 1984 *vn. lit.* what makes a slave happy (*old saying*): waves coming up in winter, when the people were starving; En 1982 February; En 1981 (P. Merculieff) very low tide in month of May or June + **-t-**

ugudusi-, tahlam ugudsii En 1975 = **tahlam ugucha** (*lit.* means for making slave happy) + **-t-usi-**

uguta-lix 1. E 1909-, A 1937- (*probably from* E), **ugata-** Ea 1983 *vr.* (E 1909, En 1978 *also vi.*) to feel happy, have a good time (*cf.* **inix̂si-ta-lix**); **uguta-x̂** E 1909- *vn.* happiness, joy; A 1840 delights □ **saquchaadan txichin ugutalix unuugdakun** Ep 1983 the small birds sing happily; **alganaam ilan kayux txin ugutalix** Ea 1909 he enjoyed catching sea animals too (J 6:36); **asla alalgakux̂ aqadal anuxtal timas ugutaqalinas** A 1937 thinking that we did no more miss anything we began to feel happy

2. E 1832-70 *vr.* to (not let oneself) be enticed, deceived (Matthew 24:4, A **gi-lĝini-**; Mark 13:5 1860, A **sugla-t-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ugutana-x̂ A 1950- *vn.* soup (*lit.* what makes one feel good) + **-t-(x̂)ta-na**$_1$**-**

ugutaasa-lix E 1791- *vrt.* to be happy, joyful for (Matthew 13:20; J 70:19); A 1839 to (not) be delighted in (Bukv. 13, E **qaĝa-taasa-**); Eu 1984 to be friendly with; **Niiĝuĝin Tunungin Igiim Ugutaasanax̂** Ea 1791 (neogogin tunugin Igim ogutasa nak) Enjoyed (*or* Enjoying) The Andreanof Islanders' Words, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 1); **Qatmix̂ Igiim Ugutaasanax̂** Ea 1791 (Katmik Igim ugutaasanok) Enjoyed A Razor Clam, *name of man* (at Krenitzin I. 1) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

ugutaasi-, waan slum ugutaasingin E 1870 *n.pl.* the pleasures of this life (Luke 8:14, A **anĝaĝiisim machuxsinangis**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

uguya-lix E 1832-70 *vt.* to flatter □ **amaagan uguyakuun alakax̂** 1870 you do not flatter anybody (Matthew 22:16) + **-ya-**

uguyax̂ta-lix 1. Epu 1941- *vt.* to try to make happy

2. E 1870 *vt.* to flatter (Mark 12:14, A **tunuzu-**); E 1833:50 to entice; 1834 *vi.* to play the hypocrite; **uguyax̂ta-x̂** E 1834-70 *vn.* hypocrite (Matthew 6:2); 1833:38, 1834 hypocritical; A 1840 hypocrisy, partiality + **-ya-x̂ta-**

uguyax̂taasa-lix E 1833:32 *vt.* to flatter with (**hachigaasanatxin** his teachings) + **-ya-x̂ta-usa-**

Uguuda-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* Makushin Bay (Unalaska 102)

ugux̂ E 1834-, A 1791-, **uguĝi-x̂** En 1909-, A 1948-, Ab 1931-63 *n.* joint (any joint in human body, *e.g.* E 1819, 1878- knuckle; E 1878, A 1791 knee; A 1948 elbow; A 1949 *also* of grass); **ugux̂-six** Ea 1910, En 1952 *vt.* to disjoint, cut (joint, J 17:146)

Uguĝaĝi-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* Having Joints, i.e. The Flexible One (prebaptismal name, Jochelson 1933:74) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

uguĝluxta-lix Eu 1982, A 1950- *vi.* to be rheumatic (*lit.* to have pain in joints) + **-lug-(x̂)ta-**

ugux̂tux̂-six En 1952 *vt.* to dismember, cut all joints of (killed person: long ago every time anybody killed someone he always dismembered him so that he wouldn't get anything wrong with his own joints) + **-tuĝ-**

huguĝna-x̂ A 1862 (*unknown* 1971) *vn.* fornication (Cat., E **ma-aluĝaĝi-**)

ugux̂ta-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* front part of baidarka skin

Ugulinasaaqu-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* April (A **Lagim tugidaa**)
[[*cf. following*]]

uguliisi-x̂, sam uguliisii En 1982 *n.* decoy bird (*cf.* **chuuchila-**)
[[**uguli-usi-**, *cf. preceding*]]

uguulnika-x̂ Eun 1950- *n.* square, set-square (for carpenter)
[[*from Russian* **ugól'nik** set-square]]

uguulnikalgu-x̂ En 1950 *n.* rafter square + **-lgu-**

ugumax̂-six En 1948 *vi.* to whistle (*cf.* **iga-lax̂-six**); **ugumax̂** *vn.* whistling

uugumĝaada-lix Eb 1984 *vi.* to whistle + **-aada-**

ugumax̂si-lix En 1982 *vi.* to whistle + **-(x̂)si-**

hugumaqachiiya-x̂ E 1832-38 *vn.* whistling (Matthew 11:17 piping); **ugumaqchiiya-x̂** En 1950 whistling person + ***-qachiiya-**

ugunu-, isuĝim ugunungin Ea 1983 (*unknown* Eun 1984) *n.pl.* metacarpal bones (with the meat) of seal (*cf.* A, Au **anu-**)

ugunu-lix En 1978, A 1860-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vt.* to forget; **ugunu-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* oblivion; **ugunu-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* memory □ **ugunul ax̂takung** A 1950 I must have forgotten it
[[*cf.* GRI **uungatsiarpoq** is apt to forget]]

ugunuĝi-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* forgotten + **-ĝi-**

ugunux̂ta-lix E 1805-, A 1840- *vt.* to forget □ **ugunux̂tax̂takung** En 1982 I must have forgotten it; **x̂liiman ugunux̂talix sunanulux** E 1838-70 they forgot to take bread, *lit.* forgetting they did not take bread (Matthew 16:5); **saaglangin ugunux̂talakan qachx̂ida** Ea 1982 don't forget to feed his dogs, *lit.* not forgetting feed his dogs + **-x̂ta-**

uugunqaada-lix Ean 1982- *vi.* to be forgetful; **uugunqaada-x̂** *vn.* forgetful + **-qa-aada-**

ugunuq(a)tu-lix En 1978 *vi.* to be forgetful; **ugunuqatu-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1931 *vn.* forgetful; **ugunuqatu-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 *vn.neg.* retentive, having a good memory + **-qatu-**

uguri-l A 1973- *vi.* to be poisoned by smoke and lose consciousness
[[*from Russian* **ugoré-t'** to get carbon monoxide poisoning]]

uguruuda-x̂ En 1978, A 1949- *n.* kitchen garden
[[*from Russian* **ogoród** kitchen garden]]

uguutqux̂si-n En 1984 (Eu 1878 úghus kíng in) *n.pl.* back end of backbone of duck

uĝ(i)- A 1837-, Ab 1931 *n.* belonging (*3.sg.* **uĝa** 1952, **uĝii** 1952-, Ab 1931 his, her; *pl.* **uĝis** 1860, **uĝingis** 1952-, *rel.* **uĝingin** 1860; *sg.1.sg.* **uĝing** 1840-, *pl.* **uĝning** 1840; *1.pl.* **uĝmas** 1837-60, **uĝimas** Ab 1931; *sg.2.sg.* **uĝin** 1860-1952, **uĝiin** 1860-, *pl.* **ux̂txin** 1860, **uĝit** 1952; *2.pl.* **ux̂chi** 1840-60; *pl.3R.sg.* **ux̂txin** 1860) (E **maayu-**) (Ab 1963 *uĝix̂* owner, *probably for* owned) □ **agachan uĝa akux̂, ngaan aĝada** 1952 it is his, give it to him; **inaqamis uĝin akux̂** 1952 it is your own; **ux̂txin hadangin waaĝanax̂, taĝa uĝingin qinaamuqangizulax** 1860 he came to his own but his own did not receive him (John 1:11, E **ilaanu-**); **Xristuusam uĝis** 1860 belonging to Christ (Mark 9:41, E **maayungin**)

uĝa-l A 1952- *vp.* to be had □ **anaĝis ... uĝachxizaakadix liidangis** something that would be nice to have (N.M. 3:6) + **-a- (-ĝa-)**

uĝaĝasa-lix A 1860 (*unknown* 1971) *vt.* to hand over (tradition, Luke 1:2) + **-‡-asa-** (**-usa-**)

uĝaĝi-x̂ A 1860 (*unknown* 1971) *vn.* ownership: **uĝaĝix̂ aslitax̂** heir, *lit.* worthy of ownership (Luke 20:14) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

uĝaĝuusi-x̂ A 1837-60 (*unknown* 1971) *n.* wages, pay (Luke 3:14, E 1839 in Cat. **udig-**, 1870 **qichitin** money); **qichitim uĝaĝuusiĝanangis** 1840 pay in money, salary; 1840 position, status + **-aĝu-**(**-ĝu-**)**-usi-**

ux̂chxiza-x̂ A 1860, **uĝichxiza-x̂** A 1838-60 (*unknown* 1971) *n.* treasure (*e.g.* Matthew 16:19, Mark 10:21, E **maayuchxisa-x̂**) + **-chxiza-**

ux̂chxizadgusi-x̂ A 1860 (*unknown* 1971) *n.* treasury (Luke 21:1, E **iqlu-qadgasi-x̂**) + **-chxizadgusi-**

ux̂chxizaalux̂ A 1860 (*unknown* 1971) *n.* treasury (John 8:20, E **iqlu-qadgasi-x̂**) + **-chxizaaluĝ-**

ux̂sx̂asa-l A 1840-60 (*unknown* 1971) *vrt.* to take possession of, acquire (Mark 8:36, Luke 9:25, E **uku-x̂ta-**) + **-sx̂-asa-** (**-lĝ(i)-usa-**)

ux̂t-, ux̂six A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to steal (appropriate); **ux̂ti-x̂** *vn.* theft, misappropriation + **-t-**

ux̂ta-lix A 1838- *vt.* to own (E **ma-ayux̂ta-lix**); **ux̂ta-x̂** A 1860 *vn.* possession (inheritance): **ux̂tax̂ aslitangis uĝmas aduukakus** his inheritance will be ours (Luke 20:14, E **isxa-a**) + **-(x̂)ta-**

ux̂-s Au *see* **ax̂-six**

huĝ- - (*perhaps in* E 1870, Matthew 13:6 **úĝnax̂** was scorched (of seed)) *see* **huĝdax-six, huĝdangu-x̂, huĝna-x̂, ux̂saaĝu-x̂, ux̂su-lix**
[[*cf.* CAY, CSY **puqla** warmth, heat, hot water; NAI **puqłaq-** to put (bird) in boiling water to remove feathers; WCI **puqłaqtaq** boiling water]]

huĝ- -, **huĝu-** - *see* **huĝdu-**, **uĝlaĝaaya-**, **huĝlug-**, **huuĝuzuuza-**
[[*cf.* Y **muru-**, NAI **muġřuk-**, WCI **muryuk-** to sink into snow, soft ground, etc.]]

uĝa-lix *vi.* 1. E 1826-, A 1840-, Au 1909, **ux̂a-lix** En 1978 (A 1973-), **huĝa-** Ab 1963 to go out, be extinguished (of fire, light, lamp) □ **qignam uĝadaĝanulux ilan** E 1832-70, **-ulax il** A 1860 in a fire that never (**-da- -ulux/-ulax**) goes out (Luke 3:17); **angux̂ uĝakux̂** E 1909 the lamp went out

2. E 1870- to abate (of wind, Mark 4:39; of cold weather, En 1935); E 1909- to be relieved (of pain), satisfied (of hunger), quenched (of thirst); Eun 1936- to get better (of sick person) (A **ixsa-l**); to get sober (when drunk) (A **uĝla-l**) □ **atuung angalix̂ qinganax̂ malgakum uĝalix, slax̂ nuhmadaan ax̂taa aqakux̂** En 1935 it was cold weather for six days but then it abated and a southerly wind came in; **aguum, nax̂tanaa uĝadax̂ ax̂takux̂** Eu 1910 then, they say, her pain is relieved (J 39:15)

3. Ep 1941, A 1840- to fade (*cf.* **ux̂t-**); A 1860 to decay (Luke 12:53, E **six̂-t-**); A 1950- to be worn out; **uĝa-x̂** A 1973 *vn.* something decayed, old and rotten; 1984 sore, wound, boil

4. Ea 1982 to blow off (of volcano); Au 1909 to break, get broken (of cup) (A, E **six̂-t-**)

uĝachx̂i-lix *vt.* 1. A 1952- to let (stove) go out (*cf.* **ugi$_1$-lix**)

2. E 1832-38 (*unknown* En 1982) to break (oath), destroy + **-chx̂i-**

uĝax̂ta-lix *vi.* 1. E 1826, 1909, A 1952-, Ab 1931 to be out, extinguished (of fire, light, lamp) □ **qignam uĝax̂taduukaayulax** A 1952 a fire that would not go out, a continuous fire (N.M. 3:59)

2. A 1973- to be faded + **-x̂ta-**

uĝakna-x̂ E 1834 (*unknown* Epun 1983-) *n.* cut (wound) (*cf.* **unga-kna-x̂**) + **-kna-**

uĝana-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* abscess, boil + **-na$_1$-**

uĝaqali-, aguĝim uĝaqlii En 1983 *vn.* breaking tide + **-qali-**

uĝaasa-lix Ep 1941 *vt.* to get better by (medicine) (1834 to stop, leave off) + **-usa-**

uĝaasi-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* smashing + **-usi-**

uĝat-, **uĝasix** *vt.* 1. E 1791-, A 1840- to heal, cure (disease, sick person); E 1909-, A 1840, Au 1909 to satisfy (hunger), to quench (thirst) (A **ixsa-t-**); E 1860 *vr.* to abate (of wind, Mark 4:39) ▫ **taangulaan uĝachaa** E 1909 (Au 1909) quench your thirst; **Algan** (*or* **Algaan**) **Uĝanan** Eu 1791 (al'gan uganon) They Cured (?) The (*or* His) Mammals, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 120); *see also* **kayu**$_1$-x̂

2. E 1832-, Au 1909 to wipe out, erase (something written); E 1839 to take away (happiness, Hist. 9), to violate (luck and peace, Cat. 35); to wipe, rub (book) (Au **avagat-**, A **angada-lix**)

3. E 1834 (*unknown* Epun 1983-), Au 1949 to cut (hand or other part of body) + **-t-**

uĝadusa-lix A 1838 *vt.* to quench (**taangulaasamchi-ngaan** your thirst) with (**taangax̂** water) + **-t-usa-**

uĝadusi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* eraser + **-t-usi-**

uĝata-lix *vt.* 1. E 1833:4, 1909 to quench (thirst, hunger)

2. E 1832-38 to break, transgress, repudiate (Matthew 15:2 tradition, sixth commandment); A 1840 to shatter, mash + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

uĝaya-lix E 1804-, A 1840- *vt.* to treat, try to cure (A 1950 *also* to massage) ▫ **malix aman unaan uĝayalix amihnax̂** En 1910 so he treated and healed his wound (J 68:53) + **-ya-**

uĝayamaguda-lix En 1910 *vt.* to doctor, conjure (the weather, *cf.* J 63:4); **uĝayamguda-x̂** En 1950-52 *vn.* (evil) doctoring (of weather, *cf.* J 63) + **-ya-*magu-da-**

uĝayana-x̂ E 1832-, A 1840- *vn.* doctor + **-na**$_1$**-**

uĝayaasa-lix A 1973 *vt.* to treat (**ngaan** it) with (plant) + **-ya-usa-**

uĝayaasi-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840- *n.* medicine ▫ **tutasim uĝayaasii** Ea 1983 ear medicine (leaf put in ear, burnt, smoke comes out); **quyx̂im uĝayaasii** A 1973 cough medicine + **-ya-usi-**

uĝayaasiisa-l A 1971 *vt.* to use as medicine for something + **-ya-usi-usa-**

uĝax̂ (uĝa-x̂) A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* storm, gale

uĝada-x̂ Ea 1952- *n.* cylindrical bag, about two feet long (1983), made of sealskin or sea lion throat (1952), with a drawstring (1952 **iidgichaadax̂**, *see* **idgi-lix**) and a string over shoulder, used to pack tools and food when hiking or going in baidarka; Eu 1909 skin bag with a lid like a briefcase (J 82:29, Au **chagyux̂ta-x̂**, *see* **chngayux̂ta-x̂**) (*cf.* **uxtuqu-x̂**); **ux̂ada-x̂** En 1950 small gut bag

ux̂aada-lix *see* **nux̂a-** -

ux̂axsu-x̂ A 1952- *n.* kind of bird sling (handle with a notch for the rope); *name of high pinnacle* (Amlia 192)

uĝaĝi-lix En 1949 *vi.* to feather oar in sea

uĝaĝísa-m angaalanangin A 1838, **uĝaĝúsi-m a.** 1840 (*unknown* 1971) *n.* songs of mourning (Matthew 11:17, E **angaasim quliilanangin**)

uĝaaĝu-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *n.* starry flounder (*Platichthys stellatus*)
[[CAY **uraruq**, **uraluq** starry flounder *probably from Aleut*]]

uĝalu-x̂ E 1778-1878, A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931-63, **ux̂ulu-x̂** En 1978 (-ĝ-) *n.* spear, lance (for sea lion, whale; for war); A 1950-, Ab 1963 harpoon (*cf.* **akliga-x̂**); **sam uĝaluu** A 1950- bird dart (*cf.* **nugi-s**); **Uĝalu-x̂** A 1950- *name of bays* (Atka 632, 633) *and islets* (Atka 302); E Sanak 1791 *name of tributary man*; E 1791 *in 34 further names, the 21 interpretable ones given under the second component of the names*; **uĝalu-lix** E 1791, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **uĝulu-lix** Ea(un) 1909-, **ux̂ulu-lix** En 1910-52 *vt.* to spear, to throw a spear at *or* to hit with a spear ▫ **uĝulukan uduukalkaĝa** Ea 1983 throwing his spear at it he would not reach it; **chuyugan agala ingasxan uĝulukan** Ea 1909 throwing his spear behind his shoulder he hit him (J 8:18); **Qawalangix̂ uĝalul asx̂atdalix** A 1840 spearing to death one Qawalangix̂ after the other (V B 2:3); **Ayagax̂ Uĝalunax̂** Eu 1791 Speared A Woman *or* Woman Spearer, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 120); **Tukum-ngaan Uĝaluqax̂** Eu 1791 Speared For The Chief, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 81); *see also* **amĝu-x̂**
[[*cf.* Y **urluveq** bow; AAY Ch 1786 † **waloo** the point of a spear *from Aleut*]]

uuĝaluuda-x̂ E 1909 (Jochelson 1933:93), **uuĝluuda-x̂** Ea 1952-, **uux̂luuda-x̂** Eun 1909- *n.* spear for practicing, play spear (Jochelson 1933:93: with a blunted head); En 1950 dart, sea otter spear (= **iglax**); **uuĝaluuda-lix** Eu 1910 (J 35:9), **uux̂luuda-lix** En 1909 *vi.* to play with a spear + **-aada-**

ux̂ulumiga-lix En 1909 (-ĝ-) *vp.* to be hit by several spears (J 56:12, of sea otter) + **-mig-a-** (**-ĝa-**)

uĝaangi-x̂ E 1870-, A 1840- *n.* shower, squall; Ab 1931 snow squall; E 1870, A 1860 cloud announcing rain (Luke 12:54); **Uĝaangi-x** (or **-s**) A 1952 *du.* (*or pl.*) part of Starichkof Reef (Atka 457); **uĝaangi-lix** En 1978, A 1971-, Au 1952 *vi.* to rain for a short time

uĝaangiida-x̂ En 1935 *n.* light snow squall + **-aada-**

uĝaangiilada-lix En 1935 *vp.* to come in showers: **angalim chimikaa chix̂tax̂ uĝaangiiladalix angalikux̂** there have been rain showers the whole day + **-ula-da-**

uĝasa-x̂ Ea 1910 (*unknown* Eaun 1982-) *n.* mistress, sweetheart

uĝasaĝi-lix, **uĝasiĝi-lix** Ea 1910 *vi.* to have a sweetheart (J 30:1) + **-ĝi-**

ux̂aasi-x̂ *see* **nux̂a-** -

ux̂chi-lix En 1948 *vi.* to be clumsy (of person); **tayaĝum ux̂chii** En 1950- a clumsy (weak and awkward) man

huĝdax-six A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **huĝyaga-** Am 1963 *vi.* to boil (of kettle, water) (E **qaĝlux̂-six**) [[**huĝ-dag**]]
  huĝdaxchx̂i-l A 1950- *vt.* to boil, let boil (kettle, water, fish) + **-chx̂i-**
  huĝdaxta-x̂ E 1805 (ugodaktak) *vn.* boiling water; **huĝdaxta-l** A 1950- *vi.* to be boiled; **qam huĝdaxtaa** boiled fish + **-(x̂)ta-**

huĝdangu-x̂ E 1870- *n.* warm weather (with or without sunshine), a warm day (Luke 12:55, A **angalim akinaa**) or night
[[**huĝ-** ***dangu-**]]

Uĝdigdang En 1910 *name of person in tale* (J 71)

ux̂dikna-a Ek 1982 *n.* a great amount of it; En 1948 (*unknown* 1982) residue □ **ux̂diknangin matakuning** Ek I have lots of them

huĝdu- 1. **uĝdu-lix** Ekn 1982 *vi.* to be soft (like a little bird)
  2. **huĝdu-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be downy, woolly (of young of fox) (*cf.* **huqlu-**); **huĝdungis** A 1952 *n.pl.* its (fox's) downy fur
  3. **[h]uĝdu-x̂** A 1840 *n.* young of sea otter [[**huĝ-** -]]
  uuĝduuda-lix En 1982 *vi.* to be soft + **-aada-**

huuĝdu-x̂ E 1909 (*also* **uuĝdu-x̂**; 1791 chughduk, 1805 oogodok, 1834 **húxdun** *pl.*, Unga 1871 uxudok), A 1950- (1840 ùĝdux̂), Ab 1963, **uĝdu-x̂** Ep 1941, En 1982 (A 1949 **huĝdu-x̂**) *n.* moss (feather moss, *Hylocomium splendens*, and other species); **uĝdu-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to be mossy
[[**h-** *possibly by contamination with* **huĝdu-**, *cf.* AY **uruq**, CSY **uru**, NAI **ugr̂u(q)**, ECI **uryuk** moss]]
  uĝduĝi-n En 1948 (*unknown* 1982; 1791 chogdoghak, Eb 1871 húĝuduk) *n.pl.* asters (flowers — 1791 root — used for codfish bait); **huuĝduĝi-x̂** A 1952 (-gi-, *unknown* 1982) head of aster (*Aster peregrinus*) and arnica (*Arnica unalaschkensis*) + **-ĝi-**
  uuĝdusi-lix En 1910, **uĝdusi-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to gather moss (J 74:6) + **-si-**

Uĝdusxiin En 1909 *name of person in tale* (J 44:3)

hux̂xi-x E 1778 (oochge cloth), 1791 (chochik), **ux̂xi-x** E 1871- *n.du.*, **ux̂xi-x̂** Ean 1978-, **uĝgi-x̂** A 1840 (*possibly* **h-**) *n.sg.* rain pants, trousers made of young sealskin (Ea 1952 *also* of seal throat, En 1952 of gutskin) tied below knees over boot tops (*cf.* **salamaala-x̂**)
[[*perhaps from* **huĝ+ĝi-**]]

uĝiidgi-n Eap 1941-, **unx̂iidgi-n** E 1805 (ungeudgek *sg.*), Eu 1984, **ux̂iidngi-n** Ekn 1948-, **ux̂iidgi-n** En 1952- *n.pl.* bog blueberries, mossberries (*Vacinium uliginosum*; *identification partly uncertain*)

Uĝilg-a A 1840, 1948- *name of bays* (Atka 387, 399, *the latter called also* **Nam-uĝilga, Pisaana-x̂**)

uĝla-lix *vi.* 1. E 1805, A 1950-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 to thaw (of ground), to melt (of snow) (*cf.* **hulma-lix**)
  2. E 1909- to become humid, damp, wet (*cf.* **chix̂-t-**); En 1936 to become lax (of bowels, inside, **guudgi-x̂**)
  3. A 1950- to calm down (of sea, breakers, mad people); to go down (of swelling); to get sober (of drunk person) (*cf.* **ixsa-lix**, **uĝa-lix** 2.)
[[**uĝ-la-**, *cf.* CAY **ure-**, AAY **uruxte-**, SY **urug-** to thaw, melt, etc.]]
  uĝlaĝi-lix E 1909, Eak 1952-, **uĝlaaĝi-lix** Eu 1984, En 1949 (uu-), 1982 *vi.* to be damp, wet (of weather, of pants, etc.); **uĝlaĝi-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* dew; Ep 1941 dampness; **uĝlaaĝi-x̂** Ep (Eb) 1984 drizzle (*cf.* **sx̂idux**); En 1982 dampness, steam out of the ground (as when the sun is shining) (A **yux-s, yux**) + **-ĝi-**
  uĝlaĝix̂ta-kux̂ En 1948 *vi.* it is moist, damp, or wet (= **chix̂-ta-kux̂**) + **-ĝi-x̂ta-**
  uĝlax̂ta-lix *vi.* 1. E 1909- to be damp, humid (of weather, clothes, ground; Eb 1984 of grass in the morning — morning dew) □ **angalim uĝlax̂taa** E 1909 a humid day (Au **iniĝii**); **tanam uĝlax̂taa** E 1909 damp ground (Au **iniĝii**); **yaagam uĝlax̂taa** Ek 1982 damp log
  2. **qusan iningin uĝlax̂talix** E 1834 the clouds (will) be light (V A 7:3); **inim uĝlax̂taa** E 1909 (-xt-) light fleecy cloud + **-x̂ta-**
  uĝlanu-lix Ekn 1948- *vi.* to smell like damp, to smell moldy (as of camp house) + **-nu-**
  uĝlaangi-lix A 1791- *vi.* for dew to fall □ **hingamatal angalinax̂ aguun, amgim ilan uĝlaangil tanax̂ chiĝnix̂tadax̂** 1952 when it is a day like that (with sunshine) dew will form in the night and make the ground wet + ***-Vngi-**
  uĝli-lix E 1871-, A 1973- *vt.* to wet, moisten (*e.g.* layers of log, J 35:18); to soak □**igluqax̂ taangalĝitalix uĝlikux̂** En 1978 he is soaking sealskin in water + (**-i-**)
  uĝliisa-lix En 1984 *vt.* to soak (**ngaan** it) with □ **chxux̂ taangax̂ ngaan uĝliiskuqing** I soak the sponge with water + **-i-usa-**

uĝlaĝaaya-lix Ea 1983, **uĝlaĝaayu-lix** Ekn 1978- *vi.* to be soft (of sculpin's flesh, pillow, wood); **uĝalĝa[a]ya-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* soft; **yaagam uĝlaĝaayaa** Ea 1983 soft wood (A **huĝlux-s**)
[[**huĝ-**]]

uĝlaĝu-lix Eau 1909, A 1840-, **uĝluĝu-lix** Ea 1982- *vt.* to signal to, to beckon (*cf.* **maxaaya-lix**); **uĝlaĝu-x̂** Ea 1909 *vn.* signal (J 9:51) □ **hadaam ting uĝlaĝunax̂** A 1952 he beckoned me to himself
  uĝlaĝumix-s A 1952- *vi.* to wave + **-mig-**
  uĝlaĝuusa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to wave with (**saliguun** his hat) + **-usa-**

uuĝli-lix A 1840- *vt.* to quiet, call to peace (*e.g.* fighting boys); to scold, rebuke (person; Mark 4:39 the wind, Luke 8:24 **adguĝ-**) (E **aĝli-lix**) □ **achigaqatxin uuĝlida** 1860 call your disciples to peace (Luke 19:39); **qalaĝis haman imachx̂ilagaax̂ta uuĝlinas** 1860 many scolded

him (and told him) to stop shouting (Mark 10:48)
[[**u-** = **a-**]]

uuĝlix̂ta-lix A 1860-, Am 1963 *vt.* to scold, rebuke (Luke 18:39), to forbid (Mark 3:12); Ab 1982 to call to peace, separate (fighting persons) + **-x̂ta-**

uuĝlix̂taasa-lix A 1862 *vt.* to forbid (**ngus** me, fornication, etc.) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

uuĝliisa-lix A 1860- *vt.* to tell (**ngiin** them) to stay away from (it, N.M. 2:29); to forbid (**ngaan** him, Mark 9:38) + **-usa-**

Uĝluuda-m Anii En 1984 *name of lake* (Umnak 64)
[[*perhaps* **uuĝ(u)luudam anii** lake for practicing spear throwing]]

huĝlux-s A 1952 *vi.* to be soft; **hyaagam huĝluga** (*or* **huĝlugii**) soft wood
[[**huĝ-**]]

Uĝluga-x̂ Eu 1975- Summer Bay (Unalaska 55); **Uĝlugam aanĝungin** Ep 1941 hot springs at Summer Bay

huĝluna- Am 1963 *vi.* to be soft
[[**huĝ-**]]

huĝna- 1. **uĝna-x̂** En 1910-48, **huĝna-x̂** A 1840 *n.* cradle (for baby; J 73:50 burial cradle, basket); A 1860 swaddle (Luke 2:12); **huĝna-lix** E 1870, 1910, A 1860 *vt.* to swaddle (Luke 2:7)

2. **uĝnaa** En 1978, (**ulam**) **huĝnaa** A 1952- *n.* lee side of (house) (*cf.* **aqul-a, akina-**)
[[**huĝ**$_1$**-na**$_1$-; AAY Ch **urnaq**, **urnasaaq** baby cradle *from Aleut*]]

huĝnaada-l A 1952- *vi.* to be lukewarm (of water) + **-aada-**

huĝnaĝi-lix E 1870 *vi.* to be swaddled (Luke 2:12) + **-ĝi-**

huĝnax̂ta-l A 1952- *vt.* to have (*e.g.* **namhadaa** the south side) sheltered from the wind + **-x̂ta-**

hunĝamaya-x̂ Au 1952 lee side + ***-maya-**

uuĝnamquuda-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to be lukewarm; **taangam uuĝnamquudaa** Ea 1983, **uuĝunquudaa** Eun 1950- lukewarm water + ***-mqu-aada-**

uĝnaasa-lix E 1909-, **huĝnaaza-lix** A 1791-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be warm (of water, body, ground, etc.; Eau 1983- *also* hot, of water); **[h]uĝnaasa-x̂** E 1805- (Ean 1974- *also* **uuĝnaasa-x̂**), **huĝnaaza-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1931, Abm 1963, **huunĝutʳa-x̂** Au 1909, 1952 *vn.* warm (Eau *also* hot; Au *also* lukewarm); warmth; warm weather (*cf.* **akina-x̂**) ◻ **uĝnaasax̂ (hunĝutʳax̂) tutaqalinax̂** En (Au) 1910 she began to feel warm (J 64:21, 87:21); **qachx̂iim uuĝnaasaa** En 1909 (1974) his warm skin (J 50:25); **aĝadgix̂ huĝnaazal** A 1950- the sun is shining warm; **huĝnaazal sis** A 1950- to be warm (hot) and sweat (as in steam bath) + **-aaza-**

uĝnaasaada-lix Eb 1984 *vi.* to be lukewarm + **-aaza-aada-**

huĝnaasanix̂ta-lix E 1833:20 *vr.* to become ardent, hearty + **-aaza-ni-x̂ta-**

Uĝnaasaqa-x̂ Ebapn 1909- (E 1840 Ugnásik) Unga (island and former village I 8) + **-aaza-qa-**

uĝnaasata-lix E 1834, Ep 1941 [*vt.*] to keep warm + **-aaza-t-(x̂)ta-**

uĝnat-, **uĝnasix** E 1909- *vt.* to warm, warm up (Au **hayi-l**); E 1909-, **huĝnas** A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vr.* to warm oneself, to get warm ◻ **txin huĝnas huliqalix̂tal** A 1952 he is getting warm and red in the face + **-t-**

uĝnata-lix En 1978, **huĝnata-l** A 1972- *vt.* to keep warm; A to brood (**saahmlat** her eggs) (*cf.* **miga-l**)

huĝnaya-lix E 1870-, A 1860-, Ab 1931, **huunĝutʳaya-l** Au 1909 *vr.* to warm oneself (*e.g.* **qignam chidaĝan** by the fire, Mark 14:54); E 1909, A 1952-, Au 1909 *vt.* to warm, heat (*e.g.* A his hands over the fire) + **-ya-**

uĝnamaqaya-l, unĝamaqaya-l Au 1909 *vt.* to quit trying to put (J 81:13, 23)
[[**uĝ-** =**aĝ-** + **-na(aĝ)-ma-qaya-** = **-qada-**]]

uuĝnimkaada-x̂ *see* **uuĝumikidax**

ux̂saaĝu-x̂ E 1909, *pl.* **ux̂saaĝu-n** En 1948-50 *n.* hot springs (*cf.* **aanĝu-n, qalu-s**); **ux̂saaĝu-l** A 1973 (*probably from* E) *vi.* to soak in hot springs (for curing)
[[**huĝ**$_1$-]]

ux̂sx̂i-x̂ *see* **nux̂sx̂i-x̂**

hux̂sx̂i-n E 1791, 1833:58 (húx-) *n.pl.* dust; **hux̂sx̂i-x̂** E 1834 (hux-), Ep 1941 (ux-) *sg.* particle of dust

uux̂sikaayu-x̂ Ea 1910, Ep 1941 (ux-), *pl.* **-n** Ekn 1982- *n.* dust (*cf.* **hax̂-sikaayu-n**) + **-kaayu-**

uux̂sikaayutu-lix En 1982 *vi.* to be dusty + **-kaayu-tu-**

ux̂sikda-n En 1948- *n.pl.* dust (1982 in the air) + **-kda-**

ux̂sikdali-lix En 1948 *vt.* to clear or clean of dust + **-kda-li-**

ux̂sikdatu-lix En 1948 *vi.* to be dusty + **-kda-tu-**

ux̂su-lix E 1834, Ep 1941 (ux-) *vi.* to warm oneself (**qignam chidaĝan** by the fire); En 1948 to sunbathe; Ekn 1982 *vt.* to warm oneself by (fire, sun) ◻ **aĝadax̂ ux̂sukuqing** Ek 1982 I feel the sun warm, I take a sun bath
[[**huĝ-su-** *or* **-zu-**]]

hux̂sunu-l A 1950- *vi.* to stink (of something rotten or of urine) (E **x̂ulaas(i)nu-lix**); **Hux̂sunu-x̂** A 1950 "Stink" (nickname of man who was said to have been wetting as a child) + **-nu-**

ux̂t-, ux̂six E 1834, 1909, Ebp 1941-, En 1948-50 (A 1840 ùgsix), **x̂usix** Eukn 1948-, **qusix** A 1840- (1952- **quti-l**) *vi.* to fade, wither (of grass; 1909 *also* of person who grows old fast) (*cf.* **asx̂a-lix**) ◻ **qiigax̂ ux̂tikux̂** E 1909, **x̂utikux̂** Eun 1984 the grass is fading, "dying off (in fall month)"

ux̂chaĝi-lakan En 1950 *vi.neg.* to be colorfast + **-aĝi- (-ĝi-)**

ux̂na-x̂ E 1834 (uxna-), 1909, Ep 1941 *vn.* faded; **Ux̂nam tugidaa** E 1834 (Uxnam), 1840 (Ugnam, Uxnam), 1909, Ep 1941 August, month when the grass fades (Ep 1941 *also* **Uĝnam tugidaa**, *translated as* warm month, *a misunderstanding; but cf. also* E 1791, A **Ugnam tugidaa** September, *a different word*) (E 1791, A **Sadignam tugidaa**; *cf.* **Aagusta-x̂**) + **-na**$_1$**-**

x̂uta-, qiigam x̂utangin En 1948- *vn.* faded grass; (**siĝlim**) **qutangis** A 1973 withered (leaves) + **-(x̂)ta-**

x̂utmi-lix En 1948- *vt.* to bleach (grass) + **-mi-**

x̂usax-six A 1791 (chuschakschik) (*unknown* 1971) *vi.* to be yellow + ***-ag-**

ux̂ta-x̂ *see* **dux̂ta-x̂**

uĝu-x̂ E 1780-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 *n.* juice, sap (in general); En 1983 fluid part of sea urchin; A 1952 pus (= **susu-x̂**) ▫ **qaayum uĝuu** En 1978, **aangsum uĝuu** A 1952- berry juice; **hyaagam uĝuu** A 1952 sap of tree; **maqdam uĝuu** E 1780 milk from the breast (1791- **maqdam taangaa**)
[[*perhaps cf.* **uĝ-la-**]]

uĝulĝi-l A 1952 *vr.* to get pus in it, become infected (of wound) + **-lĝi-**

uĝutu-x̂ A 1931 *vn.* juicy + **-tu-**

huĝu-x̂ E 1860, A 1860-, Au 1909, Ab 1982 **ux̂u-x̂** En 1909, **uĝu-x̂** En 1982 *n.* foam (from mouth, Mark 9:18, 20, A Luke 9:39; J 41:22); **alaĝum huĝuu** A 1973, Au 1909 ocean foam (on the beach)

huĝuux E 1870, **ux̂uux** E 1909 (ux̂úg) *n.* foam (from mouth, Mark 9:20); **alaĝum ux̂uuga** 1909 (ux̂uga) ocean foam *-**Vg-**

huĝuuchxi-x̂ E 1834 (-ĝiq), 1870, Eap 1910- *n.* foam, froth (Mark 9:18, Luke 9:59; J 4:25) + **-Vchxi-**

uĝuchka-, alaĝum uĝuchkaa Ek 1982 *n.* ocean foam (on the beach); **tayaĝum uĝuchkaa** E 1878 (o ghoq k̂a) semen + ***-chka-**

huĝuudgi-x̂ E 1805 (xoxotgi), 1860, A 1984-, Ab 1931-, **huĝuĝyi-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* foam (from mouth, Mark 9:18; A on beach); A white of egg + ***-Vdgi-**

ux̂uda-x̂ E 1909, En 1982, **uĝu(u)da-x̂** Ep 1941, **ux̂uuda-x̂** En 1984, **huĝuda-x̂** A 1840, **huĝuya-x̂** A 1973 (*probably from* Au) *n.* foam, froth; **alaĝum ux̂udaa** En 1982 ocean foam + **-da-**

†**hugugilgis** Ab 1931 to foam; foamy

uĝumqi-i Ea 1983 (-mk-), E 1878 (um ǵhi k̂ha), **uĝuqmii** A 1937- *n.* white of (egg); **uĝumqi-x̂** A 1973 foam + ***-mqi-**

uuĝumikidax E 1791 (ugomikidak), 1868 (o-ghomi-ki-dach), **uuĝmikidax** E 1805 (ogmikydag), **uuĝumikadax, uuĝamikadax** E 1834 (-qadaq), *pl.* **uuĝamikadgin** E 1833:96 (-dáĝin), **uuĝumikdax** Eb 1871 (ogomíktax), **uuĝmikadax̂** E 1909 (uĝ-), Ep 1941, **uuĝmikaada-x̂** En 1978- (1950 **-kida-x̂**), **uumĝiikada-x̂** E 1909 (umĝi-), Eapu 1941-, **uumx̂ikaada-x̂** Epu 1931-, **uumĝika(a)da-x̂** Euk 1982, **uunĝimkaada-x̂** E 1819 (unrimékadeŕ), En 1910 (J 48:15, 39), **uunĝumkaada-x̂** En 1909 (unĝumkádax̂), **uuĝnimkaada-x̂** En 1948-50, **aaĝumkidax** E (*or* A) 1878, **aaĝumikaadax** A 1840, **aaĝumikaadgi-x̂** A 1791- (1952 *also* **aaĝmikaadgi-x̂, haĝmikaadgi-x̂**), Ab 1931-63, **huuĝnimikaya-x̂** Am 1963 *n.* blowfly, bluebottle

Huĝusa-x̂ A 1952 *name of island* (Andreanof Islands 691)

huuĝuzuuza-lix A 1838-, Ab 1931 (**-x̂** *vn.*), **uux̂suusa-lix** En 1982 (*unknown* Ek 1982) *vi.* to be soft, tender (of meat, bread, skin, sinew, ground, etc.; Matthew 24:32 of branches) ▫ **huuĝuzuuzal huĝnaazanax̂** A 1909 (her body in the grave seemed to be) soft and warm (J 78:27); **ulum huuĝuzuuzaa** A 1950- tender meat
[[**huĝu-, huĝ**$_2$**-**]]

huuĝuzuuzat-, huuĝuzuuzasix A 1860- *vr.* to become soft, tender (Mark 13:28 of branches, E **qagna-ĝiida-qadalix**); Ab 1931 *vt.* to make soft ▫ **angan imgux̂sxa txin huuĝuzuuzasax̂tax̂ tumsakuu** 1952 she rolled it (soaked piece of skin) up and put it away for it to become soft + **-t-**

Uĝutxa-x̂ En 1976 *name of seal rookery* (Umnak 176, a steep point from where one used to go down with a rope to get the seal)
[[*perhaps* **huĝu-t-xa-** foamy]]

uuĝutu-n En 1948 *pl.*, **uĝutu-x̂** En 1984 *n.* soft green moss, sphagnum
[[*possibly* **huĝ**$_2$**-, huĝu-tu-**]]

uka *demonstrative* in here 1. **uka** A 1952-; *abs.sg.* **ukan** E 1834-, A 1950-, Au 1909 the one in here; *rel.* **ukaan** E 1832, A 1952-; *pl.* **ukakus** A 1952- ▫ **ukan ulax̂** E 1909, A 1952 this house (within which we are); **ukaan slum angalii** E 1832 the light of this world (Matthew 5:14); **wayaam ukan hnudaqadakux̂** A 1952 now he does no more come in here (to visit); **ukaan nagan unguchiiluĝingis** A 1952 the chairs in here; *cf.* **qung-alux̂**

2. *loc.* **ukangun** En 1978, **ukang** A 1950-, Au 1952, Abm 1963 in here; *abl.* **ukaagan** E 1870-, A 1838 (Matthew 9:24), **ukaax** A 1971- from in here

3. **ukaadaa** E 1910 the inside (of a house, *see* **ukama-** *below*); *loc.* **ukaa-hadan, ukaadan** Eu 1909, A 1950- inside (in the house)
[[SY **uka** here, nearby, coming this way; **uukna**, CAY **ukna** the one approaching (from a distance); NAI **ukka** there (in the distance)]]

ukaaĝa-lix E 1819-, A 1840-, Au 1909 *vi.* to come in here, to come inside (into house); to go in (into house, J 43:37; into house, A 1860 Luke 14:1, into valley, John 18:1, E **qangu-**) (*cf.* **qangulix**) ▫ **ulaam ilan qanguqadaagiim, txin quyulix agumatalikum, aman ugiin alaasaang ukaaĝalix**, ... En 1910 after entering her house she went to bed and lay there until her husband came in noiselessly (J 49:9) + **-uuĝa-**

ukaaĝaalux̂ A 1840-60 *n.* entrance hall, anteroom (John 10:23, E **hat-xal-**) + **-uuĝa-aluĝ-**

ukaaĝaasa-lix E 1832, 1909, A 1973-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *vt.* to bring inside (into house, J 82:32 into harbor) + **-uuĝa-usa-**

ukaaĝat-, ukaaĝasix A 1860- *vr.* to get in, go in (John 18:3 into valley); Ab 1963 *vt.* to bring in + **-uugâ-t-**

ukaaĝi-x̂ *rel.n.* 1. E 1909-, A 1840-, **ukaaĝiqa-** Au 1909 interior, rear □ **ukaaĝix̂ patriitaa** Eb 1984 a picture of it (church) from inside; **ukaaĝix̂ ulaa** A 1840 (ship's) cabin (= **kayuutax̂**); **ulam ukaaĝii** E 1909 the interior of the house; **chunguum ukaaĝiqag(an) iling tin uĝnaaĝik(u)** Au 1909 (when) she tried to put it (him) inside her nest (J 81:12); **iqyaam ukaaĝii saakun ngaan chx̂adusanax̂** En 1910 filled the rear of his baidarka with king eider (J 68:6)

2. **amgim ukaaĝii** En 1978, A 1971- the later (or latest) part of the night (toward dawn); **avim ukaaĝii saĝalak qilating** Au 1952 I did not sleep from midnight to the morning; **angalim ukaaĝii** Au 1952 afternoon (*cf.* **angalikinga**)

3. **anĝaĝim ukaaĝii** E 1909 an old person + **-uuĝi-**

ukaaĝiisi-x̂ E 1909, En 1950, **ulux̂tam ukaaĝiicha** Ea 1983, **ulux̂tam ukaaĝiisii** Eu 1909 *n.* aft man in two-hatch baidarka (*cf.* **ukaatxix̂**) + **-uuĝi-usi-**

ukaaĝúsi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* back part of baidarka skin; A 1973 back end of baidarka (*"Attuan word"*) + **-uuĝ(i)-usi-**

ukalĝ-a, *rel.* **ukalĝan** E 1909-, A 1909 *deictic n.* the village in here, this village; the bay (with the village) in here; *loc.* **ukalĝan** E 1909-, A 1950- in this village; in the bay here; *abl.* **ukalĝaagan** E 1909-, **ukalĝaax** A 1791 (uckallghak 'here'), 1952-, **ukaglaaga** Am 1982 from this village; **ukalĝiin** E 1909, **ukalĝiis** A 1840 people of this village □ **ukalĝa ukux̂** E 1909 he came to this village; **ukalĝan tukuu** A 1909 the chief of this village (J 79); **udaax ukalĝan qalagaan** A 1952 out from the head of the bay here (N.M. 3:14); **ukalĝaax angix̂takux̂** A 1952 he originates from this village + **-lĝ-a**

ukalĝaaĝa-l A 1950-, Ab 1931-63 *vi.* to come in here, to this village + **-lĝa-uuĝa-**

ukaglaaĝaasa- Am 1982 *vt.* to take in here (back to village) + **-lĝa-uuĝa-usa-**

ukaglaaĝi- Am 1982 *vi.* to live here + **-lĝa-ĝi-**

ukalĝalta-lix En 1975 *vi.* to pay a visit in here + **-lĝa-hlita-**

ukahligan A 1950- *loc.* right in here (in the house) + **-hli-**

ukalta-lix E 1983, **ukahlix̂ta-l** A 1952- *vi.* to come in here (for a while); En to go in there (into cave) + **-hlita-**, **-hlix̂ta-**

ukama- Ea 1910, A 1971- *aux.v.* to do in here or in there □ **ulam achaan ukaadaa ukukum, ayagax̂ uka anĝaĝim changin kayux kitangin unalix ukamax̂takux̂ ukux̂talikuu, amaan ayagam ngaan tunukuu awa** Ea 1910 when he looked in from outside the house and saw a woman in there cooking the hands and feet of people, the woman said to him, (J 13:30) + **-ma-**

ukamata-x̂ Ea 1909 *vn.* (the room) in here (J 1:61) + **-ma-t-(x̂)ta-**

ukaanu-lix *vi.* 1. A 1950- to be on the way inside

2. E 1909-, A 1978-, Au 1909 to go back to the stern (in boat)

3. E 1909 to grow old

4. E 1870 to continue: **txin isxanax̂talakan aygaxsix ukaanunaa** which continues without change (since the Apostles, of the Church, Cat.) + **-uunu-**

ukaanuusa-lix E 1839 *vt.* to continue doing: **haman tanax̂takan ukaanuusaaqaa ngaan higadaasaqaa** (a land) which He promised him to inhabit for ever (as a legacy, Hist. 17); **Adam hix̂takin ukaanuusaqangin** (A **hix̂taqam snganaadangin ukaanuulaqangin** *pp.rel.*) the holy traditions, *lit.* what the Fathers have continued saying (Hist. 28) + **-uunu-usa-**

ukanga-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 stern, back part of baidarka or boat, ship (*cf.* **kagalu-x̂**); A 1950- *name of bay* (Atka 346) □ **ulux̂tam ukangaa** E 1983, A 1950- back part of two-hatch baidarka

2. Ea 1952 back of shoulders (*cf.* **hachi-x̂**); Ea 1983 buttocks (= **ichida-x̂**, *see* **iti-x̂**)

3. En 1936- heel (of foot, shoe) (A **kagalu-x̂**; *cf.* **itmaĝ-usi-x̂, kaflaka-x̂**) □ **kitang ukangaa** 1936 my heel; **uliigim ukangaa** 1982 heel of mukluk

4. En 1978 crust of bread (*calque from English* heel of bread)

5. **angalim ukangaa** E 1909 latter part of the day + **-nga-**

ukangaĝina-x̂ E 1870-, A 1840 *vn.* helmsman, captain (*cf.* **kapitaana-x̂**) + **-nga-ĝi-na**$_1$**-**

ukungyuuda-x̂ Ea 1952- *n.* stern piece of baidarka □ **iqagan ukungyuudaa sukuu** 1970 she grabbed the stern of his baidarka + **-nga-yu-aada-**

ukangudaĝan E 1909-, A 1952- *adv.* inside, toward here (*opposite of* **sad-mudaĝan**) + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

ukaatxa-l A 1971- *vi.* to be far in the back; **ukaatxan** Ea 1981 *loc.* far inside + **-uutxa-**

ukaatxi-x̂ E 1834, A 1840 *n.* helmsman (A in baidar); En 1982, A 1952- aft man in a two- or three-hatch baidarka (En "captain"; *opposite of* **qiga-atxi-x̂**) + **-Vtxi-**

ukaya A 1971 *deict.* in here it is + **-y-a(-a)**

ukax-six En 1978, A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to fall backward; to lie down (on the back) □ **haching kugan ukaxs angaliq** A 1952 I fell on my back [[*possibly derived from* **uka**]]

ukaxt-, ukaxsix En 1948-, A 1952-, Au 1909 *vt.* to lay on his/her/its back (*e.g.* N.M. 3:77); Ea 1910, Au 1909 *vr.* to lie down on his back (J 30:24 **isxaam ilan** in his bed) + **-t-**

ukaxta-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to lie down (on the back) for a while; to lie on the back □ **ukaxtayugaaĝiingan aĝikuq** A 1973 I'll lie down for a while; **chngatux̂ ukaxtal uchigikux̂** A 1973 the sea otter swims on the back (*the opposite of* **saakuuta-l**) + **-(x̂)ta-**

ukaxtalga-lix En 1979 (P.Merculieff) to be put side up (on the back, of sea urchin) + **-t-(x̂)talga-**

ukayaax-six Eun 1910- *vi.* to lie on his back (J 54:25 **isxaam ilan** in his bed); **ukayaax** Ean

1950- *vn.* on the back: **ukayaax achixsalix** falling on his back, tripping backward (*cf.* **achigasa-**) + *-**yaag-**

ukayaaxt-, ukayaaxsix E 1910 (*also* **ukayaagat-**), Eu 1984 *vr.* to lie down on his back (J 85:13 **isxam ilan** in a bed); 1910 *vt.* to lay upon (somebody) on the back + *-**yaag-t-**

ukayaaxtalga-lix Ep 1941 *vp.* to be laid on his back + *-**yaag-t-(x̂)ta-lga-**

Ukala-m ungluu A 1950- *name of pinnacle* (Amlia 67, a big roundish cliff with a pillar inside it)

ukalax̂ En 1948- *n.* bark (of a tree); Ea 1910 *name of a strong man* (J 32:3, 8); **ukahlax** A 1952, **uka(h)lagi-x̂** A 1952- bark (*cf.* **qachx̂-**) ▫ **yaagam ukalaĝa** En 1984, *pl.* **hyaagam ukahlagis** A 1952 bark of tree, logs

ukamax̂ E 1840 [*v*]*n.* theatrical performance at a ceremonial festival (Zap. 2:86); *perhaps* E Umnak 1791 (uk'kamax) *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 39)
[[*perhaps* **uka-ma-x̂** "doing inside (house)"]]

ukamlu-x̂ E 1909 *n.* one of two bone rings tied to the end of the cord of the baidarka skirt (**suka-x̂**); by touching them on the chest one could untie the cord instantly in case of danger of capsizing (Jochelson 1925: 99, Fig. 103-104, 100)
[[**uka-mlu-**]]

ukaqlaax-s A 1952 *vi.* to smoke in (of stove in windy weather)
[[*probably derived from* **uka**]]

ukasxi-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, **ukaxsi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* back of head, occiput; **kamgim ukaxsii** En 1950, **kavim ukaxsigan qagnaa** Au 1952 occipital bone
[[**uka-sxi-**]]

ukaaska-x̂ En 1984 *n.* pointer (mark for finding something)
[[*from Russian* **ukázka** pointer]]

uukata-x̂ Eb 1984, A 1840- *n.* drain hole (in the hind part of baidarka or skiff) (E **uyaquli-x̂**, *see* **uyax̂-six**); **uukatam uyaĝacha** A 1952 string for tightening the drain hole of baidarka
[[*possibly from Russian* **výkat** rolling out]]

ukayaax *see* **ukax-six**

ukayasi-x̂ En 1948 (*unknown* 1984) *n.* tightening line; **ukaayasi-x̂** (*perhaps for* **ukayaasi-x̂**) A 1952 (*unknown* 1971-) = **yaĝi-isi-x̂**

Ukaykaaĝu-x̂ Eb 1984 Rona Island (Belkofski 44) (*cf.* **Ukikaaĝu-x̂**)

ukayu-lix E 1870- *vi.* to slant, slope ▫ **tanagan achidaa ukayuusaadaayulux** E 1870 its shore not very slanting (Acts 27:39)

Ukda[illegible]sxi-x Eu 1984 *du.* Buck Island (Unalaska 121)

ukdu-x̂ Ea 1978-, A 1838-, **hukdu-x̂** Ab 1963 *n.* piece, lump, chunk (*cf.* **kukmi-x̂**); A 1860 beam (Luke 6:41-42) ▫ **uuglim ukduu** Ea 1982 chunk of coal (A **kukmii**); **kdam ukduu** Ea 1978 ice block; **xliibam ukduu** A 1950- lump of bread; **iklam ukduu** Ea 1982 piece of firewood; **hyaagam ukduu** A 1838 the beam (Matthew 7:3, E **ilmadg-a**); **Ukdus** (*or* **Ukdum**) **ungluu** A 1950- *name of pinnacle* (Atka 253)

ukdux̂sila-l A 1950- *vt.* to cut (meat) in many pieces + **-x̂si-la-**

Uuki-x̂ En 1909- *name of ancient village* (Umnak 160, *cf.* J 50:3)

Ukiigdag-a A 1952 *name of bay with a creek* (Kanaga Island 916)

Ukikaaĝu-x̂ Eb 1984 Sarana Island (Belkofski 45; *cf.* **Ukaykaaĝu-x̂**, *perhaps some confusion*)

ukina-x̂ E 1805, A 1791-, Ab 1881-1931 *n.* knife (E **qamli-x̂, nuusi-x̂**)
[[**uki-na$_1$-**, *cf.* **uxt-**]]

Ukinadag-a A 1952 *name of bay* (Kanaga Island 917, *perhaps with a former quarry*) + **-dag-**

ukinasu-, susuĝasim ukinasuu A 1840 *n.* hacksaw, *lit.* file like a knife + **-su-**

Ukitu-x̂ Au 1909 *name of mountain* (J 80:24)

ukluuchina-n E 1978- (Eb 1906 "oklochanux"), **kluuchina-s** A 1952- *n.pl.* oarlocks
[[*from Russian* **uklyúchina** oarlock]]

huklux-six A 1860- (*obsolete by* 1971) *vt.* to wrap (body in clothes, Mark 15:46, E **hux-sx̂i—**) (*cf.* **imguĝ-asa-**)
[[**hug-**]]

hukluxtaasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to have (cloth) as wrapping (around his body, Mark 14:51, E **taxux̂taasa-**) + **-(x̂)ta-usa-**

ukna *demonstrative* down there (as on the beach as seen from the bank or a house above it), out there on the sea (not far or limited) (*cf.* **saka**) 1. **ukna** A 1950-; *abs. sg.* **uknan** E 1834-, A 1950- the one down there or out there; *rel.* **uknaan** E 1833-, A 1951-; *pl.* **uknakus** A 1952- ▫ **uknan ugiin ukuda!** Ea 1910 look at your husband down there! (on the beach, drowned, J 28:24); **uknan iĝim aqanaa** En 1910 a baidarka coming out there (J 75:10); **uknaan alaĝum husuu** E 1833:98 the whole ocean

2. *loc.* **uknangun** E 1910, **uknang** A 1950- down there (on the beach); *abl.* **uknaax** A 1950- from out there ▫ **uknang akus ukna** A 1950 they are down there (on the beach); **uknaax Sampuulam kugaan sunam haqal uyagungis** A 1950 when a ship from St. Paul out there comes and fetches them (the men of Atka)

3. **uknaadaa (ukux̂talix)** Eu 1984 (looking) out toward the sea; *abl.* **uknaadaan ax̂tax̂** Eu (Ek) 1984 northwest
[[*either from* ***kana**, *reshaped after* **una**, *cf.*

CAY **kana-i**, CSY **kana**, NAI **kanna** there, down there! CAY, NAI **kanna**, CSY **kaana** the one down there below, or toward the river (CAY), downriver (NAI), near the water (CSY), etc.; *or from* ***unka**, *cf.* CAY **un'ga-i**, CSY **un'ga** down there, downriver, CAY, CSY **unegna** the one down there (*extended*)]]

uknamax̂ta- Ea 1952 *aux.v.* to do down there (on the beach, seen from the bank) + **-ma-x̂ta-**

uknamta-lix Ea 1909 *vi.* doing (paddling) like that out there (J 8:36) + **-ma-t-(x̂)ta-**

uknaanu-l A 1950- *vi.* to go down there (to the beach) + **-uunu-**

uknangudaĝan A 1952- *adv.* down there (toward the beach) + **-ngudaĝ-a-n**

uknaya Ea 1909 *deict.* down below there, *or* out there on the sea (not far) it is □ **uknangun uknaya ulax̂ akux̂** a little way below here is a house (J 15:54) + **-y-a(-a)**

Uknadax E 1764, 1840, Ep 1941, **Uknadiga-x̂** Eu 1975- Hog Island (Unalaska 66)
[[**ukna-dax, -diga**-]]

uku-lix E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892-, Am 1963- *vt.* 1. to see: to get or catch sight of, to become aware □ **tanam amaatxaayulux ukunaqing** Eu 1909 I got sight of land not far away (J 40:34); **kiin ukuungan halazaaĝdagalilix aaĝalix** A 1840 I looked around in vain to see somebody (V B 1:10); **adaatxaming aĝax̂takun ukulix** Eu 1909 seeing that they (baidarkas) were coming over toward me (J 40:35); **alakum, itxiĝix̂taku[m] txin ukunax̂** En 1909 she turned her head and saw that she had a tail (J 64:26); **angaĝiikasxakux̂taan, txin ukuum** A 1860 having seen that he was cured, *lit.* having seen himself when he was cured (Luke 17:15)

2. to look or turn in a specified direction (**hada**-) (*cf.* **hala-lix**) □ **kuyuudam (inim) hadaa ukulix** A 1860 (E 1870) looking up to heaven (Mark 6:41); **qalimayaa ukul** Au 1909 looking toward the rear (of the house, J 82:12); **awaadaa ukulix** En 1910 looking aside, with his head turned aside (J 48:37); **angaĝin hadangin ukuqadaagiim** E 1860 having turned to the people (Mark 5:30, 1870 **hala**-, A **hadaaku**-); **tumaniin agnamixtan hadangin ukuqalikun** E 1870 we turn (go) to the gentiles (Acts 13:46); **skuulim hadaa ukum hadan** A 1979 at the side (of the house) facing the school; **ikun ukux̂, qigan ukux̂** *see* **iku, qiga**

3. to find (*cf.* **haqa-t**- 4., **kasu-lix**) □ **yaagax̂ ukukuqing** E 1909 I found a log; **anaĝix̂ ilgal ukul qazal hagumazas ii?** A 1950 do they look for and find something to eat?; **ilan qasiiĝiin ukukux̂** A 1937- he found where to fish, got to the fishing place; **waan tanam kugan ilaan awax̂ ukukungis alakaĝis** A 1950 on this island they (the men) cannot find work anywhere

4. to get (*cf.* **ilgu-t**- 2., **su-lix**) □ **aluĝis ilaan ukukung** A 1950 I got a letter from him; **kalikax̂ ukuyukalakaqing** E 1909 I have not got a letter for a long time

5. A 1860-62 *aux.v.* (*with intentional*) ought (*cf.* **inga-aĝi-x̂**) □ **hamaaga maakat huzuhlingis mazalagada, taĝa haman malgaaĝan ukux̂** (*changed from* **ingaaĝix̂**) **agacha mada** 1860 do not do whatever you can do but only that which ought to be done; **haman isxax̂, il kamgalgaaĝan ukuu** 1860 the place where one ought to pray (John 4:20, E **kanax̂sxadaaĝan aqaa**)
[[**uku**- 2. *is to* **uka** *what* **iku**-, **iku** *is to* **ika**]]

ukuchx̂i-lix E 1825-, A 1860-, Ab 1963, **ukux̂chi**- Am 1963 *vt.* to make (**ngaan** him) see, to show (**ngaan** to him) □ **kamgatukuganaan txin ukuchx̂ida** A 1860 show yourself to the priest (let him examine you, Mark 1:44); **wakux aalax ilkiin ataqan, haman Txin iiminaan ukuchx̂ida** E 1870 show (us) which of these two you have chosen (Acts 1:24) + **-chx̂i-**

ukuchx̂iisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* testimony, evidence (*Russian* pokazaniye); E 1909 (*also* **ukuchx̂i-x̂**) thing given in exchange for a thing sent for barter (**taaguya-x̂**) + **-chx̂i-usi-**

ukuda-lix En 1909 *vi.* to keep watching (J 44:15); A 1952 *vt.* to inspect (N.M. 2:35) + **-da-**

ukudiga-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, **ukuyiga-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to be healthy (*cf.* **kaangu-lix**); to be successful, happy, have good luck (*cf.* **hasaĝuta-lix**); **ukudiga-x̂** E 1826-, A 1840 *vn.* good health; well-being, prosperity; E 1834 peace □ **ukudigaan tusix ting ugutikuqing** Eu 1909 I was glad to hear that you are in good health (J 37:1); **ukudigalix tanang unaqing** Eu 1909 I happily reached my home (J 37:3); **ukudigaax̂txin** Ea 1981, **ukudigada** A 1950- goodbye; **ukudigalakax̂** E 1909 he is not healthy (= he is seriously ill); **ukudigaduukalakax̂** E 1909 he'll not recover, he'll die + **-diga-**

ukudigachigaasa-s A 1860 *vn.pl.* means by which one can be happy: **ukuulaaĝan u. adungizulax** short instructions for a happy life + **-diga-chiga-usa-**

ukudigana-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* healthy, successful + **-diga-na**$_1$**-**

ukudigaasa-lix E 1826-, A 1860 *vt.* to be healthy, happy with; to be friendly to □ **ukudigaasaaqaan** En 1950 you're welcome; Ea 1983 to your health (*Russian* nazdorov'ye), cheers; *lit.* be healthy, happy with it; **txin matas ukudigaasazada** A 1860 be always friendly to your equals + **-diga-usa-**

ukudigat-, ukudigasix E 1834 *vt.* to make healthy and successful; Ea 1910 *vr.* to become safe (J 22:2) + **-diga-t-**

ukuĝa-lix E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 (*neg.*), **ukuĝu**- Au 1909 (*neg.*) *vp.* (*also in the sense of* we -, *cf.* **ukux̂ta-lix**) 1. to be seen; to be visible □ **aman tanam ukuĝanaa** Eu 1909 the land that we saw (J 40:39); **hitnangis ukuĝaqas** A 1952 (the baidars) were seen coming out (from the bay, N.M. 3:15); **qanayaam tumaniin Txin haagakux̂txinaan ukuĝalix, kayux qachx̂isxaqax̂txin?** E 1870 when did we see you being hungry and feed you? (Matthew 25:37); **qagnangin ukuĝaa aqax̂takux̂** En 1910 (he saw that) his bones became visible, showed (J 48:45)

2. to be looked at; to be turned toward; **ukuĝa-** *vn.* look, appearance □ **tayaĝum ... ukuĝanaa anĝaĝix̂ amasukum aqatanaayulux** Ea 1910 a man who looked inhuman, *lit.* who, being looked at, one could not know if he was a person (J 17:112); **ayagax̂ wa, ukuĝaa amgix̂sikux̂** Ea 1910 what a beautiful woman, *lit.* the woman here, she looks beautiful (J 30:3); **ukuĝaa ingiyuĝilix** A 1860 having a bodily shape, *lit.* his appearance having a body (Luke 3:22); **qagaadaa ukuĝal agach kamgalgazax̂** ... A 1979 we always had service turned (looking) east

3. *neg.* to be out of sight; to be absent, gone □ **udang ax̂s angaling akum ukuĝalakax̂** A 1952 I put it here but now it is gone + **-ĝa-**

ukuĝada-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* visible + **-ĝa-da-**

ukuĝaniisa-lix E 1870 *vr.* to appear, show up □ **anĝaĝin txidin ukuĝaniisanan** the people appeared (Luke 22:47); **anĝaĝim-anĝaĝigan Hlagan txin ukuĝaniisaaĝan aqagan angaligan** (*rel.*) the day when the son of man shall appear (be revealed, Luke 17:30) + **-ĝa-ni-usa-**

ukuĝaqada-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vp.* to come or have come out of sight, to disappear □ **amangun ukuĝaqadakux̂** En 1909 he disappeared in there (J 49:7) + **-ĝa-qada-**

ukuĝaat-, *3.sg.* **ukuĝaacha** E 1909-, A 1950- *n.* look, appearance; E 1861:4 sign (**Kriistam** of the cross, A **haqa-taasi-x̂**); E 1870, 1909 image, portrait (Luke 20:24, A **anaaqizaa**); E 1909 picture, photograph (J 37:12) (*cf.* **patriita-x̂**) □ **Imaan ukuĝaacha ting liidakux̂** E 1909 John looks like me; **ukuĝaachan liidqaa iĝakux̂ tutaqang** En 1975 I heard it said what it looked like; **ukuĝaatikix, anĝaĝiisanakix, kayux chiklagasanakix** Ea 1910 the way they looked, behaved and moved (J 17:3); **ukuĝaacha iĝamanal** A 1950 he is good-looking + **-ĝa-aat-**

ukuĝaata-lix E 1870 *vr.* having made itself visible, in a visible way (Luke 17:20, A **izanazulax matalix**) + **-ĝa-aat-(x̂)ta-**

ukuĝaatalga-lakan A 1840 *vp.neg.* to be invisible (*lit.* to be had as no appearance) + **-ĝa-aat-(x̂)ta-lga-**

ukux̂ta-lix *vt.* 1. E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 to see; to look at, watch □ **aygaxsmilikum, tayaĝux̂ ukux̂taqalinax̂** En 1910 she walked until she saw (*lit.* began to see) a man (J 62:4); **unan iqax̂ liidax̂ ukux̂talix umakuqing** Ea 1910 I am staying here watching the thing out there that looks like a baidarka (J 14:5); **qakuun ulam qalaan tayaĝux̂ aqakux̂ ukux̂taqalinax̂** En 1910 he saw a man coming forward from the rear of the house (J 48:50); **ayugikux̂t txin** (*or* **ayugnaan**) **ukux̂tal angaliq** A 1973 I saw you going out (in your boat); **halakum qahmigiin chachilakan ax̂takum txin ukux̂tanax̂** A 1973 he turned his head and saw that he had not shut his door

2. E 1870-, A 1860- to see, realize □ **tununax̂ ax̂takux̂txin, txin** (E **ax̂tanaan**) **ukux̂takuq** A 1860 (E 1870) I see that you are a prophet (John 4:19); **matalgaliin anĝaĝilgaqas matalgax̂talakaĝis imax ukux̂taqalinas ax̂takus** A 1952 they began to see that one did not have the way of life one had had (N.M. 2:34)

3. E 1870 to be turned toward, to face □ **Kriitam aaliichan, agaagalim-nuuĝii kayux chugumadan naaĝii slangin hadangin ukux̂tagan ilan** in a harbor of Crete that faces southwest and northwest (Acts 27:12)

4. Eb 1984 to meet (*cf.* **asl-ixt-**); A 1952 to see, visit □ **hawaan huzugaan quchigmax ayx̂al txidix ukux̂taaguzaqalinas ax̂taanas** A 1952 they had been traveling to see each other all the time (N.M. 3:2)

5. A 1952 to get, receive (*cf.* **ilgut-, su-lix**) □ **alanamchix huzuugizaa mayaaĝnamchix kugan ukux̂tal anĝaĝiisaqalinas** all they needed for living they received (in exchange) for what they hunted (N.M. 2:37) + **-x̂ta-**

ukux̂tachx̂i-lix E 1826-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **ukux̂tax̂chi-** Am 1963- *vt.* to show □ **denaariyax̂ Ngus ukux̂tachx̂iix̂txichi** A 1860 show Me a denarius (Luke 20:24); **amaatxam hadan aygagiiĝan liidalix txin ukux̂tachx̂inax̂** A 1860 he acted (*lit.* showed himself) as if he were going farther (Luke 24:28); **anĝaĝinax̂ aqlal txin ukux̂tachx̂idaĝulax** A 1978 a person should never show that he is angry + **-x̂ta-chx̂i-**

ukux̂tana-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* watchman, supervisor + **-x̂ta-na**$_1$-

ukux̂tana-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* visible + **-x̂ta-na**$_2$-

ukux̂tanaax̂-six En 1909-, A 1950- *vt.* to look for (*e.g.* seals) + **-x̂ta-naaĝ-**

ukux̂taqaĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* eyesight + **-x̂ta-qaĝi-**

ukux̂taasa-lix E 1833:90 *vt.* to turn (his thoughts to God) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

ukux̂taasa-lix E 1870-, **ukux̂taaza-lix** A 1860- *vt.* to inspect (*e.g.* Acts 11:6); A 1860 to prove, try out (oxen, Luke 14:19, E **taĝa-**) + **-x̂ta-aaza-**

ukux̂taasi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* monument, statue (*Russian* pamyatnik); *perhaps in* **Tukum Igiim Ukux̂taacha** Ea 1791 (tukum Igim okuxtach) Chief's Means For Looking For Himself, *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 43) + **-x̂ta-usi-**

ukux̂tazuusa-x̂ A 1840 (-sú-) *vn.* spectacle, show + **-x̂ta-zu-usa-**

ukuuĝu-lix En 1909 *vt.* to wait for; En 1978, A 1973- to expect; A 1909 *vr.* to look after each other (J 76:342) □ **aniqdum ukuuĝukan-aan qanagikuu** En 1909 the child had waited for her (the mother) all winter (J 50:44) + **-aaĝu-**

ukuklux-s A 1971- *vi.* to see or hear an omen of somebody's death (as in the night) + ***-klug-**

ukuulux̂ E 1805-34, A 1840 *n.* mirror (*cf.* **siirkala-x̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

ukuma-l A 1952- *vt.* to watch (an activity, *e.g.* people landing, dancing, a movie; *cf.* N.M. 3:40) + **-ma**$_2$-

uukmaada-lix En 1982 *vt.* to barely get a glimpse of + **-ma**$_2$**-aada-**

ukumaasa-l A 1973 *vr.* to show off + **-ma**$_2$**-usa-**

ukumdu-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to be puzzled by seeing + ***-mdu-**

ukumduchx̂i-lix Ea 1910- *vt.* to let (people) have a puzzled look at (J 17:100) (En **ukutuchx̂i-lix**) + ***-mdu-chx̂i-**

ukumgaya-lix A 1840-60 (*unknown* 1973-) *vt.* to keep, preserve (for later use, John 12:7 + **-x̂ta-**, E **iqlu-x̂ta-**) + ***-mga-ya-**

ukumi-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *vi.* (?) to look out, spy out (*Russian* vysmatryvat') + ***-mi$_2$-**

ukumixta-l A 1952- *vt.* to get piecemeal (N.M. 1:31) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

ukumlux̂ta-l A 1973 (*unknown* 1984) *vt.* to put away, store away (*cf.* **taxsa-lix**) + ***-mlu-x̂ta-**

ukuna- Ekn 1948- *vn.*: **ukunaa aqakux̂** one gets tired of seeing him or it + **-na$_2$-**

ukunaax̂-six E 1834 *vt.* to foresee, try to find out (a future event, by drawing lots) + **-naaĝ-**

ukunaax̂si-x̂ E 1838, A 1838-40 *vn.* lot (Acts 1:26, E 1860 **ukuqaĝiisi-x̂**) + **-naaĝ-(x̂)si-**

ukuni-lix 1. Eu 1791, A 1837-40 *vt.* to turn (somebody) toward (**hadaa** him, *e.g.* Luke 1:16, 1860 **hadan iku-t-**) □ **udan ugiin hadaan ukuniix̂ta mangilix** asking (the god) to turn her husband toward her (V B 3:3); **kamgax̂ ngaan ukuniduukakuu** A 1952 (*ad* Luke 1:16) he will turn him to prayer; **Tayaĝux̂ Ukuninax̂** Eu 1791 Turned (*or* Turning) The Man (?), *name of man* (at Unalaska 125)

2. E 1909- *vr.* to stay, put up for the night; to do in the evening or all evening □ **ilaming txin ukunikux̂** 1909 he put up for the night by me; **awadix inasamdix, qungasix, txidix ukunikux awa** Ea 1910 they finished their work and in the evening gathered their things together (J 17:30); **lakaayaan achiĝiiĝalilix txin ukuninax̂** Ep 1941 he waited in vain for his son all evening

3. E 1909- *vt.* to be tired of □ **qax̂ nung ukunikuqing** I am tired of fish + **-ni-**

ukunix̂ta-lix 1. A 1838-60 *vi.* to rest (Matthew 26:45, Mark 14:41, E **saka-aĝata-**)

2. A 1971 *vr.* to put up for the night □ **hamang saĝaaĝan tingin ukuniĝaqax̂** we (*vp.*) put up to sleep there + **-ni-x̂ta-**

ukuniila-lix Eu 1909 *vp.* to be done to until evening (J 34:92) + **-ni-ula-**

ukuqaada-x̂ A 1838-40, **ukuqachaada-x̂** A 1860, 1952, Ab 1931 *n.* vision (Luke 1:22, Acts 2:17); ghost (Matthew 14:26, Mark 6:49) (E **ukuqanaada-x̂**) + **-qa(-t)-aada-**

ukuqadiga-l A 1952- *vi.* to have a good eyesight + **-qadiga-**

ukuqaĝi-lix 1. A 1971 *vi.* to see; **ukuqaĝi-x̂** A 1860 *vn.* eyesight (Luke 4:18, E **ukux̂taqaĝiisi-x̂**) □ **ukuqaĝiqalit ii?** A 1971 do you see now?

2. E 1838-, A 1860- *vi.* to find something □ **ilgaqaĝinax̂ ukuqaĝidax̂** E 1838 he that seeketh findeth (Matthew 7:8) + **-qaĝi-**

ukuqaĝiisi-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1805-34 means for seeing: telescope; 1805 *also* eyeglasses (*cf.* **uchki-x**)

2. E 1870 lot (Acts 1:26); **Apuustulam ukuqaĝiisii** apostleship (Acts 1:25) + **-qaĝi-usi-**

ukuqalĝi-lix A 1860-, **ukuqalĝisix** 1860 *vr.* to get eyesight (Mark 10:52, John 9:7); 1860 (**-lĝi-**) to look (**kuming** on me, *Russian* prizrel na menya, Luke l:25) + **-qalĝi-(t-)**

ukuqanaada-x̂ E 1832-70, Ep 1941, **ukuqunaada-x̂** E 1870 *probably* = **uukuqnaada-x̂** Eau 1982-, **ukuqnaada-x̂** En 1982 *vn.* vision (*e.g.* Acts 2:17, 9:10); ghost, spook (*e.g.* Matthew 14:26); 1834 (ukuqanídaq) dream (*cf.* **sngax**); **uukuqnaada-lix** Eu 1984- *vi.* to see something unknown outside in the night + **-qa-na$_1$-aada-**

ukuqatu-lix E 1909, A 1950- *vi.* to have good eyesight □ **algan ilingiin chngatux̂ ukuqatukux̂** E 1909 the sea otter has better eyesight than other animals; **ayagam ukuqatuu** En 1910 a sharp-eyed woman (J 72:33) + **-qatu-**

ukuqatunaaĝasa-lix E 1860- *vt.* to keep a keen eye on, watch closely (Luke 14:1) + **-qatu-naaĝasa-** (**-usa-**)

uukuqiisa-lix E 1870-, **uukuqiiza**-l A 1973- *vi.* & *vt.* to look around, to inspect (*e.g.* Acts 12:12, 17:23) + ***-qiisa-(-qiida)-**

uukuqluungsa-lix Eun 1982- *vr.* to show off (Eu 1984: when everybody looks at you, you go back and forth in front of them) + ***-qluungsa-**

ukuqula-lix E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909 *vi.* to be blind; A 1973 to have bad eyesight; **ukuqula-x̂** E 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931 *vn.* blind □ **dagan angaa ukuqulakux̂** A 1952 he is blind in one eye; **lakaayax̂ aku(n) slux̂ ukuqlaa aqanax̂** E 1909 the boy became blind last year + **-qula-**

ukuqulat-, ukuqulasix E 1870-, A 1860-, Au 1909 *vt.* to blind, make blind (person, John 12:40 eyes); A 1860, Ab 1931, Am 1982 *vr.* to become blind (John 9:39) + **-qula-t-**

ukuquli-x̂ En 1982 *n.* signal + **-quli-**

ukuza-lix *vt.* 1. A 1860- to look for, try to get □ **ayx̂aasix̂ hawaax imax chxaasal ud-hadan aĝaaĝdix imax ukuzaqalinax ax̂takux** A 1952 they started to look for a boat to sneak away with from there over to here (N.M. 3:84)

2. A 1973- to inspect, survey □ **hawakus tanas huzungis ilgax̂tal ukuzaaĝan matakux̂** (the airplane) had to search and inspect all those islands; **imunaan ukuzal** (*also* **ukumal**) looking around him + **-za-**

ukuusa-lix E 1870, A 1838 *vt.* to get, acquire (**ngaan** it) by means of, for (money, Acts 1:18); A 1952 to find (something for -): **asla qalgadamaan ukuusal qakungis azulax mal** as they were unable to find anything for food (any food) to eat (N.M. 3:42) + **-usa-**

ukuusi-x̂ *n.* 1. A 1840 means for looking: **aĝadĝimaan ukuusix̂** sextant, *lit.* means for looking at the sun; **dam ukuusikix** eyeglasses

2. A 1838-40 appearance (Matthew 28:3, E **ukuĝaach-a**); 1860 look, glance (Luke 24:5)

3. A 1840, 1862 *pl.* manners, conduct

4. A 1840 yoke, *pl.* **ukuusining** my yoke (servitude, duties; *probably* "means or way of getting" - a salary) + **-usi-**

ukuusidiga-lix A 1860 *vi.* to be pious (have good manners) + **-usi-diga-**

ukuzu- A 1860 *vn.* courteous: **huzumaan yagitum ukuzuu ada** be tenderly courteous to everybody + **-zu-**

ukuzuusa-lix A 1862- *vt.* to treat courteously; A 1838- to greet, salute (*e.g.* Matthew 10:12, E **hanga-**, *see* **aang**; Mark 9:15, E **umchu-lax̂-**) □

txin ukuzuusanas ukuzuusamada 1860 salute those who salute you; **ukuzunaaĝasaaqachi** A 1840 do (**-naaĝ-** try) salute (you *pl.*) him (*or* them) + **-zu-usa-**

ukuzuusi-x̂ A 1838- *n.* salutation, greeting (*e.g.* Luke 1:29, E **tunu-sachxisa-x̂**) + **-zu-usi-**

ukut-, ukusix 1. E 1870- *vt.* to turn (something or somebody) toward (**hadaa** it) (A **uku-ni-lix**) □ **iqyaan alaĝum adaa ukutxadaagiim** En 1910 after turning his baidarka toward the sea (J 52:9); **dakin hakaadaa ukusix** E 1870 lifting up his eyes (John 11:41); **awaadaa ukusix** E 1870 turning (sinners) away (from sinning); **husux̂ Hadang ukuduukakuqing** E 1870 I will draw everyone to me (John 12:32, A **Hadaming agat-**)

2. A 1952- *vt.* to turn toward (of tide): **aguĝadgix̂ ikun ukus** the ebb tide starts going south; **hyaligax̂ qigan ukus** the flood tide starts going north (through Amlia Pass); *cf.* **maga-x̂**

3. **ukuti-x̂** A 1840 (1973: "Attuan word") *vn.*: **awan ukutix̂** grass mat with medium tight weaving (*lit.* turning around); **ikan** (*or* **hikan**) **ukutix̂** grass mat with fine weaving (*lit.* turning across *or* up) (*cf.* **ixsx̂-aĝi-x̂**)

4. E 1870- *vt.* to pull up on the beach (boat, driftwood, etc.) (*cf.* **haku-uĝat-**) □ **ayx̂aasix atuukix tanam kugan ukutxadaamang** 1870 having pulled both boats up on the beach (Luke 5:11, A **sixtxadaamax**)

5. A 1950, Ab 1963 *vi.* to show up after having been away for some time; E 1909-, A 1860- *aux.v.* to have been or done for some time, for a long time □ **awalix ukutikux̂** Eu 1984 he has been working for a long time (and quit); **haman azaatax̂ slux̂ imis awal ukutikuq** A 1860 that many years I have been working for you (Luke 15:29); **sunax̂ haqal ukutikux̂ way waaĝakux̂** A 1978 the ship has been coming (expected to come) for some time and just arrived (*likewise* En 1978); **chugiqadakugan agalingiin hamamatalgal ukusxaqadaamax** A 1952 after they had become silent, having been left like that for some time (they were found dead, N.M. 3:45) + **-t-**

ukuta-lix 1. Eu 1984, A 1840-, Au 1909 *vt.* to be turned toward, to face □ **uknaadaa ukutalix** Eu 1984 facing, looking out toward the sea; **hadaa ukutalka hamangus qanguqaan hadaa ukutalix** A 1840 facing the direction she faced upon entering it (V B 3:7); **hayayix hayukutal** Au 1909 turned toward each other (J 82:10, E **adadix ukux̂talix**); *see* **maga-x̂**

2. A 1840 *vt.* to guard, protect

3. Au 1909 *vr.* to have gotten ready □ **hiing saĝaang ting ukutal** having gotten ready to sleep there the night (J 80:10, E **ting atxax̂talix**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ukutu-lix 1. E 1870- *vi.* to look out, to watch (Luke 23:35, A **uku-qaĝi**) □ **anĝaĝin ukutuuĝin agayamchi ilaan lix̂tanangin** En 1910 the people who came out from their sleeping compartments to look (J 48:33); **unangudaĝan ukutukux̂** En 1948 he looks down (head up), **agangudaĝan ukutukux̂** he looks up (head down); **qanglaxsix ukutunax̂ asx̂adax̂** En 1978 curiosity kills, *lit.* who looks out for curiosity dies

2. **ukutu-x̂** Eun 1948-, A 1973-, Ab 1892 *n.* small white hair seal with black spots (En: shows up in winter; A: sticks head up and looks around) + **-tu-**

ukutuulux̂ E 1870 *n.* theatre (Acts 19:29) + **-tu-aluĝ-**

ukutuusa-l A 1979- *vt.* to stare at (people) + **-tu-usa-**

ukutuutu-lix En 1950 *vi.* to be curious (= **qanglaxsix**) + **-tu-aatu-**

ukuya-lix E 1870 *vt.* to comfort, console (John 11:31, A **tali-ya-**) + **-ya-**

ukuyax̂ta-lix E 1870 *vt.* to comfort, console (**tuman** us); A 1983 *vr.* to attract attention to oneself + **-ya-x̂ta-**

ukuyaaĝu-lix E 1860-70, Ep 1983 *vt.* to look (**imuunuun** around him, Mark 5:32, A **ukux̂ta-**) + **-ya-aaĝu-**

ukuyaasi-ngin E 1870 *n.pl.* the consolation of (the Israelites, Luke 2:25, A **tali-taasi-**) + **-ya-usi-**

húkuxta- Am 1963 *vt.* to press, weigh (*Russian* davit')

Ukulimaax A 1950- *name of peninsula* (Atka 458)

Ukulina-x̂ A 1952 *name of woman*

uukuna-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* black bass (*cf.* **qaxchiiku-x̂, tuku-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **ókun'** perch]]

Ukunga-x̂ A 1840- *name of bay* (**Ukangam udaa** 1952) *with former village*, 1791 †**Ikkunax** (Amlia 202); **Ukanga(m) sitacha** A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 212, on the other side of 202)
[[*possibly* **uku-nga-** *cf.* **uka-nga-**]]

Ukungati-x̂ Ea 1909 *name of island (or settlement) in the region of Sanak Island* (J 4:1)

ukuuska-x̂ E 1870-, **ukuusxi-x̂** A 1840-, **ukuuski-x̂** A 1948-, Ab 1881 *n.* window
[[*from Russian* **okóshko,** *pl.* **okóshki,** little window]]

ukuuta-x̂ Au 1909-52 *n.* big wicker basket (1949: about two feet inside and one foot and a half at bottom; J 87:16 ff. *translates* E **aygaĝasi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **ukút, ukúta** wrapping]]

ukyu-lix 1. A 1840-60 *vi.* to grieve, to be depressed (Mark 14:33, E **quliila-**; John 11:38, E **txin ituĝnix̂talix**); A 1840 *neg.* to not grieve

2. **ukyu-lakan** E 1870 *vi.neg.* to be cheerful; Ek 1982 to be all right, fine (= **ma-qaĝi-lakan; ukyu-lix** *unknown*); A 1973 to be getting healthy, strong □ **anĝix̂ ukyuĝulux, taĝa ulux̂ nanaĝidax̂ akux̂** E 1870 the spirit is willing (cheerful, *Russian* bodr) but the flesh is weak (Mark 14:38, A **ma-aka-x̂**)

ukyuni-lix, ukyunix̂ta-lix 1. Eu 1984 *vr.* to get, to be in a desperate situation or position (*e.g.* got stuck in a storm, nothing to eat; can't find anything on the beach - "almost give up, almost die"); En 1984 *neg.* to not be in a bad condition: **txin ukyunix̂talakan waaĝ(a)kux̂txin** you came back without being in a bad condition (came back warm from a trip in cold weather, "kind of feel happy")

2. A 1860 *vt.* to make grieve (**Inaqaam anĝiin** His own spirit, John 11:33, E **ituĝ-ni-lix**); to insult (Luke 18:32 *vp.*, E **ituĝ-niĝa-**)

3. E 1833:58, 1870 *vt.neg.* to strengthen (Luke 22:43, A **tungax̂-ta-**) + **-ni-x̂ta-**

ukyuusa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to be grieved for (Mark 3:5, E **ituĝ-nix̂taasa-** *vrt.*); **kanuuĝdix ukyuusas** the brokenhearted (Luke 4:18, E **unga-tana-n**) + **-usa-**

ukyut- E 1839 *vt.neg.*: **anĝiin ukyudaaĝanax̂txin** never lose the cheerfulness of your spirit (in war) + **-t-**

ukyuta- 1. A 1837 *vr.*: **anĝim txin ukyutaa** broken spirit (E **kingu-nix̂taa**)

2. E 1870 *vr.neg.* to be of good cheer, be brave (John 16:33, A **ma-akata-** *vr.*); A 1860: **txin ukyutalagada** don't be downhearted (*changed to* **an'git itxitalagada**, *see* **it-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ukyutaasa-lakan E 1833:57 *vrt.neg.* to not become downhearted because of (**wakun husungin** all this) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

ula-x̂ E 1766-, A 1772-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1881-92, Abm 1963 *n.* house, dwelling; E 1819, A 1840- room; Au 1909 den (of animal, E, A **chixti-x̂**); A 1791 (ullas) *pl. name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 905); E 1791 *in five names given under the second component of the names* ◘ **ulam nagan ulaa** A 1840 room, *lit.* dwelling within dwelling; **sadgunim ulaa** Eu 1984 place under bank where dolly varden trouts stay; **kamgam ulaa** E 1805-, A 1840- prayer house, church; **Aguuĝum ulaa** E 1834-70, A 1840 paradise (*cf.* **raaya-x̂**); **qugam ulaa** E 1834-70 hell (A **qugam tanaa, aada-x̂**); **tugidam ulaa** Ab 1931 ring around the moon; **Ulam ilan qagix̂** E 1834, 1871 March, *lit.* eating inside house (*cf.* **Qisaguna-x̂**); **Ula(m) qayaa** Ep 1903 "High house", the principal hill of St. George Island

ulaada-x̂ E 1791-, Ab 1881 *n.* small house, hut, cabin; E 1909-, A 1840-, Ab 1931 warehouse, shed (*cf.* **saraaya-x̂**); E 1832-38, A 1860 garner, barn (*e.g.* Luke 3:17, 10:18, E **iqlu-qadgasi-**) + **-aada-**

ulaadaada-x̂ Eu 1909 *n.* little house (J 34:30) + **-aada-aada-**

Uladax En 1976- Russian Bay (Umnak 26); A 1840- Salt Island (Atka 559); A 1952 *name of cape* (Tanaga Island 949) + **-dag-**

Ulaaga-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (Tanaga Island 950) + ***-Vga-**

ulaagamax E 1840 communal house (for several families, Zap. 2:204); E 1909, A 1909, Au 1909 main house (large, as of a chief, Jochelson 1925:74); A 1840 barracks (*Russian* kazarma); **ulaagamagi-x̂** En 1978 living room + **-iigamag-**

Ulax̂ax A 1952 Tanaga Bay (Tanaga Island 972); *cf.* **Qana-m ulaĝax**, *etc.* + **-x̂ag-**

ulaĝi-lix *vi.* 1. E 1838-, A 1949- to have a house (E 1834 to build a house); to have one's home, to live (somewhere) ◘ **Atx̂a(m) kugan ulaĝikuq** A 1949 I live on Atka; **Ulaĝi(m) kadaa** Ep 1903 *name of point*

2. E 1909-, A 1860-, Au 1952, Ab 1892 to stay at home; to be at home ◘ **hakan guudax̂ ulaĝihlix̂ mal awaagnax̂** A 1952 last year he stayed at home all the time; **adamas ulaĝil ii?** Ab 1892 is our father at home?

3. Ea 1982, A 1973- to have a ring around it (of the sun, sign of storm) + **-ĝi-**

ulax̂si-lix E 1832-, A 1860-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to build a house + **-x̂si-**

ulax̂ta-lix En 1978, A 1950- *vt.* to use for house, to have as a home, to live in (house, tent, cave, *etc.*) + **-x̂ta-**

ulaaka-x̂ E 1840 (-kiĝ), 1909-, A 1909- *n.* burial house, burial hut (Zap. 2:81 for poor people, *cf.* **qumna-x̂**) ◘ **asagaan ulaakam ilan tanasix** Ea 1910 buried his cousin in the burial hut (J 28:26); **ulaakalĝisxalix tumsalgal aqadaam** A 1909 after a burial hut had been built for her (**-lĝisxa-** *lit.* be put in) and she was put away (J 78:32) + **-iika-**

ulakidaax E 1834 (-q) *n.* many houses + **-kidaag-**

ulalĝi-lix En 1910 *vt.* to provide with a house (*cf.* J 73:6); A 1973- (*also* **-lĝit-**) to provide with housing, to lodge ◘ **Cedor ulagan ilan ting ulalĝisxaqax̂** A 1973 I was lodged in Cedor's house + **-lĝi-(t-)**

ulalĝita-lix En 1978, A 1973- *vt.* to keep indoors (*e.g.* grass for weaving, child for punishment) + **-lĝita-**

ulaasa-lix A 1840- *vrt.* to take for house, to settle in (bear's den, V B 3:2) + **-usa-**

ulasi-x̂ E 1791, 1870 *n.* tent (Matthew 17:4, A **ulasu-x̂**; Acts 18:3 made of cloth, *explanation of* **pulaataka-n**); E 1909 temporary hut, dugout; A 1950- (1840 Alásix̂, 1948 Ilàsix̂) Bechevin Bay (Atka 616) + **-si-**

ulasu-x̂ E 1909-10, A 1838-, Ab 1881 *n.* hut (A camping barabara); temporary shelter (J 17:50 made of bear and caribou skins), tent (J 50:8 made of **linan**, mats to sit on in the baidarka; A Matthew 17:4 and Mark 9:5, Luke 9:33, E **(n)ix̂su-n**) + **-su-**

Ulasuuda-x̂ A 1952 *name of bight* (Kasatochi I. 673) + **-su-aada-**

Ulatx̂i-s a 1948-52 *n.pl.* Boot Bay (Adak 826) + ***-tx̂i-**

Ulatux̂ta-na-x̂ A 1791 *vin.* Having (*or* Had) A Large House, *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 905) + **-tu-x̂ta-na**$_1$**-**

ula-lix *vi.* 1. E 1909-, A 1971- to be turned inside out

2. **kangula-lix** (**kang(aa) ula-lix**) E 1870, En 1948 (-hng-) to stumble, trip (John 11:9-10) (*cf.* **inghlux-six**, A **iglux-s**); **kangaa ula-lix** Ep 1983, A 1971-, **kangam ula-lix** Eu 1984, **kangax̂ ula-l** A 1952 to somersault (as of shot reindeer, of children); to turn over, roll (A of box) ||AY **ulte-**, CSY **uulte-**, I **ulit-** to turn inside

out, GRI *also* to turn a somersault; *see* **ula-t-** *below*]]

uulachx̂aada-x̂ E 1909, En 1949- *n.* stick or peg for tossing game (En 1950: about six or seven inches long, made of hard wood, held in left hand and tossed into holes (four to six, with different values) of a board, **uulachx̂aadam alayaa**, about thirteen to fourteen inches long, held lengthwise in right hand; Jochelson 1933:63: board with seven holes in it, thrown into the air and caught on a stick); **uulachx̂aada-lix** En 1950 *vi.* to play the tossing game + **-chx̂- (-chx̂i-)-aada-**

ulax̂ta-lix E 1871-, A 1952- *vi.* to be (have been) turned inside out (as of piece of clothing) + **-x̂ta-**

ulaamikda-lix, kangam u. Eun 1950-, **kangaa ulaamikdal** A 1973, **kangaa ulaamigda-l** A 1978- *vi.* to somersault (several times), to tumble ◘ **itx̂aygix̂ kalulgakux̂ kangaa ulaamigdal qayax̂ utinax̂** A 1978 when the reindeer was shot it went tumbling down the hill + -‡-**migkda-**, **-da-**

ulat-, ulasix E 1909-, A 1952-, Am 1982 *vt.* to turn over, inside out (*e.g.* piece of clothing, guts) + **-t-**

ulata-lix En 1935 *vt.* to keep turned inside out + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ula-l Ab 1963 *vi.* to bend (be flexible)

ulazu-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* flexible + **-zu-**

ulátada-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* bow (*cf.* **ulitada-**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-da-**

uli-lix *see separate entry*

hula-lix 1. E 1839-, A 1838-, **ula-lix** E 1909- *vi.* to come, dawn (of daylight); to be at the new (of moon); to begin (of month, particular day); to come or happen in the morning (*e.g.* of wind) ◘ **angalix̂ hulaqalikux̂** A 1950 daylight comes, it dawns; **chaangidim hatix̂ hiisix̂ angalix̂ hulagan ilan** A 1838 when the fiftieth day came (Acts 2:1); **angalim ulanagan tamadaga** En 1910 every morning (J 73:2); **tugidax̂ hulakux̂** E 1878, 1909 the moon is at the new, the new moon appears; A 1952 a new month beings; **slax̂ ulakux̂** E 1909 wind came in the morning; **qilagan kamgax̂ hulaaĝan aĝikux̂** A 1950 there will be church service tomorrow morning

2. A 1952- *vi.* to bloom, blossom ◘ **aahmaaĝis hulalal** 1952 the flowers are blooming (**-la-** several)

3. E 1832-, A 1909- *aux.v.* to do in or until the morning or tomorrow ◘ **slaĝulakan hulal ax̂takuĝaan** A 1909 one morning it seemed to be calm (J 76:6); **chagilĝux̂ asx̂as hulal ax̂takux̂** A 1973 he killed a big halibut in the morning; **qilam asla qalgakux̂ alakan ulaaĝutalaaĝanax̂** En 1936 in the morning we again had nothing to eat; **saĝalix ulakum** E 1909 having slept until the morning (J 82:19, Au **at-iku**); **slaa txin isxanaguun saalus hulaagan amasukux̂** A 1950 if the wind changes, perhaps it will be dry weather tomorrow [[AAY **pula-** to penetrate, go under cover; CAY to go forward through thicket, clouds, *etc.*; CSY to go into midst of things as to be hidden from view; I to be eclipsed, break through, slip in, *etc.*]]

ulachx̂i-lix Eu 1910 *vt.* to have (a whale) be (there) at dawn (J 35:48) + **-chx̂i-**

hulax̂ta-lix 1. E 1909 (**u-**), A 1952- *vi.* to have come (of month); to have come in the morning or today ◘ **wan tugidam hulax̂tanaa** the month we have now (said in the middle of the month, N.M. 1:18); **slax̂ ulax̂takuĝaan** Eu 1909 in the morning, when a wind came in (J 85:45); **iĝaqaliqan machix̂ ulax̂takux̂** Ea 1909 the day has come for doing what was talked about (J 17:11)

2. A 1952- *vi.* to be blooming ◘ **aahmaaĝis hulax̂takus** the flowers are blooming

3. A 1909 *aux.v.* to be in the morning ◘ **slaĝulakan hulax̂takuĝaan** on a calm morning (J 79:13) + **-x̂ta-**

hulaala-lix E 1860- (1909- **u-**), A 1952- *vp.* to dawn (*lit.* to be dawn with, of weather, day) ◘ **slachxisax̂ ulaala(x̂ta)angan** Eu 1909 (En 1910) when fine weather dawned (J 40:11; 73:26); **sumuutax̂ hulaalakuĝaan** E 1860-70 when the sabbath day came (Mark 6:2) + **-ula-**

ulaasa(x̂ta)-lix E 1909, Ea 1983 *vt.* for it to bring (wind, *etc.*) in the morning ◘ **slax̂ ulaasax̂takux̂ = ulaalax̂takux̂** E 1909 wind came in the morning; **igadux ulaasakux̂** Ea 1983 there is a snowdrift today + **-usa-(x̂ta-)**

hulasaaĝu-x̂ E 1832-70, **u-** E 1909, **hulazaaĝu-x̂** A 1840- 1. *vn.* new (of moon), new moon; A 1973 first light in the morning ◘ **tugidam hulasaaĝuĝan ilan** E 1838-70 at new moon (Matthew 17:15)

2. A 1978- *vn.* bloom; *vi.* to just bloom ◘ **aahmaaĝix̂ hulazaaĝukux̂** the flower just bloomed + **-saaĝu-**, **-zaaĝu-**

hula- -

hulangsa-x̂ E 1834, **ulangsa-x̂** E 1909- *vn.* rosy, ruddy (of cheeks); red-cheeked; Ep 1941 blushing, red on occasion; **ulangsa-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to be red in the face (from heat) ◘ **ulugakix ulangsax̂** Ea 1909 (a woman) whose cheeks are ruddy, with ruddy cheeks (J 10:28); **ayagam ulangsaa** E 1909- a red-cheeked woman (J 82:5) + ***-ngsa-**

huli-lix A 1840- *vr.* to get red in the face (from heat) ◘ **txin huĝnas huliqalix̂tal** A 1952 he starts getting warm and red in the face (after having been out in cold weather and warming himself by the stove) + (**-i-**)

huuliĝiiza-l A 1952- *vi.* to have red cheeks, be ruddy + **-i-ĝi-aaza-** (**-aada-**)

Uulax A 1952 Ulak Island (739)

hulax̂ En 1791, **ulax̂** E 1909-, *pl.* **ulaĝin** E 1950- *n.* bearberry, *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi* ◘ **alugam ulaĝaĝii** En 1910 bulbs of black lily mixed with (**-aĝi-**) bearberries (J 48:11) [[AAY, CAY LI **ulariq** "apple berry" *from Aleut*]]

huladgi-x̂ E 1805 (uladgek) *n.* bearberry + **-dgi-**

Ulaĝa E *ca.* 1760-1782 (-g-), **Ulaĝan** E 1840-, **Hulaĝa** A 1952 Uliaga Island (Islands of Four Mountains 215); **Ulaĝan tayaĝungin** En 1910 the men of Uliaga Island (J 73:8)

Ulalux̂ Eu 1984 *name of cove* (Unalaska 30)

hulg-, hulgi-x̂ E 1832-78, **ulg-, ulgi-x̂** E 1909- *n.* trunk, body (from shoulders to hips); abdomen, waist; center, central part; **hugli-x̂** Au 1952 upper part, leg of mukluk ◘ **angaĝim hulga** E 1878 person's body; **ulga utxikan** En 1948 hitting it (sea lion) in the chest; **ulgan utman** Ea 1910 around the middle of her abdomen (J 12:6); **chux̂taqam ulgingin** Eun 1950- skirt; **laamfam ulga** En 1950 reservoir of lamp; **tamladam ulgii** Ea 1982 body of tobacco pouch; **qiqutam ulagan hulga** E 1870 the foundation of the prison (Acts 16:26); (**kriistam**) **ulga** En 1948 the central post of (cross); **alaĝum hulga** E 1834, Ep 1941 (**u-**) the center, middle of the sea; *loc.* **alaĝum hulgan** E 1832-70 in the middle of the sea (far from the shore, Matthew 14:24, Mark 6:47, A **alixch-an**); **alaĝum ulgayulux** Ea 1909 not deep into the sea (J 9:34)

ulgix̂ta-, **qiglux̂ ulgix̂ta-x̂** E 1909, En 1952 (-ta-) *n.* spider, daddy-longlegs, *lit.* having a knot as body (*cf.* **sahmadana-x̂**, A **iqanam qiihliqdaa**) + **-x̂ta-**

ulgiisa-lix En 1910 *vt.* to provide (**ngaan** it) with a trunk of (grass, J 53:29) + **-usa-**

ulgitu-x̂ Ep 1941 *n.* stonefly (order Plecoptera) + **-tu-**

uulgi-lix E 1978- *vt.* to stir (cup, pot) (A **bulta-l**)

uulgiisi-x̂ Ea 1952- *n.* stirring stick + **-usi-**

ulĝi-lix E 1909- *vi.* to overflow (as of cup; Ea 1952 of tears) ◘ **asux̂ chikutulix ulĝikux̂** En 1978 the pot, being full, is overflowing
[[*cf.* AAY **ule-**, CSY **uleve-** to flood, overflow, AY **ula**, I **uli** flood, high tide, *etc.*]]

ulĝiisa-lix Ea 1952 *vt.* to overflow, run with: **daa susux̂ ulĝiisakux̂** his eye is running with matter + **-usa-**

ulĝit-, ulĝisix E 1909 *vt.* to fill (cup) to overflowing + **-t-**

ulĝi-lix A 1909 *vt.* to enter, come into (bay, harbor); A 1909-, Au 1952, **ugli-** Am 1982 *vi.* to go or come inside (by sea, as into a bay; through a tunnel or tube, as into a cave; into another room) ◘ **Kanaaĝim tanaĝingin slungin aĝalix udaa ulĝil chalalix** A 1909 arriving at the Koniag settlements and entering the bay to land (J 76:289); **sunax̂ ulĝikux̂** A 1952 the ship is going into the bay; **hawan hadaan axs ulĝiqalii-ax̂takux̂** A 1952 when he (b), passing in his (a's) direction, had come inside (the cave, N.M. 3:76)

ulĝita-l A 1973- *vi.* to go or come inside (temporarily) ◘ **ayx̂aasix̂ ulĝital aqadaam hitiiĝutakux̂** A 1978 the boat went inside the bay and went out again; **Yapuunim iĝax̂taa ulĝital ax̂takux̂, hix̂saasakus** A 1973 when we realized that a Japanese airplane had come in (over the village) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ulĝusa-l A 1973- *vt.* to take in (as from a camp to the village); A 1909 to move in along the bay (J 76:144) + **-usa-**

Ulĝusi-x̂ A 1840- *name of bay* (Little Tanaga Island 776, *cf.* V B 2:1) + **-usi-**

ulĝiiĝadiga-x̂ Ea 1982 *n.* rainbow (*cf.* **tudngalax**) + **-diga-**

ulĝu- *see* **iti-m ulĝuu**

Ulĝumiix E 1840 (Ulgúmix), Eu 1984 Final Bay (Unalaska 31)

uli-m acha A 1780 (ulibach), 1840 *n.* chin (*cf.* **chamluuka-x̂**), *lit.* the lower part or underside of **uli-** (*cf. Russian* **pod-** *in* **podborodok** chin)

uli-lix E 1805-, A 1791-, Au 1909 *vt.* to bend (a piece of wood into an arc) (*cf.* **qangi-lix**, A **kahngi-lix**); to draw (**saygikin** his bow); **Qagnaa Uliqax̂** A 1791 His Bone Was Bent, *name of boy* (at Ilak 974)
[[**ul(a)$_2$-i-**]]

uliida-x E (A) 1878 *n.du.*, **uliida-s** A 1909- *n.pl.* (1950 *also* **-x̂** *sg.*) bow + **-aada-**

ulita-lix En 1909, A 1909 *vt.* to bend, string, keep stringed (bow) ◘ **saygikin ulitalix ngaan txin aygaxsxan** En 1909 he strung his bow and walked over to him (J 41:22); **ulitaqaan ngaan kaluusal** A 1909 shot him (bear) with his bent bow (J 79:207) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ulitada-x̂ A 1937, Ab 1931 *n.* bow + **-t-(x̂)ta-da-**

uli-s A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.pl.* (*possibly*) bow post of baidar (*Russian* barany) (*cf.* **varaanu-**)
[[*perhaps cf.* **uli-lix**]]

huli-x̂ E 1791-1834 (u-), 1838-70, Au 1909, **uli-x̂** E 1909, Eba 1952- *n.* leaf (*cf.* **yux̂li-x̂, yuhli-x̂**, A **siĝli-x̂**); *Bibl.* branch (*e.g.* Matthew 13:32, A **chuniĝ-is**; Mark 4:32, A **siĝli-**) ◘ **saaqudgim ulingin** Ea 1982-83 summer leaves of cow parsnip
[[*cf.* I **mulik** nipple, blade of paddle, GRI *also* leaf of plant, *etc.*]]

huliida-x̂ E 1832-34 (u-), 1839-60 *n.* branch (A 1839 **chuniĝ-is**, 1860 **talĝi-s**) ◘ **yaagam huliidangin** E 1860 branches of trees (Mark 11:8, 1870 **yaagan kungiin hulin**) + **-aada-**

uhli- *see* **a-li-lix** 2.

huli-lix see **hula-** -

uuli-x̂ A 1952 *n.* shallow cove

ulix-six E 1906-, A 1952- *vt.* to rub, make (skin) soft by rubbing; Ekn 1950- to scrub (clothes) (A **muux-s**); En 1983 to massage (*cf.* **cha-ĝi-lix**); A 1840 to knead, crumple (*Russian* myat') ◘ **isuĝim igluqaa uligikuq** A 1952 I am rubbing the seal hide
[[Y **ulug-**, I **uluk-** to rub to soften; AAY to massage]]

uligaĝi-lix En 1950-, A 1952- *vp.* to be crumpled, wrinkled; **saamniidam uligĝingin** En 1950 very fine grass rubbed into a ball, tinder + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

uligasa-lix E 1910-, A 1952- *vt.* to rub (**ngaan** him, it) with; E 1870 to pluck (**ngiin** them, ears of corn) with (their hands, Luke 6:1, 1838 **tix̂yulix**) □ **ayagaminaan qachx̂iin utanaan nung ulixsadanax̂txin** Ea 1910 you used to rub me with (against me) your skin which touched your wife (J 28:11) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

uliix E 1778 (ooleac foot), A 1850-, Au 1909, **uliigi-x̂** E 1834-, *du.* **uliigix** E 1791 (uligi), 1805-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Am 1982, *pl.* **uliigis** A 1952-, Ab 1963 *n.* mukluk, mukluks, native boot, boots; E 1834- footwear in general (*cf.* **samuug-, kitam hukix** *under* **hug-**) □ **Unangam uliiga** A 1950 (1952 **uliigii**) Aleut boot, pair of Aleut boots; **Unangam uliikix** Ea 1952, A 1952 *du.* pair of Aleut boots; **uliikin chul** A 1950 putting on his boots; **aniqdum uliigis** A 1950 child's boots
||*cf.* CSY **uliiq**, *du.* **uliighek** man's hunting boots, *and Russian dial.* **úlegi, úligi, úlevi** simple leather boots; boots with sealskin bottoms; outer boots of reindeer skin||

uliixsx̂ita-lakan E 1870, **uliigilĝita-lakan** A 1860 *vr.neg.* without putting on shoes (Luke 22:35) + **-sx̂ita-**, **-lĝita-**

uliixta-l A 1952 *vt.* to have boots of (animal hides, N.M. 1:50) + **-(x̂)ta-**

ulix̂ En 1950, **uliĝi-x̂** E 1909, *rel.* **uliĝim** E 1860-70 *n.* round wooden vessel with a wall, rim (1909 for boiling fish or meat; in olden times large ones used also for putting away dead persons); *Bibl.* dish (*e.g.* Mark 6:25, A **chahma-**)

Ulilax E 1791, En 1949 *name of former village on the northwest side of Samalga Island* (Umnak 78)

ulílax E 1840 (-k) *n.* barge (*Russian* lad'ya), kind of baidarka (Zap. 2:128)

ulílax̂ Ab 1963 (*unknown* A 1984) *n.* snipe (*Russian* kulik)

hulingi-x̂ E 1791 (oolinik), 1805 (u-), 1834, **ulingi-x̂** E 1868, 1909, *pl.* **ulingin** En 1982, **hulingis** A 1950-, **hulngi-x̂** E 1791-, *pl.* **ulngin** Ebaun 1974- *n.* mosquito (on Unalaska, not on St. Paul and Atka), gnat (Matthew 23:24, A **chukiidgi-x̂**); **slachxisaadam ulngii** Ep 1941 "goodweather mosquito" (does not bite)

hulma-lix E 1834, A 1840-, **ulma-lix** E 1978- *vi.* to melt □ **qaniiga ulmakux̂** Eb 1984 the snow is melting; **tanagan kdaa hulmakux̂** A 1952 the ice on the ground is melting

hulmahlug-, kdam hulmahlugiiyulax A 1973 *vn.* glacier, *lit.* ice which does not melt right away + **-hlug-**

ulmi-lix E 1935-, **hulmi-lix** A 1840- *vt.* to melt + (**-i-**)

hulnga-x̂ E 1834-40, **ulnga-x̂** E 1805, 1909 (*unknown* Ea 1983), **ungla-x̂** A 1840, *pl.* **ungla-s** A 1948-73 *n.* herring, *Clupea herengus* (*cf.* **sildi-x̂**)

hulngi-x̂, ulngi-x̂ *see* **hulingi-x̂**

huulngiix̂ E 1791, 1804 (u-), 1805-1834, **uulngiix̂** E 1909- *n.* ground squirrel, *Citellus parryii* (on Alaska Peninsula and Unimak) (1909 *also* yarrow)

uulngiiĝdiga-x̂ E 1834- *n.* yarrow, *Achilaea borealis* (A **saahmikaada-x̂**) + **-diga-**

uulngiiĝdiganaax̂-six Ea 1909 *vi.* to hunt ground squirrels (J 10:1) + **-diga-naaĝ-**

uulngiiĝdiganaaĝasi-n Ea 1909 *n.pl.* ground squirrel traps (J 10:2) + **-diga-naaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

ultaara-x̂ E 1832-38, A 1840, **ultaari-x̂** A 1973 *n.* altar (*cf.* **ax̂-sx̂iilux̂**)
||*from Russian* **oltár'** altar||

ulu-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1952-, Ab 1892, Abm 1963 meat (of animal, bird) □ **qawam uluu** E 1909, A sea lion meat; **algam uluu** A 1952 animal meat

2. E 1791-, A 1840-, Abm 1963 dead body, corpse □ **tayaĝum ulungis hanikal, uĝaludix imax gudgux̂taasal** A 1952 the bodies of the men floating around, impaled on their spears (N.M. 3:68)

3. E 1791-, Au 1952 flesh (A **ingiyu-x̂**) □ **anĝix̂ ulux̂ kayux qagnan matadaĝulux** E 1870 a spirit has not flesh and bones (Luke 24:39, A **ingiyux̂ ama qagnas**); **aayum ulukix** Au 1952 (flesh of) buttocks

4. E 1838- (*perhaps* 1791-) living body (A **ingiyu-x̂**) □ **ulumin husuu** E 1870 your whole body (Luke 11:36, A **ingiyumis huzuu**)
||*perhaps cf.* Y **ulu** tongue||

uluuda-x̂ E 1778-, A 1840-, Ab 1892-, **uluuya-x̂** Am 1963 *vn.* red (Eb 1984 *also* pink); E 1805 Indian ink; A 1984 red fox; **uluuda-lix** E 1909, A 1791- *vi.* to be red; Ab 1963 to turn crimson (*cf.* A **chiidana-x̂**, **chiizana-l**) □ **uuquchiingim uluudaa** A 1950- red fox; **uluudam angalidigaa** A 1952 light red + **-aada-**

uluudadiga-l A 1973- *vi.* to be bright red □ **qas malganangin ilagaan amxii uluudadigazax̂** A 1973 it (the red salmon) has brighter red flesh than other fishes + **-aada-diga-**

uluudaasa-l A 1952 *vt.* to be red with (**aamgix̂** blood, of sea, N.M. 3:68) + **-aada-usa-**

uluudat-, uluudasix E 1909, **uluut**^{r}**as** Au 1909 *vr.* to become red (J 81:36) + **-aada-t-**

uluudaayukna-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to have red spots; En 1984 to be reddish + **-aada-Vyukna-**

Ulula-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 86) + **-la-**

uluulax-s, uluulux-s A 1952- *vi.* to be soft (of boggy ground); **tanam uluulaga (uluulga, uluulugii)** soft ground + **-Vlag-**

ululĝiisi-n E 1826 *n.pl.* incarnation + **-lĝi-usi-**

ululĝit-, ululĝisix E 1826-34 *vr.* to be incarnated + **-lĝi-t-**

uluuqida-x̂ E 1910-, **uuluqiiza-x̂** A 1909 (J 77:9-10) *n.* dried meat; E 1910 *name of person in tale* (J 28:1) + **-Vqida-**

ulux-six Eb 1984 *vt.* to shake (**kamgiin** his head) to express denial
||*verbalization of enclitic* **-ulux** not||

uluga-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 cheek; **uluga-lix** A 1909 *vt.* to greet cheek to cheek ▫ **ulugam chimicha** E 1909 labret in the cheek (*cf.* **chimit-**); **asix txin ulugalka** A 1909 greeting each other cheek to cheek (J 76:28)

2. **ichadam ulugakix** En 1952 buttocks, *lit.* the cheeks of the anus

||CAY **ulluvak**, CSY **ullungak**, I **uɫuak** cheek||

ulugax̂si-lix E 1870-, A 1937- *vt.* to slap (person, face) on the cheek + **-x̂si-**

ulux̂ *n.* 1. E 1805-, A 1840-, **uluĝi-x̂** Au 1952 hatch, cockpit (of baidarka); A 1950- frame, coaming of hatch ▫ **iqyam uluĝa** E 1909-, A 1950- baidarka hatch; A 1950- frame of baidarka hatch; **ulux̂tam uluĝa** E 1909- baidarka hatch

2. **tungtuungim uluĝa** En 1948-50 drum frame

uluĝiliga-x Au 1952 *n.du.* the two pieces of the hatch frame + **-liga-**

ulux̂ta-x̂ *n.* (*vn.*) 1. E 1791 (Merck) having (two or three) hatches: Alagulot = **aalax ulux̂tax̂** two-hatch baidarka; Kankunulott = **qaankun ulux̂tax̂** three-hatch baidarka

2. E 1834-40, A 1840 three-hatch baidarka

3. E 1840-, A 1950- two-hatch baidarka

4. Ea 1910 (J 14:13; 17:72), Eu 1984, Ab 1963 one-hatch baidarka (*cf.* **iqya-x̂**)

5. Ab 1931 big baidar + **-(x̂)ta-**

ulux̂taada-x̂ E 1834-, A 1840- *n.* two-hatch baidarka + **-(x̂)ta-aada-**

ulux̂taagamax Eu 1984 *n.* three-hatch baidarka + **-(x̂)ta-iigamag-**

ulux̂talgu-x̂ E 1909-, **ulux̂talĝu-x̂** A 1948- *n.* three-hatch baidarka + **-(x̂)ta-lgu-**, **-lĝu-**

uluĝu-x̂ A 1950- *n.* hatch; frame of hatch; 1952 *name of bay* (Kanaga Island 909) ▫ **ayx̂aasim uluĝuu** A 1952 hatch of skin boat + ***-u-**

Uluĝukiza-x̂ A 1952 *name of small bay* (Kanaga Island 910) + ***-u-kiza-** (**-kida-**)

hulux̂ *n.* 1. E 1805 (ulluga), 1878, A 1909-, **ulux̂** Ean 1950-52 nipple, teat (woman's); En 1950 nipple (baby's, made of seal hide, of bottle) ▫ **maqdam uluĝa** Ea 1952 teat of breast; **hulukix** A 1909 the nipples (of her breasts, J 78:90); **patiilkam uluĝa** En 1950 bottle nipple

2. A 1838-1860 *Bibl.* grain, seed (*e.g.* Matthew 17:20, Mark 4:31, E **qaasa-**); corn, ear of corn (Mark 4:28, E **qaayu-**); **kuumĝum [h]uluĝis** A 1840 ears (of wild pea or timothy)

||*perhaps cf.* CSY **mula**, Sir **muɫa**, I **mulik** (NAI **mulu**) nipple, *etc.*, *see* **huli-x̂**||

hulux̂ *pl.* **huluĝis**, A 1951-52 *n.* snare (as for ptarmigan); snare noose in fox trap (**kamchada-x̂**); **huluĝi-x̂** A 1984 weight on string in fox trap (**kamchada-x̂**); **hulux̂-s** A 1984 *vt.* to snare, trap, for (foxes)

hulux̂-six *vi.* 1. **ulux̂-six** E 1949-, **hulux̂-s** A 1952 to blink, wink (of eyes)

2. E 1860-70 to look up, cast a glance (Mark 8:24-25, A **uku-**; Mark 16:4, Luke 19:5, A **hala-lix**)

uluĝalux̂, dam uluĝluĝa En 1948-49, **huluĝalux̂** Au 1952, **huluĝaluĝasi-x̂**, **dam huluĝaluĝacha** A 1952, **uluĝasi-x̂**, *du.* **dam ulux̂sikix** En 1984 *n.* eyelid + **-aluĝ-**, **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

uluĝda-lix E 1834, 1878, A 1840, **huluĝza-l** A 1952-, **hulux̂t^{r}a-** Au 1952 *vi.* to wink, blink (of eyes); A to flash, twinkle (of light) + **-da-**, **-za-**

uluĝmix-six Ea 1983 *vi.* to blink + **-mig-**

huluĝisa-x̂ E 1791 (u-), 1834-40 (u-), 1838, **uluĝisa-x̂** E 1909, **huluĝusi-x̂** E 1870 (Luke 12:6-7), **uluĝusi-x̂** Ep 1983, **huluĝasi-x̂** E 1870 (Matthew 10:29), **uluĝasi-x̂** Ep 1941, Eauk 1982-, En 1910, 1982, **x̂uluĝasi-x̂** En 1948- *n.* gray-crowned rosy finch, *Leucosticte tephrocotis griseonucha* (A **chaanu-x̂**, Au **qulgax̂**, *see* **qugulaang**); *Bibl.* sparrow (Matthew 10:29, A 1838 **quĝulaangi-x̂**; Luke 12:6-7, A **chaanu-**)

||*apparently* **huluĝ-usi-**, **-asi-**||

Uluux̂tana-x̂ Ep 1983 Polovina Point (St. Paul 6)

ululgi-n En 1948 (*unknown* 1984) *n.pl.* ferns (A **qimdixti-s**)

uuluma-x̂ A 1840 *n.* tin; **uuluva-x̂** Au 1952 aluminum

||*from Russian* **ólovo** tin||

uluung E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 *num.* seven; **uluungi-l** A 1952- *vt.* to get seven (reindeer) ▫ **uluung sisax̂** E 1805-, A 1950- seven hundred; **uluung hatix** (*du.*) Au 1952 seventy; **angalim uluungii** A 1862 the seventh day

||*derived from* E **aalax**, A **alax**, Au **ulax** two||

uluulung E 1834 *num.* ninefold + **-Vlu-**

uluungidi-m E 1804-, A 1860- *adv.* seven times, **uluungidim hatix̂** seventy + **-di-**

ulux̂txa-x̂ E 1791 (Merck ullotchok), A 1840, **ulungtx̂a-x̂** A 1936-, **ulĝux̂ta-x̂** Au 1936-52 *n.* murre: common murre, *Uria aalge*, thick-billed murre, *Uria lomvia* (E **sakita-x̂**); E Umnak 1791 (ulotxax) *name of boy* (at Umnak 4)

hulustaaka-x̂ *see* **x̂ulustaaka-x̂**

ulut-, ulus A 1950- *vi.* to dive for a long time (of whale)

||*cf.* CAY **ulute-** to flood, GRI **uluppaa** the water has risen above it; *cf.* **ulĝi$_1$-lix**||

uluta-l A 1950- *vi.* to be long time under the water (of whale) + **-(x̂)ta-**

um-six E 1812-, A 1950- *vt.* to smell, get the scent of ▫ **ting umikum** A 1950 it (seal) got the scent of me, that's why (it went away)

umkaĝi-lix E 1805 (umkaxada *imper.*) *vi.* to smell something + **-kaĝi-** (**-qaĝi-**)

umkatu-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* having a keen sense of smell (of fox, J 56:27) + **-katu-** (**-qatu-**)

umsiix-six En 1948-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to sniff, sniff around (of fox, dog, cat); **umsiix** A 1840 *vn.* sense of smell + ***-siig-**

umsunaada-lix En 1950 *vi.* to smell good, to be aromatic; **umsunaas(a)-lakax̂** En 1948 smells bad + **-su-na-aada-, -aasa-**

umsunaadayaasi-n E 1870 *n.pl.* spices (Luke 23:56, John 19:40, A **ilgi-chxiza-s**); En 1948 bottles of perfume; **-x̂** En 1949 perfume, *lit.* means for trying to make it smell good + **-su-na-aada-ya-usi-**

umta-lix E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1963, **upta-** Am 1963 *vt.* to smell, have gotten the scent of □ **uuquchiingis umtakuq** A 1950 I smell foxes + **-(x̂)ta-**

umtaatuna-lix En 1978-, A 1952- *vi.* to smell good, have a nice scent (as of flowers, tea) + **-(x̂)ta-aatu-na$_2$-**

um- - [to press, squeeze]

[[*cf.* Y **umeg-**, I **umik-** to close, cover, *etc.*]]

umta-lix E 1834 (*unknown* Epun 1983-) *vt.* to press down on, weigh on, to squeeze (*Russian* davit') + **-(x̂)ta-**

umtuluĝaĝi- E 1870, **úmtúĝaĝi-** A 1860 (*unknown* 1971) *vpn.* pressed together (of measure, Luke 6:38) E + ***-tuluĝ-aĝi-**, A + **-tuĝ-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

umusi-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* head piece of drill, implement for squeezing (Jochelson 1925:88, Fig. 27) (E **kix-tuĝyax̂**) + **-usi-**

hum-six 1. **um-six** E 1805-, **hum-s** A 1952-, Ab 1931 *vt.* to inflate (bladder, floats) (E 1805 to blow out) □ **iqagan snangakin nayux umsxan ax̂sxan aqadaagiim** Ea 1910 having inflated two floats and put them on both sides of his baidarka (J 28:19)

2. E 1805-, A 1840- *vr.* to swell, swell up □ **chaa txin humikux̂** A 1952- his hand swelled up (after having been hit or cut)

[[AAY **puge-**, CAY, NSY **puve-** to swell; NAI **puvit-** to be swollen, *etc.*; ECI **puviq-** to be inflated, swell, GRI **puir-** to inflate, *etc.*]]

umaĝi-lix 1. E 1909 *vi.* to be inflated; **umaĝi-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* inflated

2. **humaĝi-x̂** Eu 1910 *n.* inflated decoy seal; **isuĝim umaĝi-lix** to make a decoy seal (J 35:23)

3. **umaĝi-x̂** E 1909, Ab 1963 *vn.* swollen + **-aĝi- (-ĝi-)**

umalux̂ E 1909, **sanx̂um umaluĝa** En 1982 *n.* small bone-pipe for bladders to carry fresh water or for inflating sealskin floats for harpoons (Jochelson 1925:90) + **-aluĝ-**

umchx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to make swell + **-chx̂i-**

humduĝ- E 1870 *vn.* swelling: **humduĝim naĝanaa** dropsy, *lit.* swelling pain (Luke 14:2); **umduĝi-x̂** Ekn 1948- swelling (especially of eyes after crying or the morning after) + **-duĝ-**

umdux̂ta-lix Ekn 1982 *vr.* to be swollen (of eyes) + **-duĝ-(x̂)ta-**

humĝa-l A 1952- *vp.* to be swollen (of barrel, door) + **-ĝa-**

humĝati-l A 1952- *vi.* (*vr.*?) to swell, become swollen + **-ĝa-t-**

umni-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to make swell □ **qidalix sigaquudaan umnilix aqadaagiim** having made his face swell from crying (J 13:18) + **-ni-**

Humniidada-x̂ E Sanak 1791 (gumni dadax) *vn.* Makes Swell A Little (?), *name of boy* + **-ni-aada-da-**

[h]umsa-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to splash, sprinkle (with water) + ***-sa-**

[h]umsaasa-lix A 1836 *vt.* to sprinkle (**ngus** me) with (hyssop, Psalm 51 (50):9, E **chimĝa-asa-**) + ***-sa-usa-**

humsi-, E **husmi-** 1. **husmi-lix** E 1791-1834 (u-), 1870, **usmi-lix** E 1909-, **hum[illegible]x** A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **hupsi-** Am 1[illegible] to blow, puff (E 1791 to whistle); Ea 1[illegible] blow on □ **slam kayutuusaadaa hu[illegible]** E 1870 a strong wind blew (John 6:18); **slagux̂ kayutul humsikux̂** A 1973 the storm is blowing strongly; **qinganax̂ txin usmiingan** Ea 1910 when a cold draft blew on her (J 15:2)

2. Eun 1984 *vi.*, En 1979 *vr.* to rest, sleep (in the snow, of fox after hunting all night) □ **aaykaaĝux̂ usmikux̂** Eun 1984 the fox is resting, "takes a nap" in the snow; **aaykaaĝum usmii** En 1984 a fox curled up to sleep

3. A 1840- *vt.* to sprinkle, spray □ **priistinam kugan tingin kalaĝil, tingin humsilgal** A 1973 we were lined up on the dock and sprayed (with disinfectants, when taken prisoner to Japan) + **-si-**

humsidux-s A 1937- *vi.* to blow, puff steam (of kettle) + **-si-dug-**

husmiisa-lix E 1834-39, **humsiisa-l** A 1952 *vt.* to blow (immortal spirit **ngaan** into him) + **-si-usa-**

husmiisi-[x] E 1805 (x-) *n.du.* bellows + **-si-usi-**

umta-lix 1. E 1909 *vt.* to inflate for a while or for a long time

2. Ekn 1935- *vr.*, **humta-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be swollen; A to bulge (as of bottom of tin can); **humta-x̂** E 1834 (-x), A 1952 *vn.* swelling □ **dakin txidix umtakux** Ekn 1982 your eyes are swollen (from crying); **humtaa uĝlakux̂** A 1952 the swelling (of his hand) went down + **-(x̂)ta-**

Humtaasi-x̂ Eu 1791 (gum tasik) *n.* Means For Inflating, *name of boy* (at Unalaska 89) + **(x̂)ta-usi-**

umtusi-x Ea 1974-83 *n.du.* tubes (for inflating bladder) + **-t-usi-**

humusa-lix 1. A 1837 *vt.* = E **husmiisa-lix**

2. E 1870 *vrt.* to swell with (fever, Acts 28:6) + **-usa-**

umusi-x̂ E 1909, **[h]umusi-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* small tube for inflating a bladder + **-usi-**

uma *demonstrative* here, now (invisible: heard, felt, or smelled), back here (as behind my back, or on the other side of the island) 1. **uma** A 1860-; Eu 1791 (uma) *name of old man* (at Unalaska 89); *abs.sg.* **uman** E 1834-, A 1950-, Au 1909 this one (invisible); *rel.* **umaan** E 1805-, A 1952-; *du.* **umakux** E 1909, **umak(u)** Au 1909; *pl.* **umakun** A (E) 1838, **umakus** A 1837- □ **alqus as uma?** A 1860 what is this? (the blind man said, Luke 18:36); **umaku anakin haqaku tutal** Au 1909 hearing those parents of his coming (J 81:18); **uman qudgiin akalil aangan** A 1952 when the man was passing right above him (above his back, N.M. 3:76); **umaan sitacha** A 1952 the other side (of the island, back here, N.M. 1:34); **qanaax achunax̂ uma** A 1952 from which direction comes the wind?; **qaniigaqalikux̂ uma** A 1952 it has started to snow; **umaan amgim ilan** A 1860 in this night (Mark 14:30, E **waan**); **umaan slum ilan** E 1805 next year; **umakus kungiin** A 1837 for this (following) reason; 1840 therefore (V B 3:2)

2. *loc.* **umangun** E 1909, **umang** A 1950-, Au 1909-52, **umangu** Au 1909 back here, over there (close); *abl.* **umaagan** E 1909, **umaax** A 1909- from back there; A wherever, whatever (*cf.* **hama-agan**) ▫ **umang akux̂ uma** A 1952 it is back here (behind my back); **umang chugum hadan** A 1952 there on the north side (N.M. 2:2); **umaagan tdugim angunangin aqakun tutaqalinax̂** En 1909 he heard heavy steps approaching (from behind the tent wall, J 50:8); **umaax Saĝuugam kugaan** A 1952 from Old Harbor over there (N.M. 1:42); **umaax ilan adaaĝanamax huzugan ilan** A 1952 wherever they came ashore (N.M. 3:10); **umaax tanĝix̂ hnuqamagulax huzuugizaa hnumixtal** A 1952 reaching (the one after the other) whatever islet they had not yet reached (N.M. 3:51)

3. **umaa-hadaa** A 1952-, **uma-hay** Au 1952 over there (as behind the hill)
[[Y **ima**, I **imma**, **ima** thus, *etc.*; *Aleut* **uma** *probably adjusted to* **uda**, **uka**]]

umaaĝa-l A 1952 *vi.* to be heard coming (N.M. 3:90) + **-uuĝa-**

umaaĝat-, umaaĝas A 1952- *vr.* to be heard arriving ▫ **txidix umaaĝatikus uma** A 1952 we heard them arriving + **-uuĝa-t-**

umama- A 1909-, **uma-** (*presumably from* **umama-** *but cf.* **guma-** *under* **wa**) E 1909, A 1840, Au 1909 *vi.* & *aux.v.* to do thus (as follows, A 1840 V B 3:6), to do so (Au, E J 81:3); to do (be) now ▫ **alqum ilgaĝii al umamax̂ uma** A 1952 what stink is in here?; **slaĝuqadal imyax̂chx̂iikax̂ umamakux̂ uma** A 1952 what I want now is that it would stop storming and become possible to fish; **haagal umamanax̂taan mal** A 1909 because he had been starving (J 77:138) + **-ma-**

umamat-, umamas A 1909 *aux.v.* to be heard to do; **tduuxs umamas angalikux̂** when he had been stamping in there like that (J 79:213) + **-ma-t-**

umamata-lix A 1838-60 *vi.* to do (be) as follows; A 1952 *aux.v.* to do so by himself ▫ **Aguuĝumaan umamatal kamgada** 1860 pray to God as follows; **qanang kum anuxtaasal umamatal** 1952 wondering so by himself where he (his partner) could be (N.M. 3:89) + **-ma-t-(x̂)ta-**

umaanu-l A 1973-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to go over there (out of sight), to go to the other side; Au 1952 to go in back there (A **qaku-unu-l**) ▫ **tanax̂ axsxal umaanulgazax̂** A 1978 one (*vp.*) passes over the land to get across to the other side + **-uunu-**

umangudaĝ-an Ep 1941, A 1973-, **umungudaĝan** A 1840 *adv.* A 1973- over there (out of sight); in a pretending way; Ep 1941, A 1840 in mind, by heart ▫ **kamgaasim gilĝinaa umangudaĝan ix̂takuqing** Ep 1941 I say a wonderful prayer by heart ("in mind") + **-ngudaĝ-**

umay A 1860, **umaya** E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1892 *deict.* this (unseen, E 1870 Luke 18:36; as follows); *pl.* **umayangin** En 1978, **umayangis** A 1952 here (now) they are (heard) ▫ **umay kangtakuu** A 1860 this (as follows) is what it means, that is (Mark 3:17, E **waya**); **umayangin unuugikun** En 1978 I hear them singing + **-y-a-**

uma-l A 1971- *vi.* to "do it", have intercourse
[[*possibly from* **guma-** *from* **wa**]]

umaasa-lix En 1936 *vt.* to copulate with ▫ **aaykaaĝux̂ kavkaananang aaykaaĝuqasigan umaaslikuun umatakix ulasxan asx̂atkuu** another fox copulated with the fox I had trapped until it turned her vagina inside out and killed her + **-usa-**

umata-kix En 1936- *n.du.* her (woman's, fox's) vagina + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

uhma-x̂ *see* **luhma-x̂**

humagit^{r}a-x̂ Au 1948 *n.* = A **itim ulĝuu** (salmonberry)

Umaatana-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 183)
[[*the informant compared* **uma(n) tanax̂** the land behind there]]

umchix̂ta-lix Eb 1984 *vi.* to rot away (of teeth) (*cf.* **chakna-lix**) ▫ **usqiĝaadam agalungin umchix̂taa** an old woman with rotten teeth
[[**umchi-x̂ta-** *or* **umchix̂-ta-**]]

umchu-x̂, qawam umchuu Ea 1983 *n.* breast of sea lion (the heavy texture blubber in the chest under the arms of sea lion)

uumchuudat-, *imper.* **uumchuudchaa** Ea 1983 *vt.* cook to make it tender, soft (**tungĝaadĝulux ichaa**) + **-aada-t-**

umchu-lix 1. E 1805- *vt.* & *vi.* (*with* **asix**) to kiss (*cf.* **qingu-lix**) ▫ **lakaayax̂ ayagaadax̂ umchulix ii?** En 1978 did the boy kiss the girl?; **ting asix umchukux̂** En 1978 she kissed me

2. Eb 1871, A 1840- *vt.* to suck (breast, of baby; water, *etc.*); E 1832-38 *Bibl.* to strain at (a gnat, Matthew 23:24); **umchu-x̂** E 1819 *vn.* sucking ("wart")

umchux̂ta-l A 1952- *vr.* to be sucked (**hadaam** into itself, of can) + **-x̂ta-**

umchulax̂-six E 1832- *vt.* to kiss (*e.g.* Matthew 26:48); *Bibl.* to greet, salute (Mark 15:18, A **uku-zuusa-**); *Bibl. vr.* (*with* **asix**) to take leave of (Acts 18:18) + **-laĝ-**

umdaagi-l A 1950- *vi.* to be a current or wind away from land

umdaagiila-l A 1952- *vp.* to drift away from land (*e.g.* of boat, piece of wood) + **-ula-**

umdu-lix En 1978, A 1949- *vi.* to be swampy, soft (of ground, snow); **tanam umduu** En 1978 swampy area; **chugum umduu** A 1949 quicksand; **umdu-x̂** Ab 1963 snowdrift (A soft, of ground, *cf.* **iga-aĝu-x̂**)

[[CSY **umu-**, Sir. **umře-**, SPI, NAI **uvřu-** to be thick (as of ice)]]

umxayu-x̂ En 1948-52 (*unknown* Ean 1982-) *n.* canvasback, *Aythya valisineria*

umxi-x̂ En 1909, Ep 1941 (-mx̂-) *n.* bow-shaped section of ancient fishhook, made of sea lion's tooth (Jochelson 1925: 87, 89, fig. 58A); **yaarusam umgii** En 1950- the upper arm (with the spike) of halibut hook (En 1984 *understood as* **umx̂i-x̂** bait)

humgi-x E 1804-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **umgi-x** E 1791 (umghik), Ea 1952-, **umxi-x** E 1834 (**-x̂** *sg.*), Epun 1950-, **huvi-x** Au 1949-52, **hubi-x** Am 1963 *n.du.* (**-x̂** *sg.*) lungs; **Alaĝum umga** Ea 1983 *name of rock which looks like a lung* (near Krenitzin Islands 49)

[[I **puvak** lung]]

humgila-l A 1952- *vi.* to have tuberculosis + **-la-**

umgiluxta-lix En 1948 *vi.* to have lung trouble, tuberculosis + **-lug-(x̂)ta-**

umgida-, chigdam umgidangin En 1984 *n.pl.* pulling string (with beads on the end of it) of gut parka (A **saahna-a**, *cf.* **inimna-x̂**)

umgiida-x̂ E 1909, Ep 1941 (*unknown* Eakn 1982-) *n.* andesite (Jochelson 1925:57)

umgiida-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to wet, moisten

[[**umgi-aada-**]]

[h]umgit-, [h]umgisix E 1832-34, **umgisix** Ep 1941 (En 1948), **humxisix** E 1870, **umxisix** En 1982 *vt.* to sweep, clean (house) (*cf.* **kagi-lix**)

humgichaĝi-lix E 1838, **humxichaĝi-lix** E 1870 *vp.* to be swept, cleaned (of house, Matthew 12:44, Luke 11:25, A **kagi-ĝi-**) + **-ĝi-**

umĝachi-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* basket (any kind)

umx̂agna-x̂ Ep 1941 (*unknown* Epun 1982-) *vn.* spongy (of whale's skin)

umx̂at-, umx̂asix 1. Ea 1909 (**-mĝ-**), En 1984 (*unknown* Eau 1983-) *vt.* to dress (squirrels, J 10:23), to put (seal guts or skin) outside in real cold weather for it to freeze and become white

2. Ekn 1950- *vr.*, **umx̂asxa-lix** En 1982 *vp.* to get a rash of mosquito or fly bites (as of hands)

Umĝasingan E 1762 (Umgasina), Eu 1984 *name of ancient summer village* (in the neighborhood of Unalaska village, Unalaska 58, probably at the creek from Unalaska Lake, *cf.* Neue Nachrichten 1776:143)

umĝi-x̂ Ea 1982-, A 1950-, Ab 1931, **umx̂i-x̂** Eun 1909- *n.* bait; **umx̂i-lix** Eun 1978-, **umĝi-l** A 1973- *vt.* to put bait on (fishhook)

[[*possibly derived from* **um-six** to smell, *like* AAY **naryaaq** *etc.* bait *from* **nare-** to detect smell]]

umx̂ilgaaĝusi-x̂ En 1909 (umqi-), Ep 1941, **umx̂ilqaaĝusi-x̂** En 1950- *n.* bait string, sinew thread for attaching the bait to a fishhook + *-**lqaaĝ-usi-**

umĝisiisi-x̂ E 1791 (omga-), 1825 (umga-), Ea 1909 (umĝa-), **umx̂isiisi-x̂** En 1910- *n.* knife (1791, 1825), curved carving knife (Jochelson 1925:58, Fig. 13), bait knife (En 1950 short knife for cutting bait for fishing) + **-si-usi-**

umx̂i-x̂ A 1948- *n.* stomach for dried fish (E **nux̂sx̂i-x̂**, **ux̂sx̂i-x̂**)

[[*cf.* **umqi-l**]]

uumĝi(i)ka(a)da-x̂ *see* **uuĝumikidax**

umĝuli-x̂ E 1811-, A 1948-, Ab 1892 *n.* blue whale, *Balaenoptera musculus*; A 1952 *name of islet* (Adak 866)

umĝuulu-s A 1949-, **uvĝuulu-n** Am 1963 (ubgúlun) *n.pl.* eggs, hard roe of pogie (**sx̂iix**) and herring (E **ungulĝu-n**)

umla-x̂ E 1870-, **uvla-x̂** Au 1952, **imla-x̂** A 1860-, **ivla-** Au 1952 *n.* valley (E 1870 Luke 3:5, A **chaamluuda-x̂**); gorge, defile, gully; **chiĝanam uvlaa** Au 1952 river bed (cut in sand); **qiiĝuusim ivlaa** Au 1952 gorge in mountain (with or without a creek); **Umla-x̂** Eau 1909 *name of island* (off Sanak Island, *cf.* J 4:22, 40:9); **Imlam Chuqaa** A 1950- "Gorge's Throat", *name of bight* (Atka 414)

[[*cf.* CAY **ime-** to collapse; CSY to develop a hollow or depression, **iimneq** hollow, depression; I **imik-** to collapse, cave in]]

umlaada-x̂ En 1948- *n.* little valley or ravine + **-aada-**

Imlatu-x̂ A 1952- *n.* "Having a big gorge", *name of rocky beach* (Atka 267) + **-tu-**

umla-lix E 1871-, A 1838-, Ab 1963, **uvla-l** Au 1909-52, Am 1963 *vi.* to wake up, awake (E 1838-70 **agax-six**) □ **saĝamax ilan umlal hax̂tux̂sal** A 1952 they awoke from ("in") their sleep and stood up (N.M. 3:39)

[[*cf.* AAY **wiite-**, CAY **uite-**, I **uit-** to open eyes]]

umlax̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1952-, **uvlax̂ta-l** Au 1909 *vi.* to wake up for a while; to be awake □ **umlax̂tal amaxsiq** A 1952 I woke up last night (and went to sleep again); **amgim utmagaan umlax̂tahlikuqaang qilax̂ hnul qilax̂siq** A 1952 I was awake from midnight to morning + **x̂ta-**

umlaasa-lix Eu 1909, **uvlaasa-l** Au 1909 *vr.* to wake up (J 81:26) + **-usa-**

umlazaaza-l A 1952- *vi.* to wake up intermittently + **-za-aaza-** (**-da-aada-**)

umlat-, umlasix E 1909-, A 1860-, Ab 1963, **uvlas** Au 1909, Am 1963 *vt.* to wake up (E 1870 **agax-t-**) □ **Laazarax̂ ilaazamas txin saĝanikux̂, taĝa hamayaa umlasangankangaan aygagikung** A 1860 our friend Lazarus has gone to sleep, but I will go and wake him up (John 11:11, E **agaxsakanganaan**) + **-t-**

umlaya-lix Eu 1984, A 1860-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to try to wake up (*e.g.* A Mark 4:38, E **agagaya-**) + **-aya-** **(-ya-)**

umlax̂ (*or* **umla-x̂**) A 1840 *n.* reproach

umlaĝa-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be reproached + **-a-** (*or* **-ĝa-**)

umlax̂ta-lix A 1860 (*unknown* 1971) *vt.* to reproach (John 9:28, E **qikuyaada-lix**) + **-ta-** (*or* **-x̂ta-**)

Umlaĝna-x̂ En 1950- *name of ancient village* (Umnak 42)

uumlaza-x̂ see **uubrusa-x̂**

umli-x E 1834-, A 1984 (**-x̂** *sg.*), **uvli-** Au 1909 (J 82:9, note e) *n.du.* groins; **umli(m) qala** Ea 1952- fold of groin
[[*cf.* SPI **imitqutaq**, ECI **imiqqutaaq**, GRI **imeqqutak** groin]]

umliisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* threshold; **-x** A 1909- *du.* door posts in turf hut (*e.g.* J 79:258) + **-usi-**

umlix-six E 1832 *vi.* to be injured (Mark 6:18); 1840 *vt.* to be caused by: **tunux̂taaĝum malgaqangin umlixsix alaĝux̂ haqanax̂** because of the sins we had done the flood ("ocean") came (Zap. 2:275)

umligana-x̂ Eu 1910, En 1950 *vn.* sickness, what causes aching (J 36:14) + **-a-** **(ĝa-)** **-na**$_1$**-**

umligna-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* harmful, injurious; **umligna-lix** E 1870-, A 1971- *vi.* to be harmful, injurious; E 1838-70, A 1838-40 to be a reason; E 1805 to joke, jest (*Russian* shutit') □ **amaagan asx̂aaladuukax̂ taangax̂tagalikun ngiin umlignaduukalakaĝin** E 1870 even if they drink something deadly it will not be harmful to them (Mark 16:18, A **ma-qaĝiisazuukazulax**); **qalgaa umlignal** A 1971 it is harmful to eat; **malgadam umlignagan husugan hadagaan** E 1838, **umlignaĝa[h]linam kugaan** A 1840 for any reason (of transgression, Matthew 19:3) + **-na**$_2$**-**

umlixsxa-lix E 1832-39 *vi.* (*vp.*) to be harmful, injurious □ **miidum ulum hadagaan umlixsxaduukaa** E 1839 air that would be harmful to the body (Hist. 5) + **-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

umlixta-lix E 1870-, A 1971- *vt.* to be harmed by, get injury from; E 1870 to have as a reason of fear (people, Acts 4:21) □ **qalgadax̂ umlixtakuq** A 1971 I am getting ill by that food; **amakun udusaqadix kayux alaĝum-aan taangaasaqadix umlixtalakaĝix** Ea 1909 they were not harmed by the capsizing or by taking in water (J 4:37); **umlixtanangin ngaan nung ix̂tachx̂ikan** En 1983 having her telling me what was wrong with them (what treatment they needed) + **-(x̂)ta-**

umlika-x̂ En 1982 *vn.* epidemic + **-ka-** (**-qa-**)

uumlikaada-x̂ E 1832-, *vn.* infection, contagious disease, epidemic; **uumlikaada-lix** Ea 1983 *vi.* to feel sick (= **maĝulux tuta-lix**) + **-ka-aada-**

umlikaĝa- E 1870 *vp.* to be had as a reason: **alqutam umlikaĝanangin hadangiin** for what reason (Acts 22:24) + **-ka-ĝa-**

umlikaĝi-lix E 1870 *vi.* to have a reason (Acts 18:14); E 1909- to be unhealthy, sick; **-lakan** *neg.* to be healthy, fine (*cf.* **ma-qaĝi**); **umlikaĝi-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* unhealthy, sick; Ea 1977 damage (as from earthquake) □ **umlikaĝduuknaanulux ting iistanax̂** En 1983 he told me that he would be all right + **-ka-ĝi-**

umlikalĝit-, umlikalĝisix E 1870 *vt.* to do harm to □ **umlikalĝilakaĝiin, ilaan hitxaa** (the spirit) went out of him without doing him any harm (Luke 4:35, A **kangux̂taaĝis maasalakan**) + **-ka-lĝi-t-**

umlikana-lix E 1903- *vi.* to be harmful, unhealthy (as of food); **umlikana-x̂** E 1910- *vn.* harmful, unhealthy; something harmful (J 36:13); En 1948 something wrong □ **qaqam umlikanaa** E 1910 harmful food; **taangam umliknaasanangin** Eu 1903 the harm done by alcohol + **-ka-na**$_2$**-**

umlikani-lix Eu 1910 *vt.* to do something harmful to (**txin** herself, J 36:12) + **-ka-ni-**

umna-x̂ E 1791-, A 1791-, Au 1909-52 *n.* rope, string (*cf.* **qichx̂u-x̂**, **qidmax, qidu-x̂**); **umna-lix** En 1978, A 1971- *vt.* to bind □ **saygim umnakix** En 1950 bowstring (*cf.* **qinqax̂t-**); **chx̂uuĝim umnaa** A 1952 clothesline (= **tugiida-x̂**); **kangam umnaa** A 1952 string for sprayskirt; **ruulim umnaa** A 1952 string for rudder; **kayuxtam umnaa** Au 1952 string for tying sinker to hook; **Umnaa Ukuqax̂** A 1791 His Rope Was Found, *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 905)
[[*perhaps from* **um-** -, *cf.* **umna-lix;** AAY K **umnaq** rope *from Aleut*]]

umnaada-x̂ Ean 1950- *n.* string; Eu 1984 small twine (En **praavida-x̂**) + **-aada-**

Umnalgaatu-x̂ A 1791 (umnalgatuk) *vn.* Wants (Tends) To Be Bound (?), *name of tributary man* (at Chugul 712) + **-lga-aatu-**

umnalĝita-l A 1973 *vt.* to keep fastened with a rope: **asux̂ umnalĝital inkatal** to have the pot hanging by a rope + **-lĝita-**

umnamixt-, umnamixsix A 1838-60 *vt.* to tie, bind (person, Matthew 14:3, John 18:12, E **qisasix**; Mark 3:27, E **taxu-**) + **-mig-t-**

umnamixtula-lix A 1860 *vp.* to be used for binding, fettering (**ngaan** him, Mark 5:4, Luke 8:29); **saamim umnamixtulanangis** iron fetters (*ibid.*) + **-mig-t-ula-**

umnamixtusi-s A 1860 *n.pl.* fetters (Mark 5:4) + **-mig-t-usi-**

umna-lix E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909 *vi.* to be tight, not leaking; **umna-lakan** E 1871-, A 1840-, Au 1909 *vi. neg.* to leak (of boat, etc.) □ **umnakum mal naga qakakux̂** A 1950 it (dory) is tight so it is dry inside; **udan iqax̂ umnalakax̂** Eb 1871 this baidarka is leaking
[[*cf.* **um-** -, **umna-x̂**, *and* AY **umcig-** to be airtight, CSY **umsigh-** to repair, patch, SPI **upsik-** to be tightly woven, *etc.*, GRI 1804- **uvsig-** to be watertight]]

umnaya-lix E 1978-, A 1950- *vt.* to tighten, caulk (boat) (*cf.* **kunupa-lix**) + **-ya-**

umnayaĝi-lix E 1833:81 *vp.* to be tightened (of vessel) + **-ya-ĝi-**

umnayaasi-x̂ A 1952- *n.* means for tightening, caulking (*cf.* **kunupa-asi**) + **-ya-usi-**

umni-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 *n.* (a man's) sister's son or daughter; **tayaĝum umniĝanaa** E 1909 nephew (a man's sister's son); **anĝaĝinam umniĝanaa** E 1871, 1909 niece (a man's sister's daughter); **Umniin** Eu 1791 (umnin) His Own Nephew (sister's son), *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 120)

umqa-x̂ E 1870 *n.* pit (for sheep to fall into, Matthew 12:11, Luke 14:5, 1838 **hangux**, A 1838 **ixti-x̂**, 1860 **ahngux**); En 1948- storage pit (1982 "like a freezer")

umqi-l A 1973- *vt.* to pack (dried fish or meat) in a stomach (E **nux̂sx̂i-lix**, **ux̂sx̂i-lix**)
[[*perhaps* **umq(a)-i-**; *cf.* **umx̂i-x̂**]]

umqu-lix En 1948-52 *vi.* to be roiled, muddy (of water, sea); **taangam umquu** roiled, muddy water

umquni-lix En 1948 *vt.* to roil, make muddy (water, sea) + **-ni-**

Umsalux̂ E 1766 (Umshalok, Umshalak), 1791 (Umshalug) Sedanka (former village, Unalaska 122b)

umsu-x̂ 1. E 1791- *n.* fluke, *du.* flukes, whale's tail (1791 Merck "die flossen der Seetiere"; 1834 whale flippers, *Russian* lasty kitovyya) □ **aman alax̂ chlax̂six umsukin akangun kumsiingan, umsugan ixchxikin uĝululix** Ea 1910 when the whale dove and flipped up its flukes, he speared it at the base of its flukes (between the tail and the body) (J 16:27)

2. E (A) 1878, A 1780-, Ab 1892-, **uvsu-x̂** Au 1909, 1952, Am 1963- *n.* tongue (E **agna-x̂**); A 1838-60 tongue, language (*calque from Russian* yazyk, *cf.* **tunu-x̂**); **umsu(m) sitxa** Ab 1963 uvula, *lit.* under the tongue (E **qalngaliqda-x̂**, A **qaahngaliqda-x̂**); **amam uvsuu** Au 1952 clitoris (E **agnakucha-x̂**)

3. **haasim umsuu** A 1950- *n.* blade of paddle

4. Eu 1909, A 1860-, Au 1909 *pos.n.* lap, blade as support (*loc. 3.sg.* **umsugan** Eu 1909, **uvsu** Au 1909; *3.du.* **umsukin** A 1860; *1.sg.* **umsuming** A 1950-; *3R sg.* **umsuum** A 1950-; *abl. 1.sg.* **umsumiing** A 1952-) □ **Haman chakiim umsukin sunax̂** A 1860 he took Him up in his arms (Luke 2:28); **umsung axs** A 1952 (the child crawled) over my lap (= **ili-dang**); **umsuum sux̂tal** A 1950 holding (the baby) in her lap; **ayituĝuukamax uvsu tayamul** Au 1909 trampling on (the blade of) their big lips (J 82:18, E **umsugan**)

umsumixta-x̂ A 1838-60 *n. Bibl.* gentile, pagan (*calque from Russian* **yazychnik**, E **agnamixta-x̂**) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

uvsutu-x̂ Au 1949 *n.* sedge, *Carex sp.* + **-tu-**

umsutuuda-x̂ A 1950- *n.* iris, *Iris setosa*; 1973 kind of long grass growing in water (*presumably* sedge) + **-tu-aada-**

húmuchúchux̂ Ab 1963 *n.* moss

Uhmuĝzu-x̂ A 1952- *name of bight* (Great Sitkin Island 743)
[[**uhmuĝ-zu-**]]

uhmuĝduuda-l A 1952- *vi.* to be soft (like meat) + (**-du-**) **-aada-**

umya-x̂ *pl.* **umya-n** E 1791- *n.* seaweed, kelp (1909 in general; Eu 1984 small, on rocks by barnacles, seen at low tide; En 1950 old seaweeds drifted ashore; En 1983 have sea urchins under them)

Umyaĝi-x̂ A 1952- *name of bays* (Atka 481-482, 587-588) + **-ĝi-**

umyu-x̂ A 1984 *n.* sponge (*cf.* **chxu-x̂**)

Umyugda-x̂ A 1791 (ummoyugdax) *n.* Little (?) Sponge, *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 905) + **-gda-** = **-kda-** (?)

una *demonstrative* down below there (as along the beach as seen from land), out there on the sea (A 1950- *considered as Unalaskan, same as Atkan* **ukna**) 1. **una** A 1950; *abs.sg.* **unan** E 1909-, A 1950 the one below there (E 1909 lower than **uknan**) *or* out there (Ea 1982 in the bay, on the sea); *rel.* **unaan** E 1834-; *du.* **unakux** E 1941-; *pl.* **unakun** E 1839-, **unakus** A 1952 □ **unakun atimadan hungluĝinan** E 1839 those (words) printed below (as footnotes); **Unakux Tanĝix** Ep 1941, **Unakux Tanax** Ea 1952 the Pribilof Islands, *lit.* the two islands out there; **Unaa(n)sitxa** Eu 1984 Buck Bight (Unalaska 122, inside 121 Buck Island); **unakus tanas** A 1952 the islands out there (in the bay)

2. *loc.* **unangun, unungun** (= **unungn**, *syncopated*) E 1909, **unang** A 1952, **unangu** Au 1909 down there, out there; E 1909 across the sea (at Unalaska especially in reference to the Pribilof Islands); *abl.* **unaagan** E 1909-, **unaax** A 1952 from below there, from out there (En 1983 from St. Paul) □ **unang akus una** A 1952 they are down there (at the beach)

3. **unaadaa** E 1870 direction down: **dadin unaadaa ukutalix tanax̂ ukux̂takuniin** when they looked (turned) down on the ground (Luke 24:5); Ep 1983 direction out (on the sea); **awaadam unaadaa** Ep 1981 north direction (= out on the sea)
[[AY **un'a** the one down below, the one toward or at the river, **unani** down there; NAI **unna** that long or moving object down that way, toward the ocean, **unani** far down there]]

unaaĝa-lix E 1909 *vi.* to arrive down there + **-uuĝa-**

unaaĝi-x̂ E 1910-, A 1952- *rel.n.* lower (*opposite of* **aga-aĝi-x̂**); outer, seaward □ **unaaĝix̂ angadaĝikix** Ea 1910 its lower canine teeth (J 17:112); **unaaĝix̂ husix̂** A 1952 lower jaw, **unaaĝis** lower teeth; **Unaaĝix̂ Tanĝix̂** Ep 1941 St. Paul Island; **Unaaĝin** Ea the people of the Pribilof Islands + **-uuĝi-**

Unalĝa E 1778, 1791, 1840 (-lga), A 1952, **Unalĝan** Eun 1910 *abs.* = *rel.*, A 1952 *rel.* Unalga Island (Unalaska 6; Delarof Islands 998, *e.g.* N.M. 3:32) + **-lĝ-a-**

unaligan E 1909 *loc.* down there, out there; En 1979 at the Pribilof Islands + **-(h)li-**

unalix̂ta-lix Ep 1981 *vi.* to go north (to the Pribilof Islands, of regular ship) + **-(h)li-x̂ta-**

unaanu-lix E 1909 *vi.* to go downward + **-uunu-**

unaanux̂tachx̂i-lix A 1909 *vi.* to let go downward (J 78:88) + **-uunu-x̂ta-chx̂i-**

unaanusa-lix E 1909 *vt.* to bring downward + **-uunu-(u)sa-**

unaanut-, unaanusix E 1909 *vt.* to move downward + **-unu-t-**

unaanuta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to let down: **dakin iguum angakin unaanutalix** letting his eyes down along the ridge of his nose (J 9:6) + **-uunu-t-(x̂)ta-**

unanga- 1. **unangaa**, *rel.* **unangan** A 1952- *n.3.sg.* side below; passage, opening between; **unanga-x̂** Au 1952 spit between island and land ◘ **tanasum unangaa** A 1952- channel between an inshore island and land; **tanĝim unangaĝii** Au 1952 island with (**-ĝi-**) a spit to land; **stuulux̂ ama skaapam unangaa haxsax̂takux̂** A 1973 there is an open space between the table and the cupboard; **Amuux̂tam ilagaan Saĝuugamagim unangan akayuu** A 1952 the strait from Amukta to Seguam (N.M. 3:96); **Hanim unangaa** A 1952 "Below the lake", *name of bight* (Kasatochi Island 675)

2. Au 1909 *pos.n. loc.* & *abl.* on the shore side of: **iĝyax̂ unangamin ukux̂** the baidarka is on your shore side (E **ad-angamin**); **ayaam tanĝix isuĝnaaĝyaayaqagan unangaĝaa sakaaĝakum** came down to the shore inside the islet where her father used to hunt seal (J 87:27, E 64:27 **adangaan**)

3. E 1832- *pos.n. loc.* at (part of whole) (*3.sg.* **unangan** 1838-70, En 1950); *abl.* by (part of whole) (*3.sg.* **unangaan** E 1832-, A 1971; *3.du.* **unangakiin** Ea 1909-1910) ◘ **alugam qichiducha uyugan unangan chidgisxalix** E 1860-70 a millstone being hanged at (around) his neck (Mark 9:42, A **daĝan**); **chagan unangaan sukan** E 1870 taking her by the hand (Mark 1:31, A **daĝaan**); **qangliim unangakiin achikux̂** Ea 1909 he got stuck (in the opening of the den) by his shoulders (J 10:65)

4. **Unanga-x̂** Aleut, *see separate entry* + **-nga-**

unangax̂ta-lix E 1909, Ea 1983 *vt.* to dislike, not like (meat) + **-nga-x̂ta-**

unangalix̂ta- A 1952 1. **Unangalix̂ta-x̂** *name of shore* (below a steep brink, Atka 392)

2. *vi.* to be morose: **alqul tunulakan hingamax̂? — unangalix̂tal hingamakux̂ hinga.** why doesn't he talk? — he is morose ("is mad, never answers") + **-nga-li-x̂ta-**

Unangsiilux̂, Unangsiiluĝi-x̂ Eb 1984 Rocky River (Belkofski 48) + **-nga-si-aluĝ-**

unangudaĝan A 1952 *adv.* downward + **-ngudaĝ-**

Uniiĝu-n E 1791- (1778 Ooneach); **Uniiĝu-s** *ca.* 1760 (Unegist), A 1952- *n.pl.* Islands of Four Mountains + **-iiĝu-**

una-lix E 1791-, A 1791-, Abm 1963 *vt.* to cook, boil (*e.g.* fish), bake (bread) (*cf.* **qanga-t-**); to have boiling (A 1973- pot, kettle); *vi.* to cook, prepare food; E 1909- *vt.* to heat (steambath, J 80:28 *vp.*, Au **hig-**); **una-x̂** Ea 1910 *vn.* something cooked, old food (J 19:1) ◘ **atxidam takangin unalix** Eu 1909 cooking codfish bladders (J 82:34, Au **qangas**); **gusudaarimaan unal angaĝinax̂ ax̂takux̂** A 1977 he made his living cooking for the czar; **x̂aayax̂ unalgakux̂** En 1978 the steamhouse is steaming (being heated; A **baanax̂ hwaĝikux̂**)

||*perhaps cf.* AAY **una-** to handle; CAY to work on by hand||

unachx̂i-lix En 1909 *vt.* to have (**ayagaam-aan** his wife) cook (**laaqudam ulungin** the fur seal meat, J 49:2); En 1983 to have (**nung** me) heat (**x̂aayax̂** the steam bath) + **-chx̂i-**

unaalux̂ E 1805-1909, A 1840-1952, Ab 1963 *n.* cooking place: cookhouse, kitchen (*cf.* **kuuxna-x̂**); fireplace, old-type stove in barabara (special room); E 1909-, A 1973- outdoor cooking place, bonfire (*e.g.* J 40:61) + **-aluĝ-**

unana-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63 *vn.* cook; **unana-l** A 1973- *vi.* to be a cook, do the cooking; **Unanas tatuu** A 1952 "Cooks' Lagoon", *name of ancient village* (Tanaga Island 969) *and bay* (Amchitka Island 1033) + **-na$_1$-**

unanax̂ta-lix En 1910, A 1977 *vt.* to have (a person) as his cook + **-na$_1$-x̂ta-**

unanaasa-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to take (a person) as a cook (**igiim** for himself) + **-na$_1$ -usa-**

unaasa-l A 1971- *vt.* to use for cooking (**angux̂** stone lamp; **unaalux̂** fireplace in barabara) + **-usa-**

huna-x̂ *n.* 1. E 1791, 1834-70, A 1791, 1840-60, **una-x̂** E 1909- wound (*cf.* **raani-x̂**); **Hunangin Azatxax̂** Eu 1791 (gunnigin azetkax) His Wounds Were Counted, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 48); **Hunaan Agunax̂** A 1791 Made His Wound (*or* Hole ?), *name of tributary man* (at Kanaga 924)

2. A 1850-, Ab 1931-63 hole (in an object or in the ground, as dug by fox or rat; A 1973 of Japanese ship's hold) (*cf.* **axsa-gna-x̂**)

hunaĝi-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* wounded; **Algam Hunaĝinginulux** Ea 1791 (algam gunnaginin uluk) Unwounded Mammals, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 96) + **-ĝi-**

Hunax̂siisi-x̂ A 1791 (unaxsisik) *n.* Means For Making Wounds, *name of boy* (at Amlia 75) + **-x̂si-usi-**

hunalĝi-lix E 1870, A 1860 *vt.* to cover with wounds (Luke 10:30) + **-lĝi-**

hunalĝiisi-x̂ Ea 1791 (gunel'gisik) *n.* *in* **Algamngaan H.** Means For Wounding Mammal(s), *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 31) + **lĝi-usi-**

unalimax̂-six En 1909 *vt.* to treat wounds of (person, J 46:32) + **-limaĝ-**

[h]unat- A 1840 *vt.* to wound; **[h]unatxax̂** he was wounded + **-t-**

[h]unachaĝi-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* wounded + **-t-aĝi- (-ĝi-)**

unax̂chx̂i-n E 1909 (-x̂chx-), En 1950- *n.pl.* scores in kakaangax̂ game (1909 bone rings stretched on a loop; En 1982 stones put down on ground); **ataqan unax̂chx̂ix̂** En 1950 (-xchx̂-) one point [[*cf.* AAY **unarcaaq** splinter, small piece of wood; game played by tossing sticks; CAY **unarciaq** straight-grained piece of wood useful for making things; *probably loanword in Aleut*]]

unaĝda-n E 1909-, **unaĝda-s** A 1840-, **unĝaya-n** Au 1952 *n.pl.* bottom stringers, the smaller longitudinal ribs in baidarka (three or four on each side), A 1840 *also* in baidar
[[*perhaps derived from* **una**; AAY Ch **unarat** *probably from Aleut*]]

unaĝdaasa-lix A 1909 *vt.* to use as bottom stringers (J 77:45) + **-usa-**

Unalaaska-x̂ E 1909, A 1952, **Unalaasxa** A 1952 Unalaska Island
[[*from Russian* **Unaláshka**, *adapted from Aleut* **Agun-** *or* **Nagun-Alaxsxa**, *see* **nawa**]]

unalikachiya-x̂ E 1840 (*unknown* Eban 1982-) *n.* kind of snipe (Zap. 1:67)

unamaax E 1909-, A 1840-, **unimaagi-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* gunwale of baidarka; **Unamaagix** A 1952 *du.* "The Gunwales", *name of two capes* (Adak Island 843-844)
[[*perhaps derived from* **una**]]

U[u]nmaagaada-x̂ Ea 1952, **Uunamgaada-x̂** Ea 1983 *name of reef* (Krenitzin Islands 102) + **-aada-**

Unanga-x̂ E 1825-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1892-1963 *n.* Aleut; E 1982-, A 1984 Aleut footwear, mukluk □ **Unangaqing** E 1909, **Unangax̂ uting** Au 1909 I am an Aleut; **Unangax̂ aadazaq** A 1978 I speak Aleut; **Unangam tunuu** E 1826-, A 1973- the Aleut language; **Unangan tanangin** E 1819 the Aleutian Islands; **unangaking** Eu 1984 my Aleut boots, mukluks; **Unangam uliiga** A 1950 Aleut boots; **Unangam ax̂aa** En 1978, **Unangam talĝii** A 1978 Aleut dance; **Unangam tugidangin** E 1909 the Aleut months (month names); **Unangam aluĝis** A 1950 Aleut books
[[*apparently* "Seasider", **una-nga-**]]

Unatxu-x̂ E 1840, Eb 1984 Wosnesenski Island (Belkofski 29)
[[*probably derived from* **una**]]

un'gix (*or* **un'gi-x̂**) E 1909 (*unknown* Eakn 1982-) *n.* little mouse

un'gi- -

un'gichaĝi-lix A 1862 *vi.* to have hope (E **un'gita-lix**); to rely (**uhligan kugan** on Him alone) + **-t-aĝi- (ĝi-)**

un'giĝa-lix E 1826-70 *vp.* (for us) to be hoped for; (for us) to be relied on □ **un'giĝaligiin tuman haĝiyalgakun aqadanan** E 1870 we could no more hope to be saved (Acts 27:20) + **-ĝa-**

un'gix̂ta-lix A 1840-62 *vt.* to expect, hope for; to hope to; to rely on (E **un'gita-lix**) □ **asx̂ax̂tas haĝagusaaĝan aqangis un'gix̂takuqing** A 1862 I hope for the resurrection from the dead; **qunĝumaalinam matanaan mataa Ilagaan ukuuĝanka un'gix̂taqaa** A 1860 he was hoping to see some miracle from Him (Luke 23:8); **Aguuĝux̂ un'gix̂tada** A 1860 rely on God + **-x̂ta-**

un'gix̂taqaĝi-x̂ A 1862 *vn.* hope + **x̂ta-qaĝi-**

un'gina-lix E 1870 *vi.* to be fit (for the Kingdom of God, Luke 9:62); E 1978 to be reliable; **un'gina-x̂** E 1826, A 1840- *vn.* reliable; E 1826, A 1840 hope + **-na**$_2$-

un'gini-lix E 1870 *vr.* getting hope, in hope (Acts 2:26, A 1838 **un'gitam ilan**) + **-ni-**

un'ginix̂ta-lix E 1838-70 *vr.* to be of good cheer (Matthew 9:2); Ea 1983 *vt.* to encourage, make (me) feel good, make (me) feel right + **-ni-x̂ta-**

un'giniisa-lix E 1839 *vt.* to give hope for (Hist. 10) + **-ni-usa-**

un'gisx̂iisa-lix E 1839, **un'gisx̂asa-lix** Eu 1902 *vrt.* to rely on (fact), to be confident (that -) □ **Haman Xristuusam higadaalaqaa angayax̂ waaĝaduukalix inaqamang imang un'gisx̂iisadanan** E 1839 they were confident (encouraged themselves with the hope) that the promised Christ would soon come (Hist. 57) + **-(t)-sx̂(i)-asa-** (**-lĝ(i)-usa-**)

un'gisx̂itaasa-lix E 1839 *vrt.* to rely on, depend on (Hist. 54) + **-(t)-sx̂i-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

un'gita-lix E 1826-, A 1952, Ab 1963 *vt.* to hope (A "church language"); E 1860-, A 1973- to rely on, depend on; **un'gita-x̂** E 1834, A 1838, Ab 1963 *vn.* hope □ **Kasakam tanaa nung tanaadachx̂iduukanaan un'gitalix** Eu 1909 hoping that you will let me visit Russia (J 38:31); **txin un'gitkuqing** Ep 1983 I depend on you + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

un'gitaqaĝi-lix E 1833:70 *vi.* to have hope; **un'gitaqaĝi-x̂** Eu 1903 *vn.* hope + **-t-(x̂)ta-qaĝi-**

un'gitaasi-n E 1826 *n.pl.* hope + **-t-(x̂)ta-usi-**

un'giida-n Ea 1983 (*unknown* En 1984; Eb 1984 **umĝiida-n**) *n.pl.* necklace

unĝ- 1. **unĝi-x̂** En 1950-, A 1978 *n.* armpit; Ab 1963 groin (*cf.* **umli-x̂**); **unĝi(m) sitxa** E 1878-, A 1950-, Ab 1963, **uĝnim sixta** Am 1963 armpit; **unĝa(n) sitxa** E 1805 his bosom (space between the breast and the dress above the belt) (A **hmata-x̂**); **unĝimin sitxan** En 1978 *loc.* under your arm; **unĝigan agalan** A 1909 (shot it) behind the armpit (forepaw, J 79:191)

2. En 1978, A 1952- *pos.n.* space between; *loc.* between (*cf.* **quchx-**) □ **quganam (nuĝim) unĝa qamdakux̂** A (En) 1978 it is deep between the rocks; **tanĝim isax̂tangis, unĝingin akayuĝingis** A 1952 islets (as if) cut up, with channels between them (N.M. 3:32)

3. **unĝingin** A 1870 *3.pl.loc.* for their sake (**Ting snganaadatakuning** I sanctify myself, John 17:19, E **qulangiiniin**)
[[Y **uneq**, I **uniq** armpit]]

unĝix̂ta-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to carry under one's arm + **x̂ta-**

uunĝimkaada-x̂ *see* **uuĝumikidax**

unx̂iidgi-n *see* **uĝiidgi-n**

Unĝiĝaax̂ Eb 1984, **Unĝiyaax** En 1950 Morzhovoi Village (across from False Pass, I 64b)
[[*probably derived from* **unĝ**-]]

unĝu-lix Ea 1983, **unx̂u-lix** Eukn 1979- *vt.* to wash (sea urchins) with fresh water (before eating them)

unigna-x̂, *pl.* -**n** E 1778- *n.* blueberry, *Vaccinium ovalifolium* (*presumably*, *Russian* chernika; 1778 *V. uliginosum*) (*cf.* **uĝiidgi-n**)
[[**uni-gna-**, *cf.* **unisan**]]

uniix̂ Eu 1878- *adv.* recently ▫ **Iluulam ilaan uniix̂ waaĝakux̂** E 1909 (1982 **waaĝanax̂**) he came back here from Unalaska recently (some days ago)
uniiĝna- 1. E 1909- *aux.v.* to be *or* do recently, some time ago ▫ **waaĝalix uniiĝnax̂** Ekn 1982 he came back here recently (a couple of days ago *or* perhaps a week ago); **amakun tayaĝum txin amchigukin uniiĝnangin iliin qaankun tayaĝun** Ea 1910 three of the men who had met him on the beach the other day (J 17:70); **unugulux qanikinga haqaqadax̂takux̂, haqaqadalix uniiĝnax̂ ax̂takux̂** Eu 1909 spring had apparently come already long ago, had apparently come long ago (J 34:57-58) 2. -**l(ix u)niiĝna**- Ep 1983: **unugulum waaĝalniiĝnax̂** he came here a long time ago (a week, month, or a year ago); **unugulux ukulniiĝnang** (*or* **ukuqang**) I saw him a long time ago + -**na**$_1$-

uniika-x̂ *see* **ungiika-x̂**

Unimax E 1762-, **Unimgi-x̂** Epn 1941-, A 1952- Unimak Island; **Unimgin** E 1840, Eban 1977- *pl.* Unimak people; **Qagan Unimax** E 1840 (-q -q) Cherni Island (northeast of Sanak Islands, I 75), **Qagan Unimgi-x̂** A 1952 Caton Island (east of Sanak Island, I 71), *lit.* Eastern U.; **Ilidam Unimga, Unimax Aĝasakax̂, Unimax Ilidaa Aĝasakax̂** Ea 1909 *name of village* (J 3:1, 33, 40)
[[**uni-max**, *perhaps cf.* **una**]]
Unimguku-x̂ (*also* **Unimguukux̂**) Ea 1983 *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 6), *probably* **Unim(a)x uku-x̂** "facing Unimak"

unísa-n E 1834 *n.pl.* blueberry shrub
[[*cf.* **unigna-x̂**]]

unisa-l *see under* **a-lix**

hunki-lix E 1834-70, A 1840-, Ab 1931, Am 1963, **unki-lix** E 1878- *vt.* to overturn, capsize; to overthrow, tip over ▫ **chuyugan agala ingasxan uĝulukan, unkikuu awa** Ea 1909 throwing a spear, he hit him behind his shoulder and tipped him (his baidarka) over (J 8:18); **hamakun stuuluĝin hunkilanax̂** E 1870 he overthrew their tables (one after the other, John 2:15, A *likewise*)
[[*cf.* **hut**-]]

Unmax E 1778-, A 1952-, Au 1952, **Umnax** A 1973 Umnak Island (1763- Umnak); **Umnagngiin** Eu 1909 (J 40:19), **Unmagiin** En 1974, **Umnagingis**, *rel.* **Umnagingin** A 1973 Umnak people; **Unmagim Ala** En 1950- *name of point*, *lit.* the middle of Umnak (Umnak 19); **Unmagim Anatugan Aalĝuudaa** En 1950 *name of lake*, *lit.* the lagoon of Umnak's stout one

unmagda-lix En 1948 (-gad-; *unknown* 1982) *v/i/.* to flush ("same name as this island")

uunmakliisi-x̂ Ea 1952- *n.* stirring stick; 1952 braided sinew rope (used for belt or packing or tying) + -**usi**-

un'ngu-lix A 1840 *vi.* to be proper, becoming; **un'ngu-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* propriety, decorum; **un'ngu-lakan** A 1973 *vi.neg.* to be not becoming, not of good style (as of clothes, furniture, boat); **un'nguĝulax** A 1840 (-uluk) *vn. neg.* improper

uunu-lix A 1840 (ùnuĝta *optative* 3.*sg.*; *unknown* 1973-) *vi.* to be ill, ailing; **uunu-x̂** (ùnuq) *vn.* sick, ailing; illness, ailment

unuuchki-x̂ En 1978, **unuuchxi-x̂** A 1952- *n.* heavy sock (knitted)
[[*from Russian pl.* **onúchki**, *diminutive of* **onúcha** foot-cloth]]

unug-ulux E 1805- (A 1840), **unugulum** Ep 1983, **unug-ulax** A 1860-, **unug-ul** Au 1909, 1952 *adv.neg.* a long time ago ▫ **unugulax waaĝanax̂** A 1950 he came here a long time ago (= **hamahliim**); **unugulux ukux̂taqang** Eu 1984 I have not seen him for a long time
[[Y **unuk** night, last night; I **unnuk** evening]]

unuux-six E 1791-, A 1840-60 *vi.* to sing (A, Au **anga-achaĝi-l**); Ab 1982 to hum a tune; **unuux** E 1838-1909, **unuugi-x̂** Ep 1983 *vn.* singing ▫ **Uĝdigdang chaayakin tugalix, unuuxsix, ax̂akux̂ ukux̂taqalinax** En 1910 they got to see Uĝdigdang beating his drum, singing and dancing (J 71:10)
unuugasa-lix, E 1870 *vt.* to sing (songs, Matthew 11:17) + -**asa**- (-**usa**-)
unuugasi-, **Xiruviimam unuugacha** A 1840 *n.* cherubic song + -**asi**- (-**usi**-)
unuugna-x̂, **unuugnasika-x̂** E 1909 *n.* singer + -**na**$_1$-, -**nasika**-

unuxsilimax̂ Au 1909 *n.* thong tied to a lateral hole in foreshaft of harpoon (Jochelson 1925:78, Fig. 4)

Unux̂ax A 1952 (-xax) Trunk Point (Tanaga Island 954) + -**x̂ag**-

unukluĝi-kux̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *vi.* becomes rumpled, creased (= **ugli-laĝikux̂**)

Unukuya-x̂ Eb 1984 *name of sea lion rookery* (Belkofski 47)

unuqu- 1. E 1805- 1949, A 1838-1952, Ab 1931-63 *n.& quant.* someone else, other, another (*cf.* **agitaasa-, uglag-**); different, foreign (*cf.* **itxa-**); *with neg.* E 1909, A 1780 own, relative (E 1834 nobody) □ **hamaan aslitaqaĝiisii unuqum suuqaa** E 1870 his dignity let another take (Acts 1:20); **unuqus asix** A 1860 together with others (not his parents, Luke 2:44, E **awaaĝin asix**); **unuqung-ulux** E 1909 my relative, *lit.* not foreign to me; **unuqum tunungin** E 1870, **tunum unuqungis** A 1862 another's words (what your neighbor says); **unuqum tunuu tunux̂taasal** A 1950 he speaks a different (foreign) language; **unuqum hadan tayaĝuu** A 1952 a man from somewhere else; **ukalĝan anĝaĝigan unuquu** E 1909 a person from a village other than this one; **unuquun** A 1860 another than you (Luke 7:19, E **uglagiin**); **unuqus uluungidim hatix̂ achigaqas** A 1860 other seventy disciples (Luke 10:1, E **uluungidim hatix̂ hachigaqam agitaasangin**); **uluung anĝim unuqungis** A 1860 seven other spirits (Luke 11:26, A **agitaasangin**); **kamgatukuugamagim unuquuĝutangis** A 1860 other priests again (**-iiĝuta-**, Mark 14:53); **agitaasangin ... unuqun** E 1870, **agiitaqangis ... unuqungis** A 1860 some (of them) ... others (Luke 9:8); **unuqus ... unuquuĝutangis** A 1860 others ... others again (Mark 6:15, E **agitaasangin ... ilangin**)

2. E 1826-70, A 1860 *pos.n. abl.* except, other than (*cf.* **qaata-, uglag-** *abl.*); A 1837-60 from somewhere else; A 1860 otherwise, differently; instead of (*3.sg.* **unuqugaan** E 1826-70, A 1837-60; *3.pl.* **unuqungiin** E 1838, A 1860; *1.sg.* **unuqukiiming** E 1839-70; *2.sg.* **unuqumiis** A 1860) □ **Ting unuqukiiming awaaĝin aguuĝun imin alagaax̂tan** E 1870 you shall have no gods other than Me (A 1838-62 **Qaatamiing unuqus aguuĝus imis alagaax̂tas**); **Tiveriyaadam iluun unuqugaan ayx̂aasis waaĝalanas** A 1860 from Tiberias there came other boats (John 6:23, E **ayx̂aasim agitaasangin**); **hamaagan unuqugaan achigaĝiĝulax** A 1837 (-uluk) anyone without instruction from others; **Foomax̂, unuqugaan Didim hiiladanaa** A 1860 Thomas, otherwise called Didymus (John 11:16); **qas unuqungiin zmiiyax̂ ngaan ax̂tanaa** A 1860 who gives him a serpent instead of a fish (Luke 11:11, E **qam isxagan ilan**)

[[*perhaps cf.* AY **uniurte-**, NSY **uniugh-**, I **uniuq-** to miss, miss the mark]]

uunuquuda-s A 1860 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.pl.*: **kanuux̂chix uunuquudas matalagaax̂ta** that your heart be not troubled (*lit.* have not anything different, foreign) + **-aada-**

unuqux̂ta-x̂ E 1791 (Merck) *vn.* bicolored (green and black ground to blue); **alqutam unuqux̂tangin** A 1838 what special (Matthew 5:47, E 1870 **inaqa-x̂tangin**); **unuqux̂ta-l** A 1973- *vi.* to be different + **-x̂ta-**

unuqumudaĝ-an A 1840- *adv.* in a different direction, aside, out of the way + **-mudaĝ-**

unuquunux̂ta-x̂ A 1840 *vn.* absent, *lit.* going aside + **-uunu-x̂ta-**

unuqut- A 1860 *vt.* to change: **hamaanaan hix̂taqatxin unuquchaatunaĝulax** he did not want (**-aatu-**) to change what he had said to her (Mark 6:26); Ab 1963 [*vr.*] to change, become different + **-t-**

unuquta- 1. A 1838, Ab 1963 *vn.* different, differing; difference □ **qam unuqutangis** Ab 1963 different fish; **tunumchi unuqutangin quliin** A 1838 (footnotes) for your different (aberrant) words; **taĝaqaĝimaan unuqutas matalakaĝis** A 1838 (the different endings) do not make any difference for the understanding

2. A 1973- *vt.* to change; A 1860 *vr.* having another form (Mark 16:12, E **ukuĝaasiin isxana-x̂talix**); **unuquta-lakan** A 1860-62 *vt.neg.* to not transgress, to keep (commandments, Luke 15:29); to keep pure (**an'gining** my thoughts); *vr.* to remain pure: **huzukix txidix unuqutalakan txidix asix anĝaĝiiqin ingaaĝix** both of them (husband and wife) shall live together in purity + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

unuqutaasa- A 1838 *vt.* to be different by: **hamakus hiiluĝimchix ilin Qagakuĝiis asix unuqutaasaĝu[u]kanachiulax** (-uluk) that in your speech you don't differ by very much from the Eastern Aleuts + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

Unyax 1767 (Uynyak), 1776 (Unjäk), A 1840, **Uniyax** A 1950-52, **Un(i)yagi-x̂** A 1984 Semisopochnoi Island (Rat Islands 1037)

hung E 1834, **ung** E 1805 (ug), 1878 (Ab 1892), **ungi-x̂**, *3.sg.* **ung-a** E 1909- (A 1977), **nungi-x̂** Au 1909, 1952 *n.* penis (A **qatxa-x̂**; *cf.* **chdu-x̂, tugaadi-ilux̂**); En 1950 spout (of kettle, fishtrap, *cf.* **rusuuka-x̂**); **Ungi-x̂** Ea 1983 Jackass Point (pinnacle shaped like a penis, Krenitzin Islands 21) □ **isuĝim unga (chduu)** Ea 1983 seal's penis; **chaanikam unga** En 1950 spout of teakettle

hungaĝiida-x̂ E 1834 *n.* vessel with spout + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) **-aada-**

ungaĝina-m qixsitaayaa (qisxitaadaa) E/Au 1909 war cry of warriors when landing, *lit.* (*according to Jochelson*) a man with a penis keeping the oar (paddle) in water with one blade (J 85:44) (*but cf.* A **ungaĝina-ĝ-ulax**) + **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) **-na$_1$-**

ungix̂si-m malgaa E 1870 *vn.* (doing of) fornication (Mark 7:21, 1860 **chamina-**, A 1860 **chahmina-x̂**) + **-x̂si-**

ungilqa-x̂ E 1909 (-kax) *n.* penis + *-**lqa-**

unga-lix E 1812- *vi.* to break, be broken (as of cup, rope, *cf.* **six̂-t-**); to be worn out (of motor, *cf.* **six̂-ta-lix**); to be torn (of baidarka); to be torn off (of plank from ship in storm) □ **masinaan ungaguun** Eb 1984 if your motor breaks; **iqyax̂ kasulalix ungakux̂** Eu 1909 (one) baidarka ran aground and was torn (J 85:31); **ilhman unganangin** Eu 1909 breaking waves (J 40:36; *cf.* **hanax̂**) [[*perhaps cf.* SPI **uŋayu-**, NAI **uŋayut-** to cut out, extract; NAI **uŋuyut-** to perform bloodletting on someone]]

ungadgu-lix A 1860 (1971: E) *vt.* to break (legs, John 19:3, E **sixsi-la-**); to break up (roof, Mark 2:4, E **unga-laasa-lix**); to demolish (buildings, Mark 13:2) (*cf.* **six̂i-lix**) + **-dgu-**

ungax̂ta-lix *vi.* 1. E 1909- to be broken (as of cup) (A **six̂-ta-lix**); En 1936 to erupt (of volcano) (*cf.* **tat-**); **ungax̂ta-x̂** E 1834, A 1860 *vn.* broken (A John 7:23 of law)

2. E 1909- to be torn (as of clothes); **ungax̂ta-x̂** En, Au 1909 *vn.* torn (J 42:4, 58:4, 86:4) (A **chag-li-ĝi-**) □ **tayaĝum sakix ungax̂taa** En 1909 man with a torn parka (J 42:4)

3. E 1982- to be cut, to have a cut in it (*cf.* **isax̂ta-lix**); **ungax̂ta-x̂** E 1949- *vn.* cut (anything cut), slit; E 1834- wound, sore (A **chaĝu-gna-x̂**; *cf.* **huna-x̂**); *pl.* E 1870 ailment (Mark 3:10); En 1949 vagina □ **qachx̂im daĝan ungax̂tax̂** E 1834 wound (cut) on the skin; **ungax̂ta(m) tx̂iluu** Ea 1983 scar after cut + **-x̂ta-**

ungax̂taasa-lix E 1833:100 *vt.* to be broken, grieving in (**kanuuĝiin** his heart) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

ungakna-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* cut, wound + **-kna-**

ungala-lix Ea 1981, A 1837 *vi.* to be broken, to fall apart (Ea of window; A of stones, E 1839 **sixsala-lix**); Ea 1981 to be worn out (of clothes) + **-la-**

ungalax̂ta-lix Ek 1982 *vi.* to be broken apart + **-la-x̂ta-**

ungaala-lix E 1832-60 *vp.* to be torn off, uncovered (roof, Mark 2:4); Ea 1909 to be ripped off (clothes); A 1860 to be broken (of the Scripture, John 10:35, E **uglax-t-** *vr.*) □ **chux̂taqakix kukiin ugnaalalix kukiin iqisxaqax** Ea 1909 their clothes were ripped off them (capsized men, J 4:26) + **-ula-**

ungaalax̂ta- Am 1963 *vp.* to be worn, dilapidated (of clothes) + **-ula-x̂ta-**

ungalaala-lix E 1832-, A 1840 *vp.* to be torn down, demolished (as of buildings, Matthew 24:2, Mark 13:2) + **-la-ula-**

ungalaasa-lix E 1870-, A 1860 *vt.* to break, destroy (building, John 2:19); E 1949- to tear (*e.g.* paper); E 1870 to tear off, uncover (roof, Mark 2:4) + **-la-usa-**

ungalqa-x̂ Ea 1909 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *n.* stinger (of needle, gnat); **ungalqa-lix** Ea 1909 *vt.* to pierce with a stinger (of needle, gnat) + ***-lqa-**

ungaqa-x̂ E 1909 *n.* wedge (of whalebone or wood) for chopping wood (*cf.* **quxsu-x̂**) + **-qa-**

ungaasa-lix E 1791- *vt.* to tear (to pieces), to tear down, to tear up (*e.g.* a box); to break, to break through (*cf.* **six̂i-lix**) + **-usa-**

ungat-, ungasix *vt.* 1. E 1833- to break, to smash (*e.g.* leg, cup, window, J 4:9 bed) (*cf.* **six̂i-lix**); A 1840 to damage; E 1838 to break, violate (commandment (Matthew 5:19)

2. E 1909, Au 1952 to tear, tear off

3. Eun 1978- to cut, wound □ **chang ungatkuqing** Eu 1984 I cut my hand (made a cut in it, *cf.* **isi-lix**)

4. E 1870 to stir up (people, Acts 6:12); E 1826, A 1840 to corrupt, deprave (**an'gikix** his, another person's, mind) + **-t-**

ungachaĝi-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* broken; **kalukam ungachaĝidaayulux** a [not] fragile (*lit.* never broken) vessel + **-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

ungadusi-x̂ Ea 1791 *n.* *in* **Alitxum-ngaan U.** Means For Smashing Warrior(s), *name of boy* (at Krenitzin I. 19) + **-t-usi-**

ungata-lix 1. E 1838-39, A 1837 *vt.* to impair, damage (soul and body); A 1870 to have broken (the sabbath, John 5:18)

2. E 1870 *vr.* to be troubled, confused (Luke 24:38); En 1909-, Ep 1941 to be tempted, seduced (A **sugla-t-**) □ **Aglagax̂ nugumin, ayaganiin txin ungatachx̂ilagaax̂txin** En 1909 when you get to Aglagax̂, don't let (**-chx̂i-**) yourself be tempted by the women (J 50:4) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ungataasa-lix En 1983 *vt.* to have (**an'giking** my mind) tempted, enticed (**ngaan** by her) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

ungaya-lix E 1832- *vt.* to tempt (*e.g.* Matthew 4:1, E 1838 **sugla-ya-**) (A **qlat-**) + **-ya-**

ungayaĝa- E 1834 *vp.*: **sinikix ungayaĝaax̂ta** his mind (*lit.* interior) be troubled, tempted + **-ya-ĝa-**

ungayax̂ta-x̂ E 1870 (Matthew 4:3), Ek 1982 *vn.* the Tempter (E 1838 **sugla-x̂ta-**) + **-ya-x̂ta$_3$-**

ungayax̂ta-lix E 1870 *vt.* to stir up (people, Acts 17:13); E 1826, En 1948 to tempt + **-ya-x̂ta-**

ungayaasi-, waan slum ungayaasingin E 1870 *n.pl.* the temptations (care) of this world (Matthew 13:22) + **-ya-usi-**

Uunga-qala Eu 1975 Beaver Inlet (Unalaska 21, *see* **Ugadga**)

ungaĝina-ĝ-ulax A 1840 (-ulux) *vn. neg.* grief, sorrow [[**ung-aĝi-na$_2$-**, *cf.* **u(h)nginaasa-x̂**]]

ungaalĝi-x̂ E 1909, En 1948- *n.* young of sea lion (1952 up to four months; 1909 of small growth), 1982 *also* young of seal (*cf.* **chaĝalix**): **qawam ungaalĝingin** young sea lions, **isuĝim ungaalĝingin** young seals
[[**ung-** *or* **unga-aalĝi-**, *cf.* CAY, I **uŋa-** to cling to (child to adult), etc.]]

Ungi-m udaa A 1952 *name of bight* (Atka 651, with a cape and a pinnacle to the south of it, *perhaps cf.* Au **ungi-king** *under* **ugikinga**)

hungi-x̂ E (au) 1832-1909, Au 1909, 1952, **ungi-x̂** Ea 1952, **uhngi-x̂** E(un) 1780-, A 1780-, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963 *n.* man's or boy's sister (in relation to **huyu-x̂**); E 1870 (*e.g.* John 19:25), Ea 1952 *also* woman's sister (*cf.* **sistra-x̂**)
[[*cf.* Sirenikski **uŋyex̂** younger sibling]]

ungiida-x̂ E 1825, Ea 1952 *n.* sister + **-aada-**

hungiduda-x E 1870 *n.du.* the sisters (of Lazarus, John 11:3, A **hamakux agiitudadudax**) + **-duda-**

hungiĝana-x̂, u[h]ngiĝana-x̂ E 1909 *vpn.* a man's or boy's female parallel cousin (father's brother's or mother's sister's daughter), *lit.* being had as a sister (to a man or boy) + **-ĝa-na$_1$-**

hungix̂tana-, uhngix̂tana-ng E 1909 (**-x̂**), En 1948-50 *vt.p.* my (man's) female parallel cousin; En 1948 *also* my stepsister; *lit.* one I (man) has as a sister + **-x̂ta-na$_1$-**

Ungixtála E 1840 Uniktali Bay (Unalaska 36, 1984 **Qikuu(n)-qala**)

ungiika-x̂ Ebap 1834- (Ab 1963), **uhngiika-x̂** Eun 1950-, **uhniika-x̂** En 1974, **uniika-x̂** En 1909-, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **ugyika-x̂** *or* **ugyiika-x̂** Au 1909 *n.* tale, legend, fictive story (*cf.* J pp. 28 ff.); **-lix** E 1909-, A 1909-, Ab 1931, Au 1909 *vi.* to tell a tale, story
||*cf.* CSY **ungipaq** news, **ungipaghaq** traditional story, tale, legend; Sir. **ungepegh-** tell a story; NSY **unikpaghaq**, CAY **univkaraq**, I **unipkaaq** story, legend, etc.||

u(h)ngiikaasa-lix Eu 1909, **ugyi(i)kaasa-lix** Au 1909 *vt.* to tell (a tale, J 82:44); **uniikaasa-lix** En 1936 to tell a tale about (**Aĝadĝim sitxan ayagaa** The woman under the sun) + **-usa-**

ungiikasnika-x̂ E 1909 *n.* storyteller + **-snika-** (**-nasika-**)

uhnginaasa-x̂ En 1978- *vn.* happiness, joy; **qaĝatam unginaasaa** E 1839 Comforter (God)
||**uhngi-na**$_2$**-aasa-** (**-aaza-**), *cf.* **ungaĝina-ĝ-ulax**||

unginaasanix̂ta-lix E 1833-34-, Ep 1941 *vi.* (*vr.*) to enjoy oneself, to rejoice + **-ni-x̂ta-**

ungla-x̂ *see* **hulnga-x̂**

unglu-x̂ 1. E 1791-, A 1840-, **uglu-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* pinnacle, rocky pillar, high rocky islet; *as and in numerous place names* (*e.g.* Unalaska 50, 110, Atka 415, 420, 440) ▫ **Niiguĝim tanangin nukuĝaan, Niiguĝin unglum kangan txichi taxsaqangin** En 1909 when he reached the islands of the Atkans, the Atkans gathered on a pinnacle (J 57:11, *cf.* N.M. 3:57-63); **unglum inix̂ hux̂taa** E 1839 a pillar reaching the sky (the tower of Babel); **qignam ungluĝanaa** E 1839 a pillar of fire (A **asxutiĝana-**)
2. **unglu-lga-** E 1839 *vp.* to be set in type, printed (of book, A **tihni-lga-**)
||*according to Veniaminov probably derived from* **hung, ung**, *but no* **h-** *in* A||

Ungluchi-n Eu 1984 *pl. name of three islets* (Unalaska 114) + **-chi-**

Ungluuda-x̂ A 1840- Oglodak Island (677, west of Atka) + **-aada-**

Ungluugamax A 1952- *name of islets* (Amlia 27, Buldir Island 1059) + **-iigamag-**

ungluĝi- 1. **Ungluĝi-x Qala** En 1984 *du. name of bay, lit.* the bottom (head) of the two with pinnacles (Umnak 84)
2. **hungluĝi-** E 1839, 1860 *vp.* to be printed (*see* **unakun** *under* **una**) + **-ĝi-**

Unglulaĝan En 1909- *name of island* (Umnak 35) + **-la-ĝa-n** *pl. or* **-laĝ-a-n** *3.sg.rel.*

Unglumag-in E 1778 (Uglomagin) *pl. name of pinnacles* (Unalaska 50, 1984 **Unglu-n, Ungluchi-n**); **Unglumaagis** A 1952 *name of islets* (Atka 480) + **-mag-**

Ungluzuuda-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (with two pinnacles off it, Amlia 84) + **-zu-aada-**

ungu- -
||Esk. **iŋe-** -, *see below*||

unguchi-lix E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963 *vi.* to sit, be sitting; A 1950- to be seated, sit down; En 1948- to kneel (**chiidgiidaam kugan** on his knee, for shooting); **unguchi-x̂** E 1909 (ungáchax) *vn.* height of squatting person (as measure) ▫ **ikung unguchikux̂ ukux̂tal** Au 1909 seeing her sitting (squatting) there (J 82:29); **unguchiix̂t** A 1952 please be seated + **-chi-**
||I **iksi-va-** to be sitting||

unguchiilux̂ E 1812-, A 1840-, **unguchiiluĝi-x̂** Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *n.* place to sit, something to sit on: chair; *Bibl.* throne; Ebaup 1983- thwart (En **inqi-ilux̂**, A **anga-ada-x̂**); A 1840 summer house + **-aluĝ-**

Uungchiing En 1909- *name of islet* (Umnak 34, *cf.* J 45:3); En 1984 *name of rock* (Umnak 108); **Uunguchiing** A 1950- *name of ancient village* (Atka 600; trappers stopped over there) + **-chi-**Vng-

unguchit-, unguchisix E 1778, 1834, Au 1909 *vr.* to sit down (J 81:27 Au; E **ungut-**); A 1838, Abm 1963 *vt.* to seat, make sit (Acts 2:30, E **ungutachx̂i-**) + **-chi-t-**

unguudgu-lix En 1910, A 1860- *vr.* to sit down (of several persons, J 48:35; A Mark 6:40) + **-dgu-**

unguudguchx̂i-lix A 1860 *vt.* to make (several people) sit down (Luke 9:14, E **ungutachx̂i-**) + **-dgu-chx̂i-**

ungut-, ungusix E 1791-, A 1860- *vr.* to sit down, take a seat + **-t-**
||I **iŋit-** to sit down||

unguta-lix E 1909 *v/r/.* to sit down for a while + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

ungutachx̂i-lix E 1870-, A 1973- *vt.* to make sit down (Luke 9:14); to let sit down ▫ **ting ungutachx̂isxazuukaqaĝulax** A 1973 they (*vp.*) would not let me sit down (with dirty clothes) + **-t-(x̂)ta-chx̂i-**

ungu- -
||*perhaps cf.* I **uŋu-** to drive game into area to be killed; CI to come to breathing hole (of seal)||

unguulux̂ Au 1952 *n.* escape tunnel from native turf hut + **-aluĝ-**

unguna-x̂ Ab 1963 *vn.* fugitive + **-na**$_1$**-**

[h]ungu-lix A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *vt.* to disjoint, take to pieces, dismantle (*Russian* razobrat')

hunguna-s, hungulana-s A 1838 *vn.pl.* debility, infirmity (*Russian* nemoshch', Matthew 10:1; 8:17 úngulanas, 9:35 hungulanas, E 1870 **kaangu-ĝananulux, na-naĝa-**) + **-la-na**$_2$**-**

ungux̂-six E 1909-, A 1973- *vt.* to pull up (fish line, anchor; harpooned sea otter, J 56:32) ▫ **imgaĝiin unguĝada** Eu 1984 pull up your fish line!
||*perhaps cf.* I **uŋiq-** to tie up, lace up||

unguĝasi-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* nipper (of rubber) for pulling line + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

ungulĝu-n E 1791 (omolghok *sg.*), 1909, Ea 1952-, **uhngulĝu-n** Eun 1952- *n.pl.* eggs, hard roe of pogie (**sx̂iix**; deposited on kelp) (A **umĝuulu-s**)

Ungunuda-x̂ En 1976-82, **Unganuuda-x̂** En 1984 *name of bay* (with a lake inside it, Umnak 157)

uqati-x̂ Ean 1978-, **hmuqati-x̂** A 1952- (1952 *also* **muquti-**), **miqutʳa-x̂** Au 1952 *n.* gill cover, cheek of fish
[[**u-** < ***hu-** < **hmu-** *perhaps cognate of* Y **epe-**, I **ipi-** suffocate]]

uqayĝi-n En 1948- *n.pl.* small kind of seaweed (about the size of a thumb or little finger) with yellowish or brownish leaves, sticking on rocks

uuqchiing, uuqachiing *see* **uuquchiing**

huqdu-n E 1834 *n.pl.*, **uqdu-x̂**, **-n** E 1909- *n.* down (A **huĝdu-**); Ekn 1935- feather (*cf.* **haka-x̂**, *obsolete in* En) ◻ **sam uqduu** E 1909 bird's down, **aaykaagum uqduu** fox's down; **saaquchaadam uqdungin** Ek 1982 (small) bird's feathers

uuqduuda-n En 1948- *n.pl.* down (of bird, inside feathers) + **-aada-**

uqi- -

uqimudaĝ-an A 1971- *adv.* backward (E **agalmudaĝan**) + **-mudaĝ-**

uqit-, uqisix A 1840 *vt.* to bring back; A 1950-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to return, to go *or* come back (*cf.* **chiilulix**) + **-t-**

uqidusa-l A 1950 *vt.* to bring back ◻ **aniqdum sukuun uqidusaduukalakaĝa** 1950 the child is not going to bring back what it took + **-t-usa-**

uqitmix-s A 1952- *vi.* to go *or* run back and forth + **-t-mig-**

uqlax̂-six E 1836-, A 1860-, Au 1909, Abm 1963 *vt.* to wash, bathe (*e.g.* child); *vr.* to take a bath (*cf.* **x̂aaya-lix**, **x̂u-la-lix**) ◻ **aaliisim ilaan ting uqlaĝnaqing** En 1983 I washed myself in the harbor

uqlaĝalux̂ A 1840-60 *n.* bathhouse (John 5:12, 9:7, E **hani-mikladaalux̂**) + **-aluĝ-**

Uqlaang Eb 1984 High Island (Belkofski 57)

uqlu-lix E 1909- *vi.* to feel dislike, aversion; A 1840 to abuse, disparage; **uqlu-x̂** E 1870, A 1838-40 *vn.* abuse, hostile criticism; *Bibl.* blasphemy (*Russian* khula, *e.g.* Matthew 15:19)

uqluĝa-lix A 1840-60 *passive of* **uqlax̂ta-lix** + **-ĝa-**

Uqluĝayukati-x̂ E Umnak 1791 (oklogoyukatix) *vn.* Disliked For A Long Time, *name of tributary man* (at Umnak 195) + **-ĝa-yukat-**

uqlux̂ta-lix E 1909-, A 1952- *vt.* to dislike, find repugnant *or* unsuitable; A 1840 to vilify, defame; E 1870, A 1838-60 *Bibl.* to blaspheme (*e.g.* Matthew 26:65) ◻ **qaqax̂ imin agulgaguun uqlux̂talakan qada** En 1978 when food is made for you, don't hesitate to eat it (*lit.* eat without disliking it); **chikiidaam nuusii uqlux̂talix** En 1910 disliking his brother-in-law's knife (J 59:6) + **-x̂ta-**

uqlux̂taasi-s A 1860 *n.pl. Bibl.* blasphemy (Mark 14:64 **Aguuĝumaan**) ◻ **uqlux̂taasis, hamaax uqluĝalanam huzungis** whatever blasphemies that are said (Mark 3:28, E **amaagan uqluulalinam husungin uqluusanangin**) + **-x̂ta-usi-**

uqluula-lix E 1870 *passive of* **uqluusa-lix** + **-ula-**

uqluna-lix E 1909 *vi.* to be dislikable, repugnant (as of meat); **uqluna-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* dislikable, repugnant, stinking; rottenness, smell; Ep 1941 not suitable, no good; A 1860- bad, wrong (*e.g.* Luke 23:41); A 1838-60 *Bibl.* blasphemy (*e.g.* Matthew 12:31) + **-na$_2$-**

uqlunix̂ta-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to dislike, find bad + **-nix̂ta-**

uqlunu-x̂ E 1834 *vn.* sour (of mouth, V A 1:7) + **-nu-**

uqluusa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to abuse, curse (Mark 7:10, E **tunu-ugaasa-**); E 1870 to blaspheme (blasphemies, Mark 3:28); **uqluusaqas** A 1838 blasphemies (Matthew 12:31, E 1870 **uqlu-x̂**) + **-usa-**

uqluusi-s A 1860 *n.pl.* blasphemies (**Aguuĝumaan**, Mark 7:22, E **Aguuĝum uqluĝaa**) + **-usi-**

huqlu- 1. **-l** A 1952- *vi.* to be fuzzy, downy (of fur of young fox, "no good") (*cf.* **huĝdu-**); **huqlu-x̂** *vn.* fuzzy, downy; 1950 young fox with downy fur
2. **uqlu-x** E 1909 *n.du.* parka made of skins of sea animals or caribou, formerly of seals and young sea otters with dense and smooth downy fur

uqma-lix A 1840-60 (*unknown* 1971-) *vi.* to hide (John 8:59; 5:13 **angaĝinas ... ilingin** among the people; 12:36 **ilingiin** from them) (*cf.* **aĝu-t-**)
[[*cf.* Y **uqeq**, I **uqquq** lee side, *etc.*]]

uqmat-, uqmasix A 1840 *vt.* to hide, conceal + **-t-**

uqmata-lix A 1840 *vr.* to take refuge (*Russian* ukryvat'sya) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

uuquchiing E 1791, A 1791-, Ab 1881-92, **uuqchiing** E 1804-, **uuqachiing** E 1778-1834 (Ep 1941), **uuqchiingi-x̂** E 1909-, **uuquchiingi-x̂** A 1949-, Ab 1892-1963, Am 1963 *n.* blue fox, *Alopex lagopus* (Au **misiisi-x̂**); E Umnak 1791 (ukuchik) *name of old man* (at Umnak 121); A, Abm *also* red fox, *Vulpes fulva* (E **aaygakaaĝu-x̂, aaykaaĝu-x̂** *under* **aygaxsix**); **uuquchiingim qaxchikdaa** A 1950- black (Ab 1892 blue) fox, **u. quhmaa** A 1950, Ab 1892 white fox, **u. chidĝii** A 1948- blue fox, **u. siribraa** silver fox, **u. uluudaa** red fox
[[AAY K **uuquciik** fox *from Aleut*]]

uquhmux̂-s, angan u. A 1952 *vt.* to roll up (something wet)

uqungaĝi-i E 1838 *vn.* broken (reed, Matthew 12:20, 1870 **unga-chaĝii**, *Russian* nadlomlennoy)
[[**uqung-aĝi-** *or* **uqunga-ĝi-**]]

huquqlu-x̂ A 1948-, **ququlu-x̂** A 1973 (*unknown* En 1984) *n.* reindeer moss, *Cladonia*

uraada-lix Ea 1909 (uĝada-) *vi.* to shout "hurrah" (J 4:18)
[[*from Russian* **urá** hurrah + **-aada-**]]

uraachika-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* fever (*cf.* **chingli-x̂**); **uraachka-lix** *vi.* to get fever (= **chinglit-** *vr.*)
[[*from Russian* **goryáchka** fever]]

urangaada-lix Eu 1984 *vi.* to meow (of cat) (En 1984 **kuuskam qidaa** "cat's crying")

uriixa-x̂ Eb 1871, Ek 1982, A 1973-, **uliix̂a-x̂** A 1840 *n.* nut

[[*from Russian* **orékh** nut]]

uriitki-x̂, uruutki-x̂, uruuchi-x̂ Eb 1983 *n. kind of Russian game, same as* Eap **kuriitka-x̂**, A **digaarka-s**

[[*apparently from Russian, perhaps* ***uryádki** *from* **uryád** order, sequence]]

usa-lix 1. E 1909-, A 1952- *vi.* to fall off (of hair); to lose hair (of skin to be prepared) ◘ **imlingin usakux̂** En 1982 his hair is falling off, he is losing hair; **itx̂aygix̂ chngaa usakux̂** A 1952 the reindeer is shedding its hair; **lax̂takax̂ usakux̂** E 1909 the hide is losing its hair

2. **Usa-x̂** A 1950- *name of steep points* (Amlia 38, 39); **Usa-s** A 1950 *pl. name of bay* (Atka 544)

[[I **uti-** id.]]

Usaĝiilux̂ A 1950- *name of small bay* (Amlia 191) + **-ĝiiluĝ-**

usax̂ta-l A 1952- *vi.* to have fallen off (of hair of skin); **usax̂ta-x̂** En 1948 *vn.* bald spot; Au 1952 baldheaded (A **qulx̂uda-x̂**) + **-x̂ta-**

usat-, usasix E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1909, Am 1982 *vt.* to take the hair off (skin, baidarka cover, by wrapping it warm and keeping it wet for a couple of weeks and working it with a piece of wood) + **-t-**

[[GRI **utit-** id.]]

usaayukna- Eun 1948- *vi.* to be bald in spots, partly bald (of head, dog, eider duck) + **-Vyukna-**

usa-lix E 1791, 1909-, **husa-l** A 1950-, Au 1909 *vi.* to roll, roll down (as of rock rolling down a hill; of shot seal; of person, *e.g.* J 69:50) ◘ **quganax̂ husal utikux̂** A 1978 the rock rolled down (the hill); **Hlaa-ngaan [H]usanax̂** E Umnak 1791 (lagan usanak) His Son Rolled Down For Him (?), *name of man* (at Umnak 78)

[[*cf.* **hut-**]]

usachx̂i-lix En 1910, **husachx̂i-l** A 1952- *vt.* to make *or* let roll ◘ **chikiidaan nuqadaagiim, ingumixtakan usachx̂ikan sakaagachx̂inax̂** En 1910 he reached his brother-in-law and pushed him so that he rolled down (J 59:17) + **-chx̂i-**

usada-x̂ Eb (*at* Ea) 1952 *vn.* (boat) roller (A **uukata-x̂**); rolling pin (*cf.* **skaala-x̂**) + **-da-**

usadaaluĝ-, Kadaangim Usadaaluĝa Ea 1983 *name of cliff* "where oldtimers used to roll themselves into the bay" (Krenitzin Islands 101) + **-da-aluĝ-**

usaadgu-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to make (several) roll ◘ **nuĝin kitamixtalix usaadguqadaagiim** having kicked some rocks to make them roll (J 30:11) + **-dgu-**

usaaka-x̂ Ep (*at* Eu) 1984 *n.* barrel, *lit.* can roll + **-ika-**

Husana-x̂ A 1952 *name of headland* (Kavalga Island 997) + **-na**$_1$-

husat-, husasix E 1878, A 1840-, Au 1909, **usasix** E 1909- *vt.* to roll (*e.g.* a barrel); A 1840 *vr.* to roll herself (V B 3:5); **usaati-x̂** (*probably* = **usati-x̂**) Ep (*at* Eu) 1984 *n.* barrel (Eu **buchuunka-x̂**) + **-t-**

husayaaya- Au 1909 *vr.* to keep on rolling himself (J 81:12, E **usada-** = **usat-da-**) + **-ya-aaya-** (**-aada-**)

uza-x̂: **Uzax̂-hacha, Uzax̂-acha** A 1950-52 *name of head of bay* (Atka 528)

[[*perhaps dialectal variant of* **uda-x̂**: "(the) bay (is) outside it"]]

Uzamku-x̂ A 1840- *name of bays inside bays* (Amlia 110, Atka 495; Zap. 1840, 3:4 bay on Seguam with a cave, *cf.* Bergsland 1959:20) + ***-mku-**

usxa-x̂ E 1909 *n.* string (for tying up a basket); Ea 1983 line (for anything); **uliigim usxakix** En 1984 (usx̂ikix) shoestrings (*cf.* **ihmiisi-x̂**)

[[*perhaps cf.* CAY **uskuq** rope, cord; CSY **uskaaq** cord on seal-retrieving hook or sling]]

usxaada-x̂ E 1909-, A 1936-73 (*from* E) *n.* string, lace (for pulling together): upper lace of mukluks (Ea 1983); garter, armband (En 1978); string for pulling together hood of gut parka (A-E 1973, A **saahna-**); **usxaada-lix** En 1910- *vt.* to tie down parts so they don't slide up; *vr.* to tie the thongs of his boots (J *voc. also* of sleeves of parka, *cf.* **silax̂-six**) ◘ **chigdaan chuqadaagiim, txin silax̂six, amakux uliikin chulix txin usxaadaqadaagiim** En 1910 having put on his gut parka and tied the strings, having put on those boots of his and tied the thongs (J 72:14) + **-aada-**

usxaasa-lix Ea 1910 *vt.* to tie (**ngaan** it) with ◘ **iganam qaxchagan ilan qichx̂ux̂txin ngaan usxaasakan chidgitxadaagiim** having hung her up on a black cliff tied to his harpoon line (J 30:17) + **-usa-**

uxsayusi-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* string for pulling together hood of gut parka (A **saahna-**) + **-t-usi-**

Husxa A 1952 *name of ancient village* (Kanaga Island 905, 1791 Ushka)

[[**husx-a**, *perhaps from* **hut-**]]

usxi-x̂ E 1791-, A 1840- *n.* willow bush (grows on Unalaska); Ep 1941, A 1840 alder; Eba 1952-, A 1950- bush, tree (growing, *cf.* **hyaaga-x̂**); **usxim chidĝaayugan yaagaĝnaa** Ep 1941 green alder; **usxim ilaa** A 1978 stick, *lit.* piece of bush/tree; **yaagam usxingin** Ea 1982 tree branches

usxu-lix En 1950- (*unknown* Eau 1983-), A 1791 *vi.* to shiver, shake (as with cold); En 1950 to quiver (of tail end of spear thrown by a strong man; of nervous or palsied person)

usxuchx̂i-lix A 1860 *vt.* to shake (person, of spirit, Mark 1:26, E **chiklag-nix̂ta-**) + **-chx̂i-**

usxuĝida-lix A 1860 *vi.* to tremble (Mark 5:33, E **uyĝux̂-six** *vr.*; Luke 8:47) + **-ĝi-da-**

usxut-, usxusix 1. E 1805 *vt.* to shake; Ea 1910 (A 1973), Ab 1931-82 *vr.* to tremble, start trem-

bling (J 23:4)
2. A 1840-, Ab 1963, **uksucha-** Am 1963 *vi.* to shiver (as with cold) (E **uyĝux̂-six**) + **-t-**

Uusxu-s A 1952 *n.pl. name of rocky islands* (Tanaga Island 967). Cf. 1791 Ushagosik (*perhaps* ***Uusagu-usi-x̂***) *name of village* (*probably near* 967)

usx̂a-l A 1950- *vi.* for wind to blow into a bay

usx̂iix-s A 1973- *vi.* to blow in, smoke in (of stove) ○ **plitax̂ ilmudaĝan usx̂iixs** 1978 the stove is smoking inside + ***-iig-**

Usx̂utu-x̂ En 1952 *name of person* (Afinogen K. Ermeloff's great-grandfather)
[[**usx̂u-tu-**. *G. Marsh, comparing* 1834 **uxsu-** = **ux̂su-** to warm oneself at a fire: "one who warms himself much"]]

usi-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to get something in it (of eye) (A **hisa-l, quqi-l**)

usi-x E 1909-, **husi-x** A 1909-, Au 1952, Ab 1963 *n.du.* lower jaw, mandible; **husi-x̂** A 1950- *sg.* each half of jaw bone; *also* jaw: **unaaĝix̂ husix̂** lower jaw, **hagaaĝix̂ husix̂** upper jaw; **alam husikix** whale jaws

husi-x̂ E 1870, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **usi-x̂** E 1909- *n.* load (inside boat); **usi-lix** E 1909-, **husi-lix** A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1931, Am 1982 *vt.* to load (person) into a boat (baidarka); to load (boat, baidarka); A 1952 to hold, take as a load (of boat) ○ **iqyamax husii ... igulalĝul** A 1909 the big ones taking out the load of their baidarka (J 79:298); **iqyaan nulix, asxinuun usiqadaagiim** En 1910 having reached his baidarka and loaded in his daughter (J 60:21); **iqyadix husil** A 1909 loading their baidarka (J 79:294); **qanan azax̂ isux̂ husii-ax̂s** A 1952 how many seals will it (the boat) take?
[[AY **uci**, SY, I **usi** load]]

usichx̂i-lix Ea 1910, **husichx̂i-lix** A 1909 *vt.* to have, let (**ngaan** him) load in ○ **kingiin ayagaa ngaan usichx̂ilix** Ea 1910 letting his younger brother take his own wife as a passenger (inside load, J 17:149); **huzuugizaa imax husichx̂inamqulka** A 1909 the darned fellows having (him) load in all of it for them (J 79:303) + **-chx̂i-**

husiĝa-l A 1973 *vp.* to be had as a load (**haman husix̂** that load) + **-ĝa-**

usiĝi-lix En 1909, **husiĝi-l** A 1909, Ab 1931 *vi.* to have a load (passenger, of baidarka, J 50:31; of person, J 79:334) + **-ĝi-**

usix̂ta-lix E 1791, 1909-, **husix̂ta-l** A 1973- *vt.* to have as an inside load (*cf.* **kulix-ta-lix**); A to take (person) along in baidarka; **Algax̂ [H]usix̂tax̂** E Unimak 1791 (al'gax Usextax) Has A Mammal Loaded In, *name of tributary man* + **-x̂ta-**

husila-lix A 1909 *vr.* to load up (J 79:193); **Usila-x̂** Eu 1910 *name of man in tale* (J 35) + **-la-**

usiila-lix En 1978, **husiila-l** A 1952- *vp.* to be loaded in ○ **isuĝis ayx̂aasim ngaan husiilaax̂tas** A 1952 let us (*vp.*) load the seals into the boat + **-ula-**

usilĝi-n E 1910-, **husilĝi-s** A 1840 *n.* passengers ○ **usilĝikin igachx̂ilix** Ea 1910 having his two passengers (women as inside load) get out (J 17:151) + **-lĝi-**

usilĝiisa-lix Ea 1910 *vrt.* to take as passengers (J 17:149) + **-lĝi-usa-**

husili- Ab 1931 *vt.* to unload + **-li-**

usiisa-lix En 1909, **husiisa-l** A 1952-, Am 1982 *vt.* to load (**ngaan** it) with ○ **alan iqyamchingiin usiisaqalinan** En 1909 they began to load their baidarkas with pieces of whale blubber (J 44:18); **qawangis lal igiim husiisaqadaguun** A 1952 when (the baidar) had caught a full load of sea lions (N.M. 1:41) + **-usa-**

usitu-lix En 1978, **husitu-l** A 1952- *vi.* to have a big load, too much of a load (of boat); A to hold much (of boat) + **-tu-**

uskaana-x̂ E 1978- (1805-25 ushkan), A 1978 *n.* rabbit; E 1825, Eb 1984 *also* hare
[[*from Russian* **ushkán** hare]]

usla-n E 1870 *n.pl.* donkeys (Acts 23:24)
[[*from Russian* **oslá**, *gen.of* **osyól** donkey]]

usma-lix Eb 1984 *vi.* to be misty; En 1948- to sprinkle; **usma-x̂** Ebn *vn.* mist, very fine rain, sprinkle (*cf.* **sx̂idux, smiida-x̂**)
[[*possibly from* ***hum-sa-**]]

u[u]sma-x̂ En 1948 (*unknown* Ean 1982-) *n.* smallpox
[[*from Russian* **óspa** smallpox]]

huusma-x̂ E 1791 (Usmak), 1834 (húsmaq), **uusma-x̂** Ep 1941 (*unknown* Ebn 1982-) *n.* kind of red fish, *probably* red snapper, *Sebastes ruberrimus*
[[AAY Ch **ushmaq** black bass, black snapper *from Aleut*]]

Usmichi-x̂, -n Ea 1975, 1983 *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 85)
[[*possibly* ***hum-si-chi-**]]

usmiina-x̂ A 1840 *n.* eighth part (of some measure)
[[*from Russian* **os'mína** eighth part]]

usmiti-lix E 1839 *vt.* to sanctify, make holy (**hingan angalix̂** that day, the Sabbath, A **snganaadat-**, Hist. 4)
[[*from Russian* **osvyatí-t'** to sanctify]]

uusna-x̂ Eu 1984, **uuzna-x̂** En 1978, A 1952- *n.* supper; **uuzna-lix** En 1978, A 1952- *vi.* to have supper
[[*from Russian* **úzhin** supper, **úzhina-t'** to have supper]]

usqiix̂ *see* **uyqiix̂**

ustricha-x̂ A 1948 (o-) *n.* razor clam
[[*from Russian* **ústritsa** oyster]]

husu- E 1780-1870, **usu-** E 1909-, **huzu-** A 1837-, Ab 1892- *quant.* all (Au **chimika-**); every (*cf.* **tamadag-**, **-ĝahlina-**) 1. **husu-x̂** E 1860-, **huzu-x̂** A 1838-, Ab 1892 *sg.* everyone, everything, all; **huzu-s** A 1840-60 *pl.* all □ **husux̂/huzux̂ txin ilgakux̂** E 1860-70/A 1860 everyone is looking for you (Mark 1:37); **husum tamadaga** E 1870 everyone (of you, Acts 2:38); **huzux̂ sux̂tax̂** Ab 1892 the Almighty, *lit.* holding everything; **huzum hadagaan** A 1860 from everywhere (Mark 1:45); **husum kadagaan** E 1870, **huzus kadangiin** A 1862 first of all, *lit.* before all

2. **husuu** E 1805-, *rel.* **husugan** E 1833-, **huzuu** A 1838-, *rel.* **huzugan** all of (it, *etc.*), every; *du.* **usukix** Eun 1909- (*cf.* **atuug-**), **huzukix** A 1838-, *rel.* **huzukin** A 1860- both of them; *pl.* **husungin** E 1780-, **huzungis** A 1840-, **huzungi** Am 1982, *rel.* **huzungin** A 1838- all of them □ **chagim huzuu** A 1952 all of the halibut, the whole halibut (*cf.* **sasxa-ĝu-**); **angaĝim usuu duulirax̂ ukukux̂** Eu 1984 every person got a dollar, they got a dollar each; **hlak huzukix** A 1950 both of my sons; **iqyam usungin** Eu 1909 all of the baidarkas (J 40:25); **udakus Atx̂ax̂ huzungis, Amlax huzungis** A 1952 Atka here as well as Amlia, *lit.* these Atka [and] all, Amlia [and] all (N.M. 3:108); **hawaan huzugan ilan** A 1860 everywhere; **huzugan ilan tunungis kinguunul** A 1952 gradually their voices became weaker (N.M. 3:43)

3. **husugaan** E 1833-, **huzugaan** A 1840-, Ab 1963 (-d-) *3.sg. abl.* always; everywhere; Eun 1909- in all □ **slum haqanagan husugaan** E 1870 every year, *lit.* by every (all) coming summer (Luke 2:41, A **qan'giĝahlinam ilan**); **hawaan husugaan** E 1833-, **awaan usugaan** E 1909-, **hawaan huzugaan** A 1860- always; E 1870 *also* from everywhere (Mark 1:45, A **huzum hadagaan**); **Akutanam kugaan aalax ulux̂tax kayux Iluulam kugaan aalax ulux̂tax usugaan sichin ulux̂tan alix** Eu 1909 (we) being two baidarkas from Akutan and two from Unalaska village, in all four baidarkas (J 40:40)

4. *1., 2., 3R sg.*: **usung nanakux̂** Ea 1981 all of me, my whole body is aching; **husuun tunux̂taaĝux̂ alix aĝanax̂txin** E 1870 *lit.* you were born being all of you sinful; **tunux̂taaĝus ilin huzuhliin aĝaasanax̂txin** A 1860 you were born (with) all of you in sins (John 9:34); **huzuunulax iqyaĝiisal** A 1909 paddling slowly, *lit.* with not all of himself (J 78:100)

5. **husuki(i)ngin** E 1826- *abl.*; **huzumas** A 1860, 1950 *abs.* = *rel.* all of us; **husuki(i)mchi** E 1826-1948 *abl.* (*as subj. and obj.*), **husumchi** E 1870 *rel.* (*with. pos.n.*); **husuchix** A 1838 (-chi), 1860 *abs.*, **huzumchix** A 1860, 1950 *rel.* all of you; **huzudix** A 1950 *abs.*, **huzumdix** Ab 1892 (u-) *rel.* both of you □ **tumaniin husukiingin tanam kugan awaaĝanan** E 1870 all of us fell to the ground (Acts 26:14); **husukiingin tuman sunan** E 1870 they received all of us (Acts 28:2); **usukiingin ukudigalix angaĝikun** Eu 1909 we are all living in good health (J 38:4); **usukiingin chux̂taqan isxanalgakun** En 1935 all of us changed (*vp.*) clothes; **usuki(i)ngin sanx̂ux̂/sanĝux̂ nanakux̂** En 1935/Ea 1983 the stomachs of all of us are aching, we have all aching stomachs; **huzumas tanadgusimas** A 1950 the village of all of us, all the people of our village; **husukiimchi Ting tutaax̂txichi** E 1870 listen to Me everyone of you (Mark 4:14, A **huzux̂**); **husukiimchi ilagaan taangaaqachi** E 1870 drink of it, all of you (Matthew 26:27); **husumchi hadagaanulux tunux̂takuqing** E 1870 I am not talking about all of you (John 13:18, A **huzumchigulax quliin**); **huzuhlimchix̂ ukux̂taqachix ii?** A 1952 did (indeed) all of you see them?

6. **husu-kux̂** E 1805 (ushukok) *vi.* is whole (*Russian* tsel'noy)

[[*perhaps by vowel assimilation from* ***hi-zu-**]]

usuuxsa-a En 1978-, **huzuugiza-a** A 1952- *quant.* absolutely all of it; everybody; **huzuugiza-ngis** A 1860- all of them; **huzuugizamas** A 1860 all of us (John 1:16, E **tumaniin husukiingin**) □ **kadim hadaan Qawalangis Niiĝuĝis huzuugizangis txidix ilax̂tal angaĝiqalinas ax̂tanas** A 1952 originally, all the Eastern Aleuts and the Atkans had started to live in friendship (N.M. 3:1) + **-iigusa-/-iiguza-**

usuuxsaadaa Ea 1909 *quant.* all of (the people in the house, J 6:21) + **-iigusa-aada-**

huzuĝi-lix A 1860- *vi.* to be all □ **huzuĝil haqaax̂txichix** A 1950 come all of you (tomorrow); **huzuĝil wang akus** A 1952 we are all here; **huzuĝihlilix Xristoosam atxaĝayaasigan angadan aĝalaaĝin ingaaĝis** A 1862 every one of us must appear before Christ's trial + **-ĝi-**

husuĝiila-lix E 1838-70 *vp.* to be affected all: **Ting asang qulagaan husuĝiilalix igaliĝaduukakux̂txichi** 1870 every one of you will be hated because of My name (Matthew 10:22) + **-ĝi-ula-**

husuta-lix E 1870 *vt.* to make (it) whole, filling (Mark 14:3, A **sasxa-ĝu-** *vn.*, *Russian* tselago); Ep 1983 to do all: **usutalix malganan maax̂tan** let us do it all of us + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

usux-six E 1834, 1909 *vi.* to lie prostrate, with the face down; Eaun 1948-, **husux-six** A 1838-60, 1973 to lie (in any way, as in bed or in grass) (*cf.* **anga-mi-lix, quyu-ĝi-lix**); **usux** Ea 1909 *vn.* face-down, upside down □ **iqam kugan usux achigasakux̂** Ea 1909 he fell face-down onto the baidarka (J 9:63); **aygaĝasim usuga** Ea 1910 a grass basket upside down (J 22:6); **asxinuun isxax̂sim kugan husugikux̂, ukunax̂** A 1860 she found her daughter iying on the bed (Mark 7:30, E **angamix̂takux̂**)
[[*cf.* **hut-** *and* CAY **pucikar-** to fall forward; I **pusi-** to be upside down; **pusit-** to turn upside down]]

usuxt-, usuxsix E 1832 *vr.* to fall (on his face, Matthew 26:39); Ea 1910 *vt.* to turn upside down (baidarka, J 30:2, 33:15); to put face down (*cf.* **saakuusix**) + **-t-**

usuulka-x̂ Eaun 1948-, **usuulki-x̂** Ea 1983, En 1948 *n.* whetstone (En 1950 grey stone used for sharpening, found near Vsevidof Point, *probably* Umnak 175) (*cf.* **chumli-isi-x̂, chutxi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **osyólok,** *pl.* **osyólki**, whetstone]]

usulki-n Ea 1983 *n.pl.* sliced seal blubber put in a pot; Ekn 1982 seal blubber rinds; **visuurki-x̂** A 1977- blubber cooked down to rind
[[*from Russian* **vyshkvárki** small pieces of fat fried to a crisp; AAY Ch **usulkiiq** seal fat *perhaps from Aleut*]]

ut-, usix En 1978, A 1909-, Au 1909 *vi.* to go down toward or to the shore (*cf.* **chaĝasix, saka-anulix**); Au to go down out on the floor (J 82:23, Eu **sakaanu-lix**) □ **alaĝum chidaĝan hadan utikuq** A 1950 I go down to the beach; **alĝal us alax̂ hnul** Au 1909 going fluttering down to the whale (of Raven, J 81:20, Eu **sakaanulix**); **Iimiichim changanaa us angalikuqaa** Au 1909 I headed down the canyon of I. (toward the beach, J 80:16, Eu **chaĝasix**)

Uchalux̂ A 1948- *name of bay* (Atka 353) + **-aluĝ-**

udula-l A 1952- *vp.* to be taken down to the shore □ **hamaax udulal ayx̂aasim nagin husilgal** A 1952 (the prisoners) being taken down from there and loaded into boats (N.M. 3:77) + **-ula-**

udusa-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vt.* to take down to the shore □ **duurax̂ udusalix sakaaĝatikun** En 1978 they are taking the dory down to the shore + **-usa-**

uta-l A 1952- *vi.* to go down to the shore for a while; to have gone down to the shore □ **utal alaĝum achidan hnux̂takuq** A 1978 I went down to the beach (and came back again) + **-(x̂)ta-**

Utalu-x̂ A 1950- Cape Utalug (Atka 219) + **-(x̂)talu-**

hut-, husix E 1834 (u-), 1909, A 1840-, Ab 1931, **usix** E 1909-, **hucha-** Am 1982 *vi.* to tip over, turn over (*e.g.* of kettle); to capsize (of boat) □ **utxuum guchigduukakux̂** E 1909 if he capsizes he'll swim; **iqyax̂ ilmaalalix utikux̂** En 1978 the boat tipped over (being taken) by the waves
[[CAY **put'e-** to bend forward; I **put-** to bow, bend down, *etc. cf.* **hunki-lix**]]

uta-lix En 1910 *vi.* to have capsized; En 1978 to run on its side □ **aman laam iqyagan utaa aaliisiim sadan ukulix** En 1910 seeing his son's overturned baidarka outside his harbor (J 73:42) + **-(x̂)ta-**

hutada-x̂ (*vn.*) **maqada-l** A 1909 no more turn over, keep balance (J 76:12) + **-(x̂)ta-da-**

huutuqaax̂-six A 1909 (J 79:83), 1952-, **hutuqaax̂-s** A 1952- *vi.* to rock, roll (of boat) □ **sunax̂ huutuqaax̂s ayx̂akux̂** A 1978 the ship is rolling back and forth while running + **-tu-** *-**qaaĝ-**

huta-x̂ E 1791-1909, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1931-63, **uta-x̂** E 1909- *n.* thumb; A 1909 bone knife for removing pieces of meat from guts before dressing (Jochelson 1925:90, Fig. 13); **lukamachim hutaa** A 1952 thumb of mitten; **huta-l** A 1952 to eat (**aguĝnas** sea urchins) with the thumb
[[*cf.* Y **putukuq**, I **putuguq** big toe]]

Utaĝ(u)m-atx̂uu Eb 1984 *name of camp* (Belkofski 62), *apparently* "the finger of the one with many thumbs" + **-ĝu-**

hutaqu-, an'gim hutaquu Au 1952 *n.* appendix (of the large intestine) (En **adigasim kankaa**) + *-**qu-**

utumulĝi-x̂ Ep 1941 (*unknown* En 1982) *n.* the midway knob on the shaft of a fish-gag + *-**mu-lĝi-**

utaxsi-n En 1950- *n.pl.* embers, glowing pieces of wood outside ("one could light something on them")

uutaka-x̂ Eu 1984 *n.* fresh water duck (*species unknown*)
[[*from Russian* **útka** duck]]

utxi-n E 1791-, **utxi-s** A 1860- *n.pl.* ashes; **utxi-x̂** A 1780, 1840, Ab 1931-63 *sg.* coal (*cf.* **uugali-x̂, uugli-x̂**) □ **kiiĝuusim utxingis** A 1952 volcano ashes (*cf.* **amdix̂ti-x̂**); **plitam utxingis** A 1950-, **plitam utxii** En 1978 stove ashes; **utxim atangis** A 1952 flaming ashes (burning but not all of the wood burned); **utxim hixtangis** A 1952 barely burning ashes; **Utxis Udaa** A 1952 "Ashes Bay" (Atka 421 with petrified trees, 527); **Utxis Yaaĝa** A 1952 "Ashes Point" (Atka 422, 526)

utxidgasi-x̂ En 1935-52, **utxidgusi-x̂** A 1950- *n.* ashtray; ash box (in stove) □ **kurim utxidgasii** En 1952, **kurim utxidgusii** A 1952 ashtray; **plitam utxidgasii** En 1952 stove ash box + **-dgasi-/-dgusi-**

Utxila-x̂ A 1952 "Ashes all around", *name of point* (Adak 862), **Utxila-x** A 1950- *du. name of bights* (Atka 363, 363b) + **-la-**

utxili-l A 1973 *vt.* to remove ashes [from]; to poke (drop ashes in the stove box) + **-li-**

utxiiliqda-x̂ A 1840- *n.* spark, cinder □ **utxiiliqdangis atakus** A 1984 the cinders (the glowing stuff) are still burning (flaming) + *-**Vliqda-**

utxi-lix E 1909- *vt.* to hit (*e.g.* game, En 1952 person, of sea); to hit, collide with (*e.g.* Ep 1941 **asax̂** submerged rock, of baidarka); *vr.* to knock against each other (J 17:131); Ea 1981 to collide (of ships) (A **kanxu-l**) □ **tumhdamixtakan chaachkaadaa utxikan angaling ax̂takux̂** Eu 1909 I fired at it (fox) several times but hit it only in the front paw (J 80:3, Au **kalu-k**); **iglax aguĝikum, qax̂uu imukuum, ataqan utxidaĝulux** En 1909 if the shaft is made with a crooked butt, it will not hit any (game, J 56:5, A **kata-**)

utximixta-lix En 1952 *vt.* to bump into several (**nuĝin** rocks, of person walking in darkness) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

utxiisa-lix E 1909- *vt.* to hit (**ngaan** it) with □ **amaan anax̂tanaam kamgiganaan utxiisalix** En 1910 hit his foster-mother with it (a dish, J 74:39) + **-usa-**

utxita-lix E 1909 *vi.* to be obedient (Au **kani-na-l**); Ea 1983, **hutxita-l** A 1971- to do right, be well-behaved; A 1862 to be chaste; **hutxita-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* righteous, just; **utxita-lakan** Ea 1983 *vi.neg.* to be bad ("bad man, talk wrong all time, don't mind"); En 1948 to be not mindful; **hutxita-lakan** A 1860 to be bad (Luke 11:34 of eye, E **ma-chxida-lakan**); **utxita-ĝ-ulux** En 1910 *vn.neg.* disobedient (J 39:37 of dog); **hutxita-** + *neg.* E 1838-70, A 1838-1952 bad, evil, wicked, worthless (of people, *e.g.* Matthew 17:17; E Mark 15:28, A **ma-ĝaakazulax**); A 1862 licentious; **hutxitaĝulux-agux̂tax̂** A 1840 (E -ulux *for* A -ulax) mutinous, rebellious, *lit.* making something evil; **hutxitaĝuluxsix̂tax̂** A 1840 *vn.* mutiny, rebellion (**hutxita-ĝ-ulux + -(x̂)si-x̂ta-**)

[h]utxitaasa-qa-x̂ E 1834 *pp.* well-behaved, affectionate; gentleness; *neg.* fury, rudeness; **utxitaasa-na-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* good deed, **utxitaasa-na-a-yulux** bad deed + **-usa-**

hutxitaasi-z-ulax A 1860 *n.pl.* evil: **maqulax̂ hutxitaasizulax huzungin anaa adax̂** idleness is the root ("mother", *Russian* mat') of all evil + **-usi-**

utx̂u-lix En 1978 *vi.* to be turbid, cloudy; A 1840- to be turbid, murky, unclear (of water, sea, air, color) ▫ **utx̂uu aqakux̂** En 1978 it is getting cloudy; **taangam utx̂uu** A 1840 turbid water; **qaxchikdam utx̂uu** A 1952 medium black, unclear black

utx̂umaayu-lix E 1834 *vi.* to darken; Ep 1941 to be in a daze; **utx̂umaayu-x̂** E 1870 *vn.* darkness (Luke 11:35, A **qaxchxi-**); Eu 1984 dim, just before dark; Ep 1983 overcast, hazy; En 1948 cloudy + ***-maayu-**

utx̂umaayut-, utx̂umaayusix E 1833 *vr.* to darken (of soul, mind) + **-maayu-t-**

utx̂umaayuta-lix E 1833:96 *vr.* to be fuddled, troubled (of thoughts) + **-maayu-t-(x̂)ta-**

utx̂uni-lix A 1840 *vt.* to make turbid + **-ni-**

utx̂ut-, utx̂usix A 1860 *vt.* to be trouble (water, John 5:4, E **ayug-ni-**); A 1860 *vr.* to be troubled (of sea, Luke 21:25); 1971- to become turbid (overcast), dense (of fog) + **-t-**

utx̂ut-, utx̂usix E 1909-, **itx̂us** A 1984 *vt.* to go out of sight of (animal, person, as around a point or hill); to keep out of (**adaa** his direction)

utx̂udula-lix Eu 1909 *vp.* for him (**ngaan**) to be brought out of sight of (**hingan tanadgusix̂** that village, J 34:112) + **-ula-**

utx̂uta-lix En 1948-, **itx̂uta-l** A 1977 *vt.* to keep out of sight of (game, as around a hill or back of a bank) ▫ **qagmaangis itx̂utal hadan huyakuq** A 1983 I kept out of sight of the geese and approached them + **-(x̂)ta-**

utm- E 1780-, A 1950- (*probably from* E) *pos.n.* center, middle (*cf.* **al-, alixt-**) 1. *abs. 3.sg.* **utma** E 1805-, A 1950-, *du.* **utmikix** A 1952 ▫ **angalim utma** E 1909 noon time (A, Au **angalim alixcha**); **qan'gim utma** En 1978, A 1950- the middle of the winter; **hanim utma** A 1952 the center of the lake (*cf.* **alixcha**); **alax uĝalux utmikix sixsizaqadaamax** A 1952 having broken two spears in the middle (N.M. 3:73)

2. *loc.* in the middle of, in the center of; among (several, *cf.* **quchx-**) (*3.sg.* **utman** E 1780-, A 1950-; *3.pl.* **utmingin** E 1832-, A 1952-; *1.pl.* **utmingin** A 1952-) ▫ **ayx̂aasix̂ alaĝum utman anax̂** E 1870 the boat was in the middle of the sea (lake, Mark 6:47, A **alixchan**); **chiidan utmingin aĝalix** Eu 1909 going in among the other young ones (J 81:18, Au **alixting**); **sakaan utman** E 1870 in the midst (Acts 4:7)

3. *abl.* from the middle of; from among; along the middle of, in the middle of (*3.sg.* **utmaan** E 1805-, **utmagaan** A 1952; *3.pl.* **utmingiin** E 1909; *3R sg.* **utmikiigiim** E 1870, **utmakiigiim** En 1983) ▫ **amgim utmagaan** A 1952 from midnight on; **yaagax̂ utmaan sixsikux̂** Ea 1982 he broke the stick in the middle; **kamgam ulagan nagan qax̂achii utmikiigiim chagnax̂** E 1870 the curtain in the temple was torn in two (Luke 23:45, A **alixtiimiim**)

4. **utmi-kan** En 1948 (*unknown* 1982) *vt.* to fold it in half (*cf.* **qangi-lix**)

utmiiĝi-x̂ En 1983 *rel.n.* middle (**uluĝa** hatch of it, baidarka) (*cf.* **al-uuĝi-x̂**) + **-uuĝi-**

utmiiĝu-x̂ Eb 1984 *n.* middle finger (*cf.* **tikla-x̂**) + ***-Vĝu-(-iiĝu-)**

utmita-, angalim utmitanagan hadan E 1870, Ea 1983 toward the south, *lit.* toward where the day reaches the middle (Acts 8:26) + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

Utmax E 1840, En 1950-, *rel.* **Utmagim** En 1910 (J 54:30) Kettle Cape (Umnak 14) [[*apparently* **utm-ag-**]]

utmuulux-six En 1948- *vi.* for black smoke to come out; Ek 1982 to burn with noise

uutquuya-x̂ En 1948- *n.* Aleut toy boat (made of wood, like a baidarka); **uutquuya-lix** En 1982 *vi.* to play with a toy boat

utu-x̂, *pl.* **utu-n** E 1941-, **utu-s** A 1948- *n.* sea anemones, *Actinaria* (Ep 1941 small kind) [[*cf.* AAY, CAY **uutuk** sea urchin]]

utuugmigi-x̂ Ep 1941 *n.* large kind of sea anemone + **-iigamag(i)-**

utuqanaaĝi-x̂ Au 1948 *n.* sea snail + ***-qanaaĝi-**

utu-x̂ E 1878-, **hutu-x̂** A 1840-, Ab 1931 *n.* handle (of knife, etc.) (*cf.* **hasxi-x̂, ixsax̂**) ▫ **nuusim utuu** Ea 1982, **ukinam hutuu** A 1952- knife handle; **qisxusim hutuu** A 1840 tiller; **kuumchuudam hutuu** A 1952- knob on lid of basket; **qahmigim hutuu** A 1948 doorknob; **laampam utuu** En 1950 constriction around base of lamp

utuda-n E 1840- *n.pl.* sideburns (En 1948-50 horizontal, *cf.* **chaĝaya-n**); E 1805, Ea 1952 temples (Ea *also du.* **-x**); **utuda-x̂** E 1878 (U tú yiq), A 1840 temple (*cf.* **siidigna-x**); A 1948- sideburns; **utulĝi-n** Eb 1984 *pl.* sideburns

uutuuda-lix *see* **iituuda-lix**

utuux En 1952 *n.* wooden gorge (hook) for sea gulls, wrapped with meat (*same as* **aguĝda-x̂**); **utuux-six** En 1948- (*unknown* Eu 1984) *vi.* to scan the bottom for a sunken seal or sea lion

utugnu-x̂ En 1950 (*unknown* Eaun 1983-) *vn.* seasoning, flavoring (onion, etc.) + -**nu**-

utux̂ 1. Ea 1952 *vn.* steaming seal meat; En 1948-50 cooking in a pit (in sand) on hot rocks, covered with wet moss or grass; E 1805 (utux) stove, oven; **utux̂-six** (*or* **uutuux̂-six**) A 1840 *vt.* to steam
2. **utux̂-six** Eapkn 1941-, A 1973, **uutuux̂-s** A 1952- *vt.* to foment, to treat (an aching, painful part of body) with a hot piece of rock or hot compresses (Ekn 1982 *also* cold pack for aching head); A 1952- *vi.* to stay in hot springs to relieve rheumatism; **Uutuux̂** A 1952 *name of bay* (Atka 615) ▫ **nanang asla uutuuĝikuq** A 1984 I am fomenting my aching spot
Utuuĝalax̂ Ep 1941 Black Bluffs (St. Paul Island) + -**aluĝ**-?
uutuuĝasa-l A 1984 *vt.* to use (**quganax̂** stone) for fomenting + -**asa**- (-**usa**-)
utuĝasi-x̂ En 1948 *n.* hot water bag + -**asi**- (-**usi**-)
utuĝnaaza-x̂ (*or* **uutuuĝ**-) Ab 1892 *vn.* quiet, mild-mannered (*Russian* smirnyy) + -**na**$_2$-**aaza**-

hutux̂ (*or* **hutu-x̂**) E 1834 (*unknown* Ep 1941) *n.* skull, cranium

utux̂nu-x̂ E 1909 (*unknown* Ea 1983) *n.* man's large knife, big stone knife or broad knife without a handle (Jochelson 1925:64, Fig. 1-2 *written* **utuq'nux̂**)

Utuna-n En 1982- *n.pl. name of beach* (reef, tidal point) (Umnak 117)

utviirka-x̂ Eaun 1950-, A 1973- *n.* screwdriver
[[*from Russian* **otvyórtka** screwdriver]]

utvuluuka-x̂ En 1950 *n.* marking gauge
[[*from Russian* **otvolók** marking gauge]]

hutyuuga-s *see* **uchuux**

ut^{r}qu-l Au 1909-52 *vi.* to shake, shiver (E **uyĝux̂-six**; *cf.* **usxu-lix**)
[[< ***uzĝu**-]]

uvaalika-x̂ Ea 1952, **uvaalnika-x̂** Eu 1984- *n.* washbasin (*cf.* **x̂ula-alux̂**)
[[*from Russian* **umyvál'nik** washbasin]]

huvaaya-l Au 1952 *vi.* to whistle (*cf.* **iga**- -)

uvchiqaga-x̂ Au 1909 *n.* answer (J 82:14, E **tunu-x̂**)
uvchiqagalu-laka Au 1909 *vp.neg.* without an answer being given (J 82:23, E **tunux̂ agulgalakan**) + -**lu**- (-**lga**-)

uviida-x̂ *see* **ubiida-x̂**

Uvtuurnika-x̂ En 1978, A 1840- *n.* Tuesday
[[*from Russian* **vtórnik** Tuesday]]

uya-lix *vt.* 1. E 1791-, A 1909-, Au 1909 to fetch, bring, get ▫ **uknaax Simpuulam kugaan sunam haqal uyagungis, hamaanul awal sluzakus** A 1950 when a ship from St. Paul comes and fetches them, they go there to work in the summer; **kavkaananing nung uyaqayaam** Au 1909 having fetched my traps (J 80:22, *likewise* Eu); **anqal zapuurax̂ hnux̂tal qas uyal** A 1950 (I) went out to the salmon trap to fetch fish; **Tukux̂ Ngaan Uyaqax̂** Ea 1791 The Chief Was Brought To Him, *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 43)
2. E 1791-, A 1840-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 to call, send for (*cf.* **hi-lix, hi-x̂ta-lix**); to invite ▫ **Pilaatax̂ itaangix̂-kamgatukungin kayux tukun kayux angaĝin hadaam uyanax̂** E 1870 Pilate called to him the chief priests, the leaders and the people (Luke 23:13, A **hi**-); **ayagaa Saayam ulagan ilagaa uyaluku** Au 1909 his wife was sent for (-**lu**- *vp.*) from Saayax̂'s house (J 84:3, *likewise* Eu); **ayagalĝim qagan ngaan uyaqan uyaax̂tan** E 1870 (tell) the invited ones to come to the wedding feast (Matthew 22:3); **Tayaĝungin Uyaqax̂** E Unimak 1791 (taiyagonin uyekax) His Men Were Sent For, *name of tributary man*; **Iqyam Ngaan Uyaqax̂** E Unimak 1791 Sent For To The Baidarka (Man) (?), *name of tributary man*
uyachx̂i-lix Eu 1909, **uyax̂chi-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to send for (**igiim/iim** to himself, J 82:19) + -**chx̂i**-
uyax̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to call for a while; A 1952-, Am 1982 to invite ▫ **kamgaĝiiq ting uyax̂tanax̂** A 1952 he invited me to a party + -**x̂ta**-
uyax̂tachx̂isix A 1909 *vt.* to send for (**tanadgusiim tayaĝungis** the men of his village, J 79:66) + -**x̂ta-chx̂i-t**-
uyaaĝu-lix En 1978, A 1973- *vt.* & *vi.* to wait for a share of the catch, *lit.* to wait to fetch ▫ **ayuxtanax̂ hingaaĝal aguu, chalas uyaaĝul, uyaaĝuqaan ulaan hnuusal aasazakux̂** A 1973 when one who has gone out comes back, he would go to meet to get his share and bring back to his house what he got + -**aaĝu**-
uyaqaĝix̂tana-x̂ Au 1909, Eu 1909 *vn.* fetcher, emissary (J 82:17) + -**qaĝi-x̂ta-na**$_1$-
uyaqaĝina-x̂ E 1909 *vn.* messenger, envoy + **qaĝi-na**$_1$-
uyaasi-x̂ E Sanak 1791 *n.* *in* **Tayaĝum-ngaan U.** Means For Sending For Man (Men), *name of tributary man* + -**usi**-

huya-lix *vi.* 1. E 1826-70, A 1840-, Ab 1892-, Am 1982, **uya-lix** E 1909-, Au 1909-52 to go in some direction (**hada**- *loc. or* -**ngudaĝan**) ▫ **ulam adan uyakux̂** En 1978 she is going to the house; **uchiitilax̂ hadaam huyaaq hix̂takux̂** A 1950 the teacher asked me to come to him; **Saayam haya uyal hnul** Au 1909 going to Saayax̂, *lit.* going to S. (and) reaching (him) (J 84:6); **qanangudaĝan huyax̂ hinga** A 1952 in which direction is it (ship) going? **itx̂aygix̂ slam hadan huyakux̂** A 1952 the reindeer is going against the wind; **sunas hadamdix huyakus** A 1952 the ships are going against each other

2. **hadaam huya-kux̂** A 1981 (the hide) is shrinking, (the house) is collapsing, *lit.* is going toward itself (*cf.* **su-lix** 2.)

huyachx̂i-lix E 1826-70, **uyax̂chi-l** Au 1949 *vt.* to send (**hadan**, E Luke 4:26 *vp.*, A **snu-**) □ **anĝaĝinan ulagan hayangin uyax̂chil** Au 1949 (the Japanese) sending the people to their houses + **-chx̂i-**

huyax̂tachx̂is A 1952 *vt.* to send, dispatch (**Unalaaskam sudiiyagan hadan tunux̂** a word to the commissioner of Unalaska) + **-x̂ta-chx̂i-t-**

uyax̂taasa-lix Eu 1909, Au 1909 *vt.* to come (to him) with (their knives, J 82:42) + **-x̂ta-usa-**

huyaaĝu-, Ting huyaaĝuqali-kuq A 1860 (*unknown* 1973) *vr.* (*possibly due to* **-qali-**) I go my way (John 8:21, E **waya amaanuqalikuqing**) + *-**Vĝu-**

huyaala-lix E 1834, **uyaala-lix** E 1909 *vp.* to be brought (**adan** to it, J 4:34) □ **Imaan adan qax̂ uyaalakux̂** 1909 a fish was brought to John + **-ula-**

uyamix-six E 1909, Au 1909 *vi.*: **duskax adamdix uyamgikux** E, **tusaakax hayamax uyamigikux** Au the two boards move toward each other + **-mig-**

uyaasa-lix E 1909, **huyaasa-lix** A 1860-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to go (somewhere) with, to bring (something to somebody) □ **tanadgusim hadan huyaasanaaĝnam aaqaa** A 1952 let us try (**-naaĝ-**) to chase it (the reindeer) toward the village + **-usa-**

Uuyax A 1840- *name of islands* (Atka 324; west of Atka 695)

Uyaga-x̂ En 1909- Vsevidof Island (Umnak 38, *cf.* J 45:1)

uyaĝ- En 1978, A 1952- *n.* opening, mouth (of stomach); spout, neck (of bottle, pitcher); muzzle (of gun); **uyax̂-six** Eun 1910-, A 1952- *vt.* to pucker and tie up, coil a string around the mouth of (sack, inflated stomach, *etc.*) □ **sanx̂um uyaĝngin** En 1952 cardiac end of stomach; **sanĝum uyaĝis** A 1952 mouth of (seal) stomach; **putiilkam uyaĝii** En 1978 neck of bottle; **saygim uyaĝis (uyaĝingis)** A 1952 muzzle of gun; **aman umniin amaan isuĝim igluqagan nagan ax̂six, angtagan atuukix uyax̂six** Eu 1910 he put his nephew into the skin of the seal and bound both ends (J 35:23)
[[*cf.* **uyu-x̂**]]

uyaĝasi-x̂ En 1948- *n.* tying-up string; **uukatam uyaĝacha** A 1952 string for tightening the drain hole of baidarka + **-asi-** (**-usi-**)

Uyax̂sa-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (Amlia 55) + *-**sa-**

uyuquli-x̂ Ea 1952-, **uyaquli-x̂** En 1948- *n.* drain hole (in baidarka); **uyuqlii** En 1982 its (baidarka's) drain hole; *lit.* something to tie up + **-quli-**

uyax̂tusi-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973-) *n.* pumice stone + **-usi-**

uyaali-x̂ E 1791, Epn 1941- *n.* jellyfish (A **alaĝum qingdii**)

uyaam *see* **wa-yaam**

uyani-l A 1952- *vi.* to be thrown back: **anum uyanii** current hitting a cape or the like; **chiĝanam uyanii** river hitting shore; **slam uyanii** wind hitting mountain; **uyani-x̂** *vn.* overcast (clouds high up) (E **ini-tu-x̂, inka-tu-x̂**)

uyangi-x̂ E 1909, Ep 1941 *n.* tuff of andesite (Jochelson 1925:57); **uyanga-x̂** En 1948- soft brown-red stone (one used to carve lamps out of it)

uyĝux̂-six E 1834 (-yg-), 1860, 1909, Ea 1982, **uygug-** Ep 1941, **uyuĝux̂-six** Eun 1984, **uyux̂-six** Ek 1982, **uyugux-six** En 1982, **uyĝuĝi-lix** En 1978, A 1909- *vi.* to shiver (as with cold), to tremble (of fear, E Mark 5:33) (*cf.* **ayĝax̂-six, usxu-lix, ut^{r}qu-l**) □ **qingaadalix uyĝuĝikun** En 1978 we are shivering with cold; **uyĝuĝizahlix̂ aguxtal haĝitikux̂** A 1909 (the cub, having been shot) was shivering for some time (J 79:192)

uyĝux̂t-, uyĝux̂six E 1870 *vt.* to shake (Mark 9:20, A **uglug-**); *vr.* to tremble (of fear, Mark 5:33, A **usxu-ĝida-lix**)

uymi-lix En 1948- *vi.* to be merry, humorous

uymina-lix *vi.* 1. En 1948- to be humorous, funny 2. A 1950-, Ab 1931, **uvyina-l** Au 1952 to be healthy, vigorous; to feel well; **uymina-ĝ-ulax** A 1840 (-ulux) *vn.neg.* not agile, not brisk (*Russian* neprovornyy) □ **tayaĝum uyminangin anĝaĝiikangis** A 1952 vigorous, able-bodied men (N.M. 3:53); **tayaĝum uyminaa txin chulal slaaĝax̂taguu slachxizax̂ masxazax̂** A 1973 when a vigorous man puts on his clothes and goes out, the weather will be fine (old saying); **ting asx̂anil angaliqaang mal uyminalakan gumakuq** A 1950 I got tired today so now I don't feel well + **-na$_2$-**

uyminata-lix A 1837- *vr.* to be healthy looking; to be daring □ **alitxuĝim ilan txin uyminatalix iĝatudaaĝanax̂txin** 1837 be brave in war, *lit.* be daring and never afraid (Cat., E **anmata-lix** *vr.*) + **-na-t-(x̂)ta-**

uymini-lix En 1948- *vr.* to become joyful; **ting uyminix̂takuqing** En 1984 I feel happy + **-ni-x̂ta-**

Uynga-x̂ A 1909 *name of person in tale* (J 77)

uyngini-lix E 1832, **uynginichx̂i-** E 1838 *vt.* to have (**ngaan** her) tempt (your mind, Matthew 5:29 + **-ni-chx̂i-**

uynginix̂ta-lix E 1834, En 1982 *vr.* to be tempted, enticed; 1834 to think evil, to plot; Ep 1941 to do evil + **-x̂ta-**

uynginiisa-lix E 1832 *vrt.* to have (**ngaan** her) tempt (your heart, Matthew 5:29) + **-usa-**

uyqiix̂ E 1825, 1834 ('uyqix), **uyqiiĝi-x̂** E 1909, **usqiix̂** E 1805, Eu 1984, **usqiĝi-x̂** Eb 1984 *n.* old woman (A, Au **iqana-x̂**); 1909- wife (*cf.* **ayaga-x̂** 1.)

uyqiĝaada-x̂ En 1910-, **usqiĝaada-x̂** Ebapu 1981- *n.* (little) old woman; E 1910 hypocoristic name of a woman, man's form of address; Eu 1791 (uiki xadak, xadan) *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 86); **usqiĝaada-kux̂** Eb 1871 *vi.* she is old; **uyqiĝaadaa aqakux̂** En 1948 she is getting old + **-aada-**

uyqix̂si-lix Eu 1910, En 1948 *vr.* to grow old (of woman, J 36:20) + **-(x̂)si-**

Uyqiiĝzuda-x̂ A 1950- *name of bay* (where Unalaska people once landed, Amlia 116) + **-zu-da-**

uyqiix̂taqa-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* old lady (*probably* deceased wife) + **-(x̂)ta-qa-**

uyu-x̂ E 1778-, A 1780-, Au 1952, Abm 1963 *n.* neck (of human, animal, bird) (*cf.* **ixchx-**, **ixch(x)i-muuda-x̂**); **uyum agyaaĝing** Au 1952 neck vertebrae; **Uyu-x̂** E 1791 (Uyug), En 1909- *name of village* (Umnak 39, *cf.* J 45:1, 69:24); **Qigugim Uyuu** A 1952 "Loon's Neck", Elbow Point (Little Tanaga Island 777)

[[*cf.* **uyaĝ-** *and* CAY **uya** neck (of bottle); Y **uyaquq** neck]]

Uyuchxiza-x̂ Ea 1791 (uyuchgizak) *n.* Nice Neck (*or* **H-** Nice Brother of female), *name of tributary man* (at Krenitzin I. 43) + **-chxiza-**

uyuudax̂ta-lix En 1948- *vi.* to crane one's neck, to put one's neck up to look + **-aada-x̂ta-**

uyux̂ta-lix En 1948- *vi.* to crane one's neck + **-x̂ta-**

uyuli-x̂ E 1805-, A 1840- *n.* neckerchief, scarf; Ekn 1978- head scarf + ***-li-**

uyuliiti-x̂ A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.* necklace + **-li-Vti-**

uyumix-six En 1948- *vi.* to crane one's neck repeatedly + **-mig-**

uyumka-x̂ (*or* **-mqa-**) E 1791 (Merck) *n.* neckerchief + ***-mka-**

uyuqi-, **Tanagam uyuqii** A 1952 *name of isthmus* (Little Tanaga Island 786) + ***-qi-**

uyuqiida-l A 1952- *vi.* to be long and skinny (**uyuu** his neck); for there to be a depression between hills + **-qi-aada-**

Uyuqiidasxi-s A 1950-52, **Uyuqiidgi-s** A 1952- *n.pl. name of beach* (Atka 319) + **-qi-aada-sxi-**, **-qi-Vdgi-**

uyu- -

uuyux̂chiika-x̂ (tutal) A 1937- *vn.* (to feel) nausea, like vomiting; Ab 1931 *vt.* (*vp.*) to cause nausea + **-x̂chi- (-chx̂i-) -iika-**

uyut-, uyusix A 1840-, Au 1952, Ab 1931, Abm 1963 *vi.* to vomit (E **alix-six**); **halalil uyus** A 1950 to be seasick and vomit + **-t-**

huyu-u E 1870, 1909, A 1860-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892, **uyuu** E 1909, En 1950- *n.* her brother (in relation to **hungi-**); **huyu-x̂** Ab 1963 cousin ◻ **aman uhngii, uyuun asx̂alix iĝaangan, adan uyaqadaagiim** En 1909 when his sister was told that her brother had died, she went to him ... (J 58:14)

[[*cf.* Y **uyuraq** younger sibling]]

huyuuda- E 1791, 1825 (u-), **uyuuda-x̂** Eau 1952- *n.* (woman's) brother; **uyuuda-ng** Ep 1983 my brother (woman's term of address) + **-aada-**

huyuugamag-ing Au 1909, **uyuugamag-ing** Eu 1909 *n.* my real brother (woman's term of address, J 83:4) + **-iigamag-**

uyuĝana-x̂ E 1909 *vpn.* a woman's male parallel cousin (father's brother's or mother's sister's son) + **-ĝa-na**$_1$**-**

uyux̂tana-a E 1909, En 1948 *vtn.* her male parallel cousin (father's brother's *or*, 1909, mother's sister's son), *lit.* one she has as a brother + **-x̂ta-na**$_1$**-**

huyu-s A 1909 *n.pl. perhaps* some kind of fish (J 77:23, 25)

uuyu-lix A 1840-60 (*unknown* 1971-) *vi.* to hide; to do secretly (Luke 22:6)

uuyuula-lix A 1838-60 *vp.* to be hidden, kept secret: **uuyuulanam haqasxaduukaaulax [aĝulax]** there is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed (1860 Luke 12:2, *similarly* 1838 Matthew 10:20, E **lu-naasa-**) + **-ula-**

uuyuusa-lix A 1860-62 *vt.* to hide (found object, E **aĝu-t-**; **txin** herself, Luke 1:24, E **lu-naasata-lix**) + **-usa-**

uuyut-, uuyusix A 1860 *vr.* to hide, be hidden (Luke 8:47, E **aĝut-**) + **-t-**

uuyuta-lix 1. A 1838-1952 *vr.* to hide, keep out of sight (1838 Luke 1:24; 1860 John 7:10, E **aĝuta-lix**); **uuyutas tunux̂taasalakax̂** A 1860 does not speak hidden things, speaks openly (John 7:26)
2. Ab 1982 *vr.* to feel shy + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

uuyutaasa-lix A 1860 *vt.* to do secretly (something, John 7:4); *vrt.* to act secretly with: **kingiin Mariiyax̂ igim uuyutaasalix uyanax̂** she called her younger sister Mary secretly (John 11:28, E **aĝutaasa-lix**) + **-t-(x̂)ta-usa-**

uyuux-six Ep 1983, A 1982- *vt.* to beg, "bum" (especially food)

uyuuxta-lix Ea 1952-, Eu 1984 *vt.* to beg, "bum" ◻ **lakaayaan Unang(am) tanangin ux̂talix alax̂ igiim uyuuxtaax̂tax̂ iistalix aygax-tachx̂ikux̂** Ea 1974 (Raven) had his son go to the land of the Aleuts to beg a piece of whale blubber for him + **-(x̂)ta-**

huyux̂ 1. E 1805-71, *rel.* **huyĝim** E 1870 (A 1838), **uyux̂** Eau 1983-, **uyĝi-x̂** En 1978- *n.* smoke (of fire), white smoke (*cf.* **hwax̂**); **huyux̂-six** E 1834-70, **uyux̂-six** E 1936- *vi.* to smoke, emit smoke ◻ **ixtax̂ paraxuudam uyuĝnaa liidalix uyuĝikux̂** En 1936 the stone lamp smoked like a steamship
2. A 1791, Au 1952, **huyĝi-x̂** A 1950-, Au 1952 *n.* steam (from kettle, volcano; Au *also* from ground in sunshine after rain); mist, smoke on the sea; **huyux̂-s** A 1950- *vi.* to steam (from kettle, volcano); to smoke from the sea in a storm; for there to be frost mist ◻ **alaĝux̂ huyuĝikux̂** A 1978 the sea is steaming (smoking); **qiĝuusim angigan [h]uyĝii** Au 1952 steam from volcano ("breathing mountain")

[[Y **puyuq** smoke; I smoke, steam, mist]]

huyuĝaada-x̂ E 1832-34 (u-), **uyuĝaada-x̂** Ean 1909-10, **uuyuĝaada-x̂** Ea 1952 *n.* small column of smoke (J 65:6); **ulam uyuĝaadaa** Ea 1909 a little smoke from a house (J 13:29) + **-aada-**

uyĝinu-lix En 1948- *vi.* to smell of smoke + **-nu-**

uyuĝ- - (*or* **uyu- -**)
uyux̂sini-lix Eau 1983- *vt.* to make (person) feel good, happy + **-(x̂)si-ni-**
uyux̂ta-lix E 1909 *vt.* to ask for, beg (something) (*cf.* **uyuux-six**); A 1950- to like (something to eat) + **-(x̂)ta-**
[[*possibly* **uyu-x̂ta-** "craning"]]

Uyux̂ta-x̂ Ea 1952 Ikatak Island (*probably* = Aiktak Island, Krenitzin Islands 2)

uyuĝux̂-six *see* **uyĝux̂-six**

huyungu-l A 1973 *vi.* to get hurt, injured physically (E **na-t-, nasix** *vr.*)
huyunguni-lix A 1860 *vt.* to hurt, injure (person, Luke 10:19. E **unga-ta-**; **txin** himself, Luke 9:25, E **unga-t-**) + **-ni-**

V (cf. B, M)

valiita-x̂ *see* **paliita-x̂**

vaana-x̂ *see* **maana-x̂**

vanduura-x̂ En 1950- *n.* molding (between ceiling and wall)
[[*from Russian* **bordyúr** border]]

varaanu- A 1909 *n.* bow post (J 77:46) (*cf.* **uli-s**)
[[*from Russian* **barány** bow post or the like]]

Vaskrisiiniya-x̂ E 1978-, A 1840 (w-), 1973- *n.* Sunday
[[*from Russian* **voskresén'ye** Sunday]]

vaaspaltina-x̂ Eu 1984, **vaaspultina-x̂** En 1984 *n.* 50 cents
[[*latter part from Russian* **poltína** 50 kopeks, *initial part not identified*]]

vii Ea 1952 call of the stick game **kaadaka-x̂**, calling out the "female" stick, **kaadakam ayagaa**
[[*from Tanaina* **wiy**]]

vichiirna-x̂ *n.* E 1982, A 1982 *n.* vesper
[[*from Russian* **vechérna** vesper]]

vidra-x̂ E 1950-, A 1840-, **midru-x̂** A 1840, **bidra-x̂** A 1973 *n.* bucket (*cf.* **tumqi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **vedró**, *gen.* **vedrá**, bucket]]

viilka-x (*du.*) En 1952, **piilka-x̂** Ea 1983, **biilka-x̂** En 1978, **biilki-x̂** A 1952-, **viilki-x̂** A 1973- *n.* fork
[[*from Russian* **vílka**, *pl.* **vílki**, fork]]

viinika-x̂ *see* **miinika-x̂**

viinta-x̂ E 1950- *n.* screw
[[*from Russian* **vint** screw]]
vi[i]ntaasi-n En 1950 *n.pl.* dies and taps + **-usi-**
mi[i]ntix̂siisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* screw plate + **-x̂si-usi-**

Viiriyu-x̂ A 1979 *n.* the Creed
[[*from Russian* **Véruyu** I believe]]

viziitka-x̂ Eb 1906 (*pl.* **-n**), A 1950- *n.* suit coat
[[*from Russian* **vizítka** morning coat, cutaway]]

visuurki-x̂ *see* **usulki-n**

vitik-vitiklaas Ea 1952- hocus-pocus, *magic expression in story*

vriima- E 1982 *n.* menses: **vriimaan makux̂** she starts having her menses (= **maqax̂siin makux̂**)
[[*from Russian* **vrémya** time, season]]

voksala-x̂ En 1983 *n.* forecastle
[[*from English* "foc'sle"]]

vuulna-x̂ A 1952 *n.* freedom (N.M. 2:28)
[[*from Russian* **vól'no** freely]]

W, HW

wa E, A, **ma-** Au *demonstrative* here, now (close to the speaker, or to a principal character in a story) 1. **wa** E 1834-, A 1840-; *abs.sg.* **wan** E 1791-, A 1780-, Ab 1963, **man** Au 1909 this, this one; *rel.* **waan** E 1833-, A 1837-, **maa** Au; *du.* **wakux** E 1909-, A 1909-; *pl.* **wakun** E 1833-, **gukun** Ea 1974, Eu 1910 (J 36:2), **wakus** A 1837-, **makun** Ab 1963 □ **wa!** E 1834-, A 1840- here! (take it); **wa wan** A 1973- this one right here; **wa ii hlakin** A 1909 are these your sons? (J 76:104); **wan sukuq** A 1952- I took this one (rather than another one); **tayakung wa** A 1950 I bought it (rather than found it); **qanguuĝan ax̂s wa** A 1909 he is about to come in now (J 77:187); **wan angalix̂** E 1791-, A 1780-, **ma angalix̂** Au 1909 today; **waan kadagaan** A 1952 lately, *lit.* before this one; **asagaan wa iqaam ilan changalix asx̂alaaĝanax̂ ax̂takux̂ ukux̂taqaliigiim** Ea 1910 when he saw (that it was) his cousin (who), being in his baidarka, had died (J 28:18); **waan tanadgusiim tayaĝungis uyax̂tachx̂isix** A 1909 sending for the men of his village (J 76:66)

2. *loc.* **wangun** E 1833-, **wangus** A 1840-60, **wang** A 1860-, **mangu** Au 1909, **mang** Au 1909-52 here (where the speaker is); *abl.* **waagan** E 1834- (Ab 1963), **waaga** A 1840, **waax** A 1909-, **maaga** Au 1909, **maax** Au 1952 from here; from now on □ **aang, wangun akux** Ea 1910 yes, they (the two guests) are here (in the house, J 17:126); **waax asagaan igim inix̂sidusal ngaan tunuuĝan amunaan hix̂tal** A 1909 then, being pleased with his cousin, he said to him, he said (J 76:112)

3. **waadan** E 1909- *loc.* in this direction; **waa-hadaa** A 1971 this area: **waa-hadaa huĝnaazal?** is it warm in here (in the room)? [[AAY **ggwa-**, CAY, NSI **wa-**, CSI **wha-**, Sir. **ma-**, I **uvva** here; Y, I **una** this one]]

waaĝa-lix E 1791-, A 1840-, Ab 1963, **maaĝa-l** Au 1909-52 *vi.* to come here, arrive here; to come back □ **maalsalam tagadagan ayagaĝii waaĝakux̂** Eu 1909 a married new marshal has arrived (J 37:38); **waaĝadamulux-ngaan ayugikux̂** E 1909 he has departed never to come back (J 37:32) + **-uuĝa-**

waaĝachx̂i-lix E 1909 *vt.* to send here □ **unugulux kalikatxin waaĝachx̂iduukaltxin anuxtaasaqalinaqing** long ago I began to think that you would send your notes here (J 37:29) + **-uuĝi-chx̂i-**

waaĝax̂ta-lix En 1978, A 1950-, Ab 1963 *vi.* to pay a visit here □ **haman sunam waaĝax̂tal qilax̂sii** A 1950 that ship which came in this morning + **-uuĝi-x̂ta-**

waaĝaala-lix A 1860- *vp.* to be brought here; **xliibam waaĝaalaqangis** 1860 shewbread (Mark 2:26, E **hamaaĝaala-**) + **-uuĝa-ula-**

waaĝani-lix A 1840 *vt.* to wait for (coming here) + **-uuĝa-ni-**

waaĝaasa-lix E 1826-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 *vt.* to bring here; deliver; to bring back □ **igax̂tax̂ chimgus ama aluĝis waaĝaasal ii?** A 1978 did the plane deliver packages and letters? + **-uuĝi-usa-**

waaĝat-, waaĝas A 1950-, Ab 1963 *vr.* to arrive (here); A *vt.* to bring in □ **masinat atxax̂s ax̂takungis, duuraa ayx̂al txin waaĝatikux̂** A 1950 when he had fixed his motor, his dory ran and he arrived; **ayangix̂ waaĝatnax̂** A 1952 fog came in, *lit.* (it) brought in fog + **-uuĝa-t-**

waaĝi-x̂ 1. E 1909-, A 1971-, **maaĝi-x̂** Au 1909 *rel.n.* the nearest, on this side □ **waaĝix̂ ulax̂** E 1909 the nearest house, **ulam waaĝii** this side of the house; **waaĝigan** A 1971 *loc.* on this side of it (place); **maa maaĝim sixtagaa hangal angalikux, ingaa ingaaĝim kugaa kivs angalikux** Au 1909 they went up from this side and then down from the next (J 82:12)

2. **waaĝi-lakan** A 1973 *vi.neg.* to be unaware + **-uuĝi-**

waaĝiisa-lakan A 1973 *vt.neg.* to be unaware of □ **waaĝiisalakan anuusaqang** I threw it away (being) unaware (of it) + **-uuĝi-usa-**

waaĝita-lakan A 1860 *vr.* to take no notice (**ngiin** of them, John 8:6, E **igiim haqa-yax̂talakakiniin**) + **-uuĝi-t-(x̂)ta-**

Walĝa A 1952 Bobrof Island (942, on "this" side of the border between the Niiĝuĝis and the Naahmiĝus) + **-lĝ-a**

wahli-gan E 1791 (-11-), 1830-34, En 1952, A 1860-, **waligan** E 1838, En 1952, **wuligan** Eb 1984 *loc.* here (as in this village), right here; **wahli-gaax** A 1952- *abl.* from here □ **wahligan hagnax̂** A 1952 he grew up here + **-hli-**

walita-lix Eau 1909-, **wahlita-lix** Eu 1984, **wahlix̂ta-l, walix̂ta-l** A 1952- *vi.* to come here, pay a visit here □ **atim signaĝii, tayaĝux̂ Ikalĝan kugaan walitakun** Eu 1909 more than ten men from Chernofski came here (J 38:34); **alax hiisaamis wahlix̂takux̂t** A 1952 this is the second time you are here + **-hlita-, -hlix̂ta-**

guma-lix E 1909-, A 1909- (*from* E), **uma-** (*cf.* **uma-, uma-ma-**) E 1834, En 1936, **wama-lix** En 1978, A 1840-, **manga-l** (*from* ***mama-**) Au 1909 *vi.* & *aux.v.* to be like this; to do (be) here, now □ **waya umaaqilanang atalakan** E 1834 not expecting to be like this (V A 7:2); **... mal, haqal mangakuq** Au 1909 that is why I have come here (J 82:37); **malgaakaqadal gumalgakux̂** A 1952 it can not be done (is not possible) anymore (*vp.* N.M. 2:47); **wamakum** A 1840 then, after she had done this (V B 3:8) + **-ma-**

gumaadgu-lix E 1909 *vt.* to do thus to (several) + **-ma-dgu-**

(g)umaala-lix En 1936 (1984) *aux.vp.* to be done (we to do) now ◘ **angalim ilan qankudim qalgadalix umaalakux̂** En 1936 we ate three times in the course of the day + **-ma-ula-**

gumaasa-lix E 1909-, A 1840- (*from* E), **umaasa-lix** En 1936, **mangaasa-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to do thus to ◘ **Saskinam Qaglaamiguyaa uku mangaasakung ma, tutaaqachi!** Au 1909 it is the Real Raven of the Attuan that I have told (*lit.* done, made) now, listen to it (J 82:44) + **-ma-usa-**

gumat-, gumasix E 1910, **wamasix** A 1838 *vi.* to do now; therefore (A Matthew 18:23) ◘ **gumasix ulan nux̂taasaadaax̂tan** En 1910 now let us visit the houses (J 63:12) + **-ma-t-**

gumata-lix E 1834-, A 1909- (*from* E), **umata-lix** E 1838, **wamata-lix** A 1860-, **mangata-!** Au 1909 *vi.* to do like this, thus (as follows, E Matthew 6:9, A 1838 **umamatalix**) ◘ **ngaan gumataangan** E 1840 I'll do like this to her (V A 2:3) + **-ma-t-(x̂)ta-**

waanu-lix En 1978, A 1950- *vi.* to be on the way here + **-uunu-**

wangudax̂-s A 1952- *vi.* to come this way; **wangudaĝan** E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1931-63, **manguyax̂** Au 1909 *adv.* in this direction, toward here + **-ngudaĝ-**

waatxa-lix En 1978, A 1950- *vi.* to be close to here + **-uutxa-**

waatxat-, waatxasix A 1840- *vr.* to come near (*e.g.* Mark 1:15, E **ama-atxaqada-**) + **-uutxa-t-**

way A 1950- *deict.* right now; **waya** E 1780-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 look, here (is); E 1805- now; **wayayulux** En 1978 not right now; **wayaa** A 1860-, **mayaa, maya** Au 1909 look, here is, this is; *du.* **wayakix** A 1950, *pl.* **wayangis** A 1950-; *3R sg.* **wayaam** E 1791-, A 1791-, Ab 1931, **uyaam** Ebp 1983-84 now, today, nowadays; **uyaamulux** Ep 1983, **wayaamulax** A 1837-40 (-ulux) later, sometime ◘ **way hitikux̂** A 1950 right now he went out; **wayaa hlang** A 1950- this is my son; **wayangis aniqduning** A 1950- these are my children; **wayalingin imin aluĝasakuning** Eu 1910 this is all (these only **-li-**) I write to you this time (J 39:71); **wayaam slux̂ malgakux̂** A 1950 it is summer now; **taga wayaam matalgaĝulax** A 1952 but nowadays it is not like that (N.M. 2:44); **waya wayaam** E 1909 now today; **wayaam waya** E 1834 now, recently, at present + **-y+a-**

wayali-im E 1860-1910, Ab 1931, **wayahli-im** A 1860 *adv.* (*3R sg.*) right now (*e.g.* Mark 6:25); still now (J 38:32) + **-y+a-hli-**

wayasaaĝuum E 1870-, **wayazaaĝuum** A 1973- *adv.* (*3R sg.*), **wayasaaĝuu** E 1909, Ea 1982 (*3.sg.*) recently, not long ago (*e.g.* J 39:65) + **-y+a-saaĝu-, -zaaĝu-**

wa- - (object of compassion or desire)

waĝa-lix Ep 1941 *vp.* to be treasured (not to be lost); A 1840, Ab 1931 to be pitied + **-ĝa-**

wax̂ta-lix *vt.* 1. E 1834, 1909, A 1838-40, 1973, Ab 1931-63 to pity, have compassion with (*e.g.* A Matthew 15:32, E **haangu-x̂ta-**)

2. E 1909-, A 1973-, **max̂ta-l** Au 1909 to treasure, not want to give away or lose (*e.g.* J 81:17); A 1973 to miss with regret; A 1909 to care about (J 79:204); **max̂ta-l** Au 1952 to appreciate; Am 1963 to love ◘ **aniqdux̂ kanfiixtaan wax̂takux̂** En 1978 the child is possessive toward her candy; **saamhlaan wax̂talix** En 1983 (the eider) is possessive toward her egg(s) (does not leave her nest) + **-x̂ta-**

wana-x̂ A 1840- *vn.* precious, valuable, worthy of esteem; A 1838-40 important (Matthew 13:23, E **haangu-na-**); Ab 1931-63 pitiful ◘ **tayaĝum wanaa** A 1973 a man worthy of esteem + **-na**$_2$**-**

wanata-lix A 1840 *vt.* to value, treasure + **-na**$_2$**-t-(x̂)ta-**

wani-l A 1971- *vr.* to get a feeling of privation + **-ni-**

waniisa-lix A 1838 *vrt.* to be sorry for (Matthew 18:31, E **ituĝ-niisa-**); A 1973- to miss (something one has lost and cannot get) + **-ni-usa-**

wat-lakan A 1840 *vr.neg.* to not oppose, not resist + **-t-**

wata-lakan A 1840- *vr.* to spare no pains, to put all one's effort in it + **-t-(x̂)ta-**

waada-lix En 1978, **hwaada-l** A 1952- *vi.* to howl, bark (of fox); En to cry

hwaadamix-s A 1977 *vi.* to howl, bark (of fox) + **-mig-**

hwax̂ E 1778 (Wach), 1780, 1834 (wax), A 1780-, Ab 1931, **wax̂** E 1878-, **waĝi-x̂** En 1978, **hwaĝi-x̂** A 1950-, Ab 1963, **hmaĝi-x̂** Au 1949-50, **maĝi-x̂** Ab 1963 *n.* smoke (as from fire, pipe, stove, volcano); En 1934- smoke, mist (on stormy sea); **hwax̂-six** E 1834 (w-), A 1950-, Ab 1963, **wax̂-six** E 1948-, **hwaĝi-l** A 1973- *vi.* to smoke, for smoke to come up ◘ **wax̂ trubam ilaan itikux̂** En 1978 the smoke is coming out of the chimney; **iklam hwaĝii** A 1952 smoke from firewood; **alaĝum himlagan hangadan huzuugizaa hwaĝiin igiim chachix̂taasanax̂ liidakux̂** A 1952 the surface of the agitated sea was as if covered with smoke ("its smoke") all over (N.M. 3:95)

[[*possibly* < ***huwax̂** < PEA ***puvvaq**, *cf.* **humsix**]]

hwaax̂ E 1805 (uaka), 1834 (wax), **waax̂** Ep 1941, En 1935-, *pl.* **waaĝin** En 1978, **hwaaĝ-is** A 1840- *n.* gunpowder

[[*possibly* ***hwaĝ-aĝ(i)-** "having smoke in it"]]

hwaĝasi-x̂ A 1791 (xuagashik) *n.* [gun]powder (*Russian* pyl' = dust, powder), *lit.* means for smoking + **-asi-** (-**usi-**)

waĝdux-six Epn 1948-, **hwaĝdux-six** A 1840 *vi.* to flame, burst into flame (Ep 1983 "large smoke"); **hwaĝdux** A 1840 *vn.* flame; **waan qignam waĝdugan il** A 1860 (-g-) in this flame (Luke 16:24, E **waan qignam ilan**); **qignam hwaĝduganaa** A 1840 blaze of fire + **-duĝ-**

waĝduxtaasa-lix E 1870 (-g-) *vt.* to flame with (**qigna-x̂** fire, Acts 7:30) + **-duĝ-(x̂)ta-usa-**

hwaaĝilĝi-l A 1973 *vt.* to put powder into (gun) + **-lĝi-**

wax̂lux-six En 1948- *vi.* to spurt smoke upward; **huyĝim wax̂luga** E 1870, **huyĝim hwax̂lugaa** A 1838 (wáĝlugá) *vn.* vapor of smoke (Acts 2:19); **wax̂lugi-x̂** En 1936 (-g-): **Chuginadax 45 minuutax̂ wax̂lugix̂ agux̂talix anĝiiqal-**

takux̂ a short time ago Mount Cleveland emitted spurting smoke for 45 minutes + **-hlug-**

waax̂lugaada-x̂ En 1950 *n.* puffball (about the size of a tennis ball) + **-hlug-aada-**

waĝmix-six Ep 1983, A 1840 *vi.* to smoke (give off smoke) now and then + **-mig-**

waĝmixt-, waĝmixsix E 1909 (-x-), A 1840 (-x̂g-) *vt.* to smoke, stain with smoke (1909 boot tops and soles of boots, gut parkas) + **-mig-t-**

waĝmixchaĝi-x̂ E 1909 (-x-) *vn.* smoked; **qiigam waĝmixchaĝii** smoked grass + **-mig-t-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

waaĝmig-, slam adaanulux waaĝmiga En 1948 (1982 **waaĝmigii**) *vn.* wind coming from different directions, "williwaw" + **-mig-**

waaĝmikda-kux̂ En 1948- *vi.* (**slax̂** wind) puffs at intervals; **waaĝmikda-x̂** En 1948 (wax̂ míkdax̂) *vn.* "williwaw" (1982 squall, tornado) + **-mig-kda-**

waĝnu-lix Ea 1983 *vi.* to smell of smoke; **Kamga Hwaĝnu-x̂** A 1952 "Its head smells smoke", Turf Point (Seguam 5) + **-nu-**

hwax̂si-l A 1973 *vi.* to make smoke; **[h]wax̂sina-x̂** A 1840 *vn.* smoky + -(**x̂**)**si-**

hwax̂sinata-l A 1973 *vt.* to make smoky (interior of house) + -(**x̂**)**si-na**$_1$**-t-**(**x̂**)**ta-**

hwax̂tu-l A 1973-, Ab 1931 *vi.* to be full of smoke; **Wax̂tux** En 1976- *vn.du. name of point* (Umnak 67) + **-tu-**

Walaax A 1952 *name of group of sea lion rocks* (Amchitka 1029)

Waangila-x̂ Eu 1909 *man's name in tale* (J 34)

waygi-x̂ E 1804-, A 1840-, **maygi-x̂** Au 1909-52 *n.* blue mussel, *Mytilus edulis*; **maygi-x̂, magyi-x̂** Au 1909 small man's knife (Jochelson 1925:64, Fig. 3)

[[*cf.* CAY **uiluq**, CSY **ivilu**, I **uviluq** clam, clamshell, GRI bivalve, blue mussel]]

Waygigna-x̂ A 1952 *name of bay* (Kanaga Island 903) + **-gna-**

waygisiisi-x̂ A 1952- *n.* container for gathering mussels + **-si-usi-**

wayux-six En 1949- *vt.* to whittle, make shavings of (**ikla-x̂** firewood); **wayug-in** En 1949-, **hwayug-in** En 1982-84 (*individual pronunciation*) *n.pl.* shavings for making fire (*cf.* **hix-tuqa-n**) □ **iklax̂ wayuxsix igliiĝun anikuqing** 1984 I make shavings of the firewood and light the kindling

Y, HY

ya-x̂ E 1909, En 1950- (*unknown* Eau 1983-84) *n.* half fathom, the distance from under the chin to the end of the middle finger of the outstretched right arm (Ea 1983, A, Au **sigam angaa**); **yam angaa** En 1984 quarter of fathom

[[*cf.* AAY **sagte-**, CAY **yagte-**, I **isak-** to stretch out arm; CSY **yaagneq** fathom]]

yaata-lix En 1978, A 1952- *vt.* to be at the distance of, at the range of; **yaata-x̂** A 1952- *vn.* as far as (*cf.* **aki-ita-x̂**) □ **tumhdalgaakaan yaatakux̂** En 1978 it is at shooting range, *lit.* at the distance of being possibly shot; **tingin tutaa-aqangin yaatal angalis** A 1952 we were at hearing distance from each other; **Atxalax̂ yaatax̂ hnux̂taa-aĝikuq** A 1952 I am going as far as A. + **-aata-**

ya-m E 1791- (A 1840) *adv.* yesterday (*cf.* **qila-gan**; Au **siina-x̂**); **yam angalii** E 1909- (A 1840) yesterday, the day before today; **yam qilam** Epn 1950- yesterday morning; **yam kadaa** E 1805- the day before yesterday; *abl.* **yam kadaan** E 1834, **yam kadagaan** Ep 1981 the day before yesterday

yax̂sina-x̂ A 1780 (yaxshenax) yesterday (*cf.* **ax̂sina-x̂**) + **-x̂si-na**$_1$-

yamsida-l(a)kaqing En 1984 *vi.neg.* I wasn't born yesterday (saying of an old man)
yam+(**x̂**)**si-da-**

yamsidax̂ta-lakan *vt.neg.*: **txin yamsidax̂talkaqing** En 1949 I can tell what you will do, En 1984 I know you for a long time (not from yesterday) + -(**x̂**)**si-da-x̂ta-**

ya-s A 1950- *n.pl.* reef: rock point connected with land, rocks sticking out from a rocky or sandy beach, with kelp (**qahngus**) on it, visible at low tide; *in several place names* (Atka 312, 336, 507, 512, 535, 551; Kanaga Island 926); **Nuux̂tum Yangin** En 1984 the reefs of N. (Umnak 110); **Yam Adungis** A 1952 "Long reef", *name of a long flat point* (Amchitka Island 1022) □ **yas kuuĝal** A 1950 the reef is showing up (at falling tide); **yas hangadingis txidix alaĝulĝil** A 1950 the top of the reef is being covered by the sea (at rising tide)

yax̂ E 1791-En 1948, **yaĝi-x̂** E 1909-, **yaax̂** A 1840-1952, Au 1909, **yaaĝi-x̂** A 1952-, Au 1952, Ab 1963, Am 1982 *n.* cape, point of land (higher and steeper than **hidalu-x̂**); *in numerous place names, e.g.* **Atx̂a(m) yaaĝa** A 1840-, 1950 *also* **Atx̂a(m)- yaĝa** (Atka 499); **yaĝi(m) kadaa** Ea 1982 end of cape; **yaĝim angaa** Ep 1941 spit + -‡-

Yaĝaada-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of point* (Krenitzin Islands 66) + -‡-**aada-**

Yax̂ax A 1840-, **Yax̂agi-x̂** A 1952 *name of prominent capes* (Atka 332, 438, Adak I. 853, Kiska I. 1052); **Yax̂aga** (Adak I 888); **Yax̂agim tanadgucha** A 1952 the (ancient) village of Y. (Adak I. 854, 1791 Yaggis) + **-x̂ag-**

Yalu-s *n.pl. name of seal rocks* (Adak I. 885) + **-lu-**

Yalug-is A 1950- *n.pl. name of rocks* (Amlia 211) + **-lug-**

Yasi-s *n.pl. name of sea lion rocks* (Amlia 150) + **-si-**

hya-x̂ E 1834, **ya-x̂** E 1909- *vn.* flood tide; **hya-lix** E 1805 (y-), A 1840-, Au 1952 *vi.* to be covered up

by the tide (of the beach): **aguẋ yakuẋ** E 1805-, **aguẋ hyakuẋ** A 1978, **aguẋ hyal** A 1950-, **aguĝiẋ hyal** Au 1952 the beach is (being) covered up, it is flood tide (A 1840 **alaĝuẋ yakuẋ, alaĝum yaa** *probably calques from Russian* pribyvayet voda, pribyl' vody); **aguĝim hyaẋtaqaa** Au 1952 beach covered by water at exceptionally high tide (+ **-ẋta-**)
||*possibly from* PEA ***metyak** *or* ***metyaq**, *cf.* CAY **mecak** puddle, SY **mesak** puddle, bog, I **misak** slush, swamp, wet snow, *etc.*; GRI **misar-** to make splashing or smacking sound; *cf.* **hyu-lix**||

yaliga-ẋ En 1978, **hyaliga-ẋ** A 1840- *n.* rising tide (current) ▫ **hyaligaẋ anukuẋ** A 1950- the tide is rising + **-liga-**

yana-lix En 1935, **hyana-l** A 1952-, Au 1952 *vi.* to be inundated (of native hut, tent); **yana-ẋ** En 1935 *vn.* flooding; **aguĝim yanaa** En 1909 flood tide (J 43:23) + **-na**$_2$**-**

hyanasxa-l A 1952- *vp.* to become inundated (of house); **Hyanasxaa** A 1952- *name of bight* (Atka 577) + **-na**$_2$**-t-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

yaa *sentence final particle* 1. E 1909, A 1860 *for affirmation* ▫ **qaatung yaa** E 1909 (ja) I want to eat (to be sure)!; **Adaẋ! wan chaasaẋ Ilang agusaamis anuxtaagatuukaẋtxin yaa!** A 1860 Father! if only you could want to remove this cup from Me! (Luke 22:42, E **aang ...**)
2. A 1973- *for verification* ▫ **maaguzanaẋ amasukuẋ, yaa?** 1973 it may have been true, isn't it?; **laampaẋ adigakuẋ yaa?** 1978 the lamp is bright, isn't it?

yaabluka-x̂ *see* **yaavluka-ẋ**

yaada-ẋ En 1978, A 1949 *n.* poison (*cf.* **asẋa-yaasi-ẋ**)
||*from Russian* **yad** poison||

yaadu-lix *see* **daayu-lix**

yag- A 1860 *vt.* to be charitable to: **taatunaẋ qidahmiẋtal yagnaẋ** he who pities and is charitable to the poor (lends to the Lord)

yaga-lix E 1834 *passive of* **yaxta-lix** + **-a-** (**-ĝa-**)

yagitu-lix A 1860- *vi.* to be affectionate, tender; **yagitu-ẋ** A 1840 *vn.* pity ▫ **huzumaan yagitum ukuzuu ada** 1860 be tenderly courteous to everybody; **Aguuĝumas yagitum qidahmiĝituusingin quliin** 1860 through the tender mercy of our God (Luke 1:78, E **ituĝisa-**) + **-tu-**

yagituusa-lix A 1862 *vt.* to be affectionate to (his wife, everybody, E **yax-ta-lix**) + **-tu-usa-**

yagituusi- A 1860 *n.* bounty: **sinigmis yagituusingin hasinangin akangangiin** because of your many bounties + **-tu-usi-**

yagna-ẋ A 1791 *vn.* love; 1840 greed; **yagna-l** A 1973 *vi.* to be desirable, an object of craving ("you like it but cannot get it") (E **gi-na-lix**) ▫ **yagnaẋ maasalka** 1791 [making] love [to her] + **-na**$_2$**-**

Yagnaẋsi-ẋ En 1910 *boy's name in story* (J 54:29) + **-na**$_2$**-ẋsi-**

yagnaẋta-l A 1973- *vt.* to crave, want eagerly (food, drink) + **-na**$_2$**-ẋta-**

yagnanilga-l A 1973 *vp.* to be made wanted very much (food, drink) + **-na**$_2$**-ni-lga-**

yagni-lix A 1860- *vr.* to get a feeling of compassion (Mark 1:41, E **ituĝniisa-** *vrt.*) + **-ni-**

yagniẋtaasa-lix E (or A) 1878 [*vrt.*] to love softly; A 1840 *vrt.* to have mercy on + **-ni-ẋta-usa-**

yagniisa-lix A 1840- *vrt.* to have compassion on, take pity on (Mark 8:2, E **haangu-ẋta-lix** *vt.*; Mark 6:34, Luke 7:13, E **ituĝniisa-lix** *vrt.*); 1840 to have mercy on; A 1862 *vr.* to become merciful (**ngiin** on us, E **kingu-niisa-**) + **-ni-usa-**

yagniisi-ẋ A 1860 *n.* mercy (Luke 7:4) + **-ni-usi-**

yagniichaĝi-lakan A 1860 *vi.* to have no excuse (no mercy, John 15:22) + **-ni-usi-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**)

yaxsxa-lix A 1840 *vp.* to be given (be an object of charity); 1973 to be pitied + **-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

yaxta-lix E 1791-, A 1780- *vt.* to love, be affectionate to, be devoted to (*cf.* **ituẋ-ta-lix, qumyux-ta-lix**) ▫ **hamakun matakiniin Ting txichi yaxtaqaliqaning, matalix kayux inaqamchi txichi ituẋtadaaẋtxichi** E 1870 as I have loved you, so you too love one another (John 13:34, A **qaĝa-ẋta-** *twice*); **txidix yaxtakus** A 1950 they (husband and wife) love each other; **aniqdudix yaxtanaẋ liidakudix tataam sihmizakus** A 1952 they (the parents) seem to love their children but still spank them + **-(ẋ)ta-**

yax-s Au 1909 *vi.* to enter, magically transform oneself (**kniigiim il** into his auklet, J 81:14, 29, E **aĝa-**)

yaxchisu-l Au 1909 *vp.* to be let into (J 81:33) + **-(ẋ)chi(t)-su-** (**-chẋi(t)-sxa-**)

yaxsu-l Au 1909 *vp.* to be entered (**il** into, J 81:32, 33) + **-su-** (**-lu-**) (**-sxa-**, **-lga-**)

yaxta- Au 1909 *vi.* to enter for a while: **il yaxtayaayanaam qugaĝunaa** a spirit that he used to enter into (J 81:32) + **-(ẋ)ta-**

hyaaga-ẋ E 1778-1878, A 1772-, Au 1909-52, Ab 1892-, Am 1963, **yaaga-ẋ** E 1909- *n.* wood (material); tree, log; E 1805- stick, cane (*cf.* **ayaaĝu-ẋ**); *pl.* **hyaaga-n** E 1834 (1805 *sg.*) wood, forest; 1909 armor; **hyaaga-l** Au 1909 *vt.* to club, kill with a club (A, E **anax-six**) ▫ **hyaagam aliĝa** E 1834 soft coarse-grained wood, *lit.* male wood; **hyaagam ayagaa** E 1834 resinous wood; Eu 1909 larch log (*or* Sitka spruce, J 81:3); En 1948 hemlock, 1950 fibrous wood, *lit.* female wood; **yaagam angliі** E 1909 hard wood, oak; **ilgim hyaagaa** Au 1909 smelly wood, larch log (*or* Sitka spruce, J 81:3); **hyaagam niĝalaĝanaa** E 1832-34 wooden rowboat (Matthew 4:21); **yaagam quxsuĝanaa** E 1909, **hyaagam quxsuĝunaa** Au 1909 wooden wedge; **alaĝum achidan hyaagaa** A 1950 driftwood, *lit.* wood at the beach; **yaagam chuchxa** Ea 1910 standing tree (J 17:27, 151); **Yaagam Yaĝanaa** Ea 1910 Tree Point (J 17:25, 151); **sunam-[h]yaagaa** E 1805 ship's mast (*cf.* **ayangchi-ẋ, maasta-ẋ**)
||*probably* **hya-Vga-**||

yaagaada-ẋ E 1909- *n.* stick; *pl.* **yaagaada-n** stick game: 20-30 (En 1952: 24) small sticks, of which one, called **tayaĝux̂** (man), has four notches, another, **ayagax̂** (woman), three notches, and a third, **ta(h)lax̂** (slave), two notches; the sticks are held in one hand (1952) and thrown up by one of the players and caught (1952 on back of hand) by the others (Jochelson 1933:63) + **-aada-**

Yaagadgusi-x̂ Ea 1983 *name of bay* (Krenitzin Islands 30) + **-dgusi-**

hyaagiigamax A 1840 (y-) *n.* spruce + **-iigamag-**

Hyaagaĝi-x̂ A 1840- (Sea) Otter Bay (Atka 519) + **-ĝi-**

yaagax̂si-lix E 1909 *vi.* to make a stick + **-x̂si-**

hyaagakadax E 1834 (-qadaq) *n.* spruce grove; **yaagkadax** En 1948-50 spruce; **yaagakdagim umsunaadaa** En 1950 soft white aromatic wood, similar to incense cedar; **yaakadax** E 1909, Eakn 1982- spruce, soft wood (En 1982); **yaakadgim umsunaadaa** En 1982 nice smelling wood; **yaakadgim iklaĝnaa** Ek 1982 spruce firewood + *****-kadag-**

hyaagalĝi-na-x̂ (yagal'ginok) *vt. in* **Tanaan Hy.** Brought (*or* Bringing) Wood To His Place, *name of tributary man* (at Unalaska 130) + **-lĝi-**

Hyaagahli-x̂ E Unimak 1791 (yagalik) *n.* Just Wood, *name of boy* + **hli-**

yaagalimax̂-six En 1982 *vi.* to do carpentry + **-limaĝ-**

hyaagalimaĝna-x̂ A 1838-60 *n.* carpenter (Matthew 13:55, E **tukuuluda-**; Mark 6:3, E **suĝanana-x̂**) + **-limaĝ-na**$_1$**-**

hyaagamix-six, hyaagamixta-l Au 1952 *vt.* to spank (A **sihmi-lix**, E **tuga-lix**) + **-mig-(x̂)ta-**

yaagnaaĝasi-x̂ En 1950 *n.* something to look for wood with + **-naaĝ-asi-** (**-usi-**)

Hyaagatu-m hidaluu A 1952 *name of cape* (Atka 572) + **-tu-**

yaagi-lix E 1834-, A 1840 *vi.* to swing, shake, sway back and forth (En 1952 of sea lion); E 1978-, A 1978 to quake (of ground) (*cf.* **adgilax-six**); E 1909- to roll (of ship) (A **kacha-l**); E 1909 to come loose (of tooth); A 1791-, Abm 1963 to move □ **ukan ulax̂ yaagiqalikux̂ tutalix** Ea 1910 feeling that the house they were sitting in began to sway (a big person trampling upon it, J 17:124); **tanax̂ yaagikux̂** Eapn 1978-, A 1978 the ground is quaking, there is an earthquake; **igasingis yaagilakaĝim igax̂takux̂** A 1952 (the bird) is flying without its wings moving; **qaxchikdax̂ haqal anĝaĝinax̂ yaagiduukaqadakux̂** A 1952 when darkness came and people were going to rest, *lit.* no more would be moving (N.M. 3:63); **Chakix Yaagix̂** A 1791 (chakiik, chakïxk yagix) His Hands Move, *name of tributary man* (at Amlia 202)

yaagichx̂i-l A 1952- *vt.* to make move or sway (*e.g.* **qiigas** grass, by walking through it); to move (its wings, of bird) + **-chx̂i-**

yaagida-l Ab 1963 *vi.* to move, be mobile; **yaagidalakan** Ab 1963, **yaagix̂ta-laka** Am 1963 *vi.neg.* to be immobile + **-da-**, **-x̂ta-**

yaagiila-lix E 1909 *vp.* to be rocked; A 1840 to be moved + **-ula-**

yaagilĝita-na-x̂ A 1791 *vt. in* **Tanaan Y.** Made (*or* Making) His Island Sway (*cf.* J 71:17), *name of boy* (at Chugul 712) + **-lĝita-**

yaagini-lix E 1909 *vt.* (*in vp.*) to begin to shake; A 1909- *vr.*, A 1973, Ab 1963 *vi.* (?) to start moving + **-ni-**

yaaginix̂ta-lix E 1832-34 *vt.* to shake, rock; Ea 1981 *vr.* to shake pretty hard + **-ni-x̂ta-**

yaagiisa-lix E 1834-, A 1838-60 *vt.* to shake (*e.g.* **kamgiin** his head) (*cf.* **agdu-usa-lix**); E 1909- to rock (**aniqdux̂** a child) (A **kacha-asa-l**) □ **usxim slam yaagiisanaa** E 1870, **tmuusim gidgim yaagiisadanaa** A 1860 a stick shaken by the wind (Luke 7:24) + **-usa-**

Yaguuram kuufyaa *see* **Georgi kupyungin**

yaxuta-x̂ En 1909- *n.* float (1950: young hairseal stomach) for halibut hook, yarus (*cf.* 56:18-) (A **tumbuuya-x̂**)

yaaĝalgi-s A 1840 (*unknown* 1973) *n.pl.* oysters [[*perhaps derived from* **yaax̂** cape, *see* **ya-s**, *in reference to the fluting on the surface, as on a Pacific oyster*]]

yaĝasa-lix Ekn 1952- *vr.* to sway back and forth (as sea lions do) (= **yaagi-lix**) + **-asa-** (**-usa-**)

yaĝi-x̂ A 1950 *n.* skin thong for sewing the skin to the baidarka frame; **yaĝi-l** A 1952- *vt.* to sew (the skin) to the baidarka frame (*cf.* E **chunku-lix**)

yaĝiisi-x̂ A 1840 *n.* rail thong of baidar (*uncertain interpretation of the Russian* obnosnoy remen'); A 1952 thong for sewing the skin to the baidarka frame (= **ukaayasi-x̂, ukayaasi-x̂**) + **-usi-**

Yaĝiilux̂ E 1791 (Yagilok), Ea 1952- *name of point* (1952: Fishbank Pt. village; Krenitzin Islands 48) + **-aluĝ-**

yaakam lastatuu En 1948, **yaakum lastatuu** En 1982 *n.* night fly with long wings (*apparently* "Jacob with the long flippers"); **yaaklastatu-n** Ea 1982 *pl.* [daddy-]longlegs

yakáda-n E 1909 (*unknown* En 1982) *n.pl.* usual marks of ownership on arms and arrows (Jochelson 1933:67) (*cf.* **anat-**, En 1982 **ahnatingin** marks on them)

yaakadax *see* **yaaga-kadax**

yaakara-x̂ E 1935-, A 1952- *n.* anchor; **yaakala-lix** Ep 1982 *vr.* to anchor (of ship)
[[*from Russian* **yákor** anchor]]

yaakaralĝi-l A 1973 *vr.* to anchor (of ship) + **-lĝi-**

yaala-x̂ Ea 1983 *n.* board for stretching small skins

yaalalga-lix En 1982- *vp.* to be stretched (of hides) + **-lga-**

yaalaasi-x̂ En 1982 (1952 **yaaĝasix̂**) *n.* frame for stretching hides out flat + **-usi-**

Yalĝ-an En 1976- *name of beach* (Umnak 167); **Yalĝan chiĝanaa** the river at Y. (168)
[[*possibly* **hya-lĝ-**]]

yaali-lix 1. En 1978, A 1950- *vi.* to move slowly, do slowly □ **unuugnan yaalikun** En 1978 the singers are singing slowly: **yaalil tunux̂taax̂t** A 1952 talk slowly; **yaalil awazax̂** A 1952 he works slowly; **tayaĝulĝum yaalii** A 1971 a slow big man
2. **yaali-x̂** E 1834 *vn.* rare, rarely (*Russian* redko)
yaaliitu- A 1978 *vn.* tending to be slow: **anĝaĝinam yaaliituu** a person slow in doing things + **-aatu-**

yaalika-x̂ A 1840 *n.* yawl, sloop
[[*from Russian* **yálik** skiff]]

yaluĝ-is A 1840 *n.pl.* inner poles in baidar (A 1982 **ingaluĝis**)

yaalusa-x̂ En 1909, **yaarusa-x̂** Eu 1984, En 1950-, A 1952-, **raayusa-x̂** Eu 1984 *n.* halibut hook (a wooden forked branch with an iron spike, Eu **asxu-x̂**, A **yaarusam agaluu**; *cf.* J 56:15-19); **yaarusa-l** A 1952- *vi.* to set out halibut hook(s)
[[*from Russian* **yárus** kind of fishing tackle]]

yaahma-x̂ En 1948-50 (1982) *n.* contest of distance throwing at sea (two [spears thrown] at a time; top and edges red, bottom black; used very carefully, never struck with; guarded jealously, kept by bed); longest distance one can throw, range, target; **yaahma-lix** En 1948 *vi.* to have a throwing contest □ **yaahmaan nuusaagiim ingaasisix asx̂alix** En 1950 having reached his target (come within range of the man) he threw his spear at him and killed him
[[*from* AAY K **yaamaq** rock tossing game]]
yaahmaasa-lix En 1950 (1982 **yaahmax̂sa-lix**) *vt.* to throw (spear at target): **yaahmam ilan igiqaan yaahmaasalix** throwing his spear at the target (a man in baidarka) + **-usa-**

yaamikda-x̂ En 1979 (P. Merculieff) *n.* stringy fox pelt with almost no fat when skinned and cleaned + **-kda-**

Yanvaari-x̂ En 1935-, **Ginvaari-x̂** A 1973-, **Invaara-x̂** Au 1949 *n.* January (*cf.* **tugidiigamax**)
[[*from Russian* **yanvár', genvár'** January]]

Yapuuna-x̂ E 1909, Au 1909-49, Ab 1982, **Yapuuni-x̂** En 1950, A 1909- *n.* Japanese □ **Yapuunim tanangin** En 1950, **Yapuuna(m) tanang** Au 1949 the Japanese islands, Japan; **Yapuunim sunax̂taqaa** A 1909 an old Japanese ship (J 78:62)
[[*from Russian* **yapón-skiy** Japanese]]

yaarusa-x̂ *see* **yaalusa-x̂**

yaasi-x̂ E 1909- *n.* box, case, (A **yaasika-x̂**); coffin (*cf.* **gruuba-x̂, qumna-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **yáshchik** box, *treated as if* **ya-usi-**]]
yaachaada-x̂ E 1870 *n.* chest (for money, John 12:6, A **qichitis huga**); Epn 1950- little box + **-aada-**

yaasika-x̂ A 1840- *n.* box, (1840) chest (E **yaasi-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **yáshchik** box]]
yaasikalĝi-l A 1978 *vt.* to put in a box + **-lĝi-**

yaatuqda-x̂ En 1979 (P. Merculieff) *n.* trunk for keeping good clothing, *etc.*; hope chest; steamer trunk + **-qda-**

yaavluka-x̂ En 1936-, **yaabluka-x̂** A 1973- *n.* apple
[[*from Russian* **yábloko** apple]]

yavyuyaĝa Au 1909 *adv.* to the side (J 81:12, Eu **anga-mudaĝan**)
[[< ***yad-mudaĝ-an**, *perhaps cf.* **ya-x̂**]]

yaaya-x̂ Ea 1952-, Ep 1952, Eu 1984, En 1948- *n.* uncle (*cf.* **ada-x̂, ami-x̂**)
[[*from Russian* **dyádya** uncle]]

yaayax̂chi-x̂ Au 1952 *n.* ornamental crosses in the bottom of a grass basket (following the **chunĝulux̂**)

yaayalni-lix En 1950 (yayya-), Ekn 1982 *vr.* to let one's mind wander (while working); 1982 to daydream + **-ni-**

yaynga-lix A 1860 *vi.* to sob (Luke 8:52, 23:27, E **qiduuĝi-lix**); A 1973 to feel like crying (*cf.* **aynga-lix**)
yayngani-lix A 1860 *vr.* to start sobbing, weeping (Luke 6:25) + **-ni-**

yivraaska-x̂ Eu 1984, **givraaska-x̂** En 1949 *n.* ground squirrel (*cf.* **huulngiix̂**)
[[*from Russian* **yevráshka** ground squirrel]]

yu-n E 1834-, Au 1952, **yu-** A 1952- *n.pl.* pleats; Epn 1941- creases (*cf.* **sagi-, sigu-**); **yu-lix** Ekn 1982-84, A 1952- *vt.* to gather, crimp (seam at leather work) (*cf.* **hudĝu-lix** 2.); A 1981 to knit □ **uliigim yungin** En 1952, **uliigi(m) yungis** A 1952 the pleats, gathered seam between the upper and the sole of mukluk; **yukin alukuning** Ek 1982 I am sewing them pleating; **ichadam yungin** En 1950 creases of sphincter
[[*cf.* CAY **yuurte-** to curve or bend (of river, trail); CSY **yuungigh-** to reduce in size by folding, rolling and/or tying; ECI, GRI **niunga-** to be crooked, curved, bent; GRI **niur-** to curve, become crooked]]
yuĝi-x̂ Ep 1941 *vn.* pleated; creased + **-ĝi-**
yux̂si-lix En 1950 (yux-) *vi.* to form creases: **ichadang yux̂silix** my anus is forming creases, I have hemorrhoids + **-x̂si-**
yusxa-lix En 1982 *vp.* to be gathered, pleated + **-t-sxa-** (**-lga-**)

yu-lix 1. E 1805-, **hyu-lix** A 1840-, Au 1909-52, Abm 1963 *vi.* to run out, pour out, spill (of liquid); to run, flow (of liquid; A, Ab of river) (*cf.* **amnax̂six**); Am 1982 to leak; **yu-x̂** E 1909 *vn.* outflow, what runs out; Ep 1941 flood tide (*cf.* **hya-x̂**) ○ **anĝidagan ilkiin uĝuuchxix̂ yuqakix** Ea 1909 froth was running out of their noses and mouths (of drowned persons, J 4:25); **anĝusining yukun** Eu 1984, **anĝusining taangangis hyul** A 1952 my nose is running; **aamgigan yunaa** E 1870, **aamgigan hyuu** A 1860 her bleeding (Luke 8:44)

2. E 1791- (A 1840) *vt.* to pour out; to spill (A **hyu-t-**); En 1950 *vi.* to ejaculate ○ **lakaayax̂ taangax̂ yukux̂** Ea 1982 the boy spilt the water; **chaaskam ilan taangax̂ yukuqing** Ea 1982 I poured water in the cup

||*possibly from* PEA ***metyuq**, *cf.* AAY **mecuq** moisture, CAY **mecuq**, NSY **mesuk**, CSY **mesuq**, Sir. **mesux̂**, I **misu(q)** sap, juice, liquid; ECI **misuk-**, GRI **misuq-** to dip, *etc.*; *cf.* **hya-x̂**||

yuchx̂i-lix E 1833- *vt.* to let run (J 13:9 his water); to pour out, spill; to shed (blood); En 1950 to copulate (*apparently vulgar term*) ○ **Aamgiim akituusaadaa yuchx̂iqalinax̂** E 1833:30 He shed His most precious blood; **inaqaam kuum gaasax̂ yuchx̂ilililix** En 1952 he is spilling kerosene over himself + **-chx̂i-**

hyudgu-l A 1952- *vt.* to spill (**kuum** over himself) + **-dgu-**

yuli-kuqing E 1834 I am paddling, making noise (*Russian* grebu, galanyu); Ep 1941 *vt.* I am still pouring; Ea 1981 I am spilling ("something is running from me") + **-(h)li-**

yumix-six En 1948- *vi.* to spill out once in a while (like a bucket splashes) + **-mig-**

yumiga-lix E 1834 *vp.* to be |run over by| a small breaker; Ep 1941: one wave crashes on the beach + **-mig-a-** (**-ĝa-**)

hyut-, hyusix A 1791-, Ab 1892, 1963 *vt.* to pour (*e.g.* **chaanikam nagan taangax̂** water in the kettle); to spill; to discharge (**chiĝanam nagan tutuunudix** their roe into the river, of fish) + **-t-**

yux-s A 1952- *vi.* to be damp; **yux** A 1860 *vn.* moisture (Luke 8:6); Ab 1963 dampness

||*cf.* CAY **yukutaq**, CSY **yukuta** moisture, dampness; SPI, GRI **isugutaq** dew, moisture||

yuxta-l A 1952- *vi.* to be damp (**ula(m) naga** the interior of the house); **chux̂taqam yuxtangis** damp clothes + **-(x̂)ta-**

yug- -

yugigna-, kalikam yugignaa En 1982 *vn.* crinkled paper + **-gna-**

yuxsi-lix (*unknown* Epuk 1982-) 1. En 1982 *vt.* to bend, fold, crinkle (*e.g.* paper); *vr.* to be rubbed (as in the hand)

2. Ea 1983 *vi.* to become too hard (as of chair to sit on) + **-(x̂)si-**

yuxsix̂ta-lix Ea 1983 *vt.* to find too hard (chair to sit on) + **-(x̂)si-x̂ta-**

yuugix-six Eaun 1983-84 *vi.* to be still fresh (of egg before the chick develops); **saamhla(m) yuugiga** En 1984 an egg still fresh (when yolk and white are mixed up, before the chick develops; it does not float in water, unlike an egg with chick)

yuug(i)gaada-lix Eau 1983-84 *vi.* to be like fresh (of egg when the chick just begins to develop); Ea to be young (of girl, boy) + **-aada-**

Yugalĝan naga En 1976-82 *name of cove* (Umnak 52, "lots of geese there") + **-lĝ-an**

yuux̂chi-x̂ En 1979 (P. Merculieff) (*v*)*n.* outside man cracking sea urchins at Okee Bay (Umnak 160)

yux̂li-, saaqudam yux̂lii, *pl.* **yux̂lingin** Eun 1950-, **iitikaalum yuĝlingis** A 1952- *n.* leaves of cow parsnip, "putchki"; **tamaakam yuĝlii** A 1952 tobacco leaf (*cf.* **yuhli-, huli-**)

||*cf.* CSY **yughqutaq** blade of grass||

yux̂t-, yux̂s, yux̂tmix-s A 1977 *vi.* to gag, retch (try to vomit without being able to , when sick) + **-mig-**

yuĝya-n E 1834, Ep 1941 (*obsol.*), En 1948- *n.pl.* northern lights, aurora borealis

||*from* AY **kiuryat, qiuryat** northern lights||

yux̂yax̂ Ep 1941 (*unknown* Ebakn 1982-) *n.* goose barnacle (*cf.* **angug-aax**)

yuka-x En 1948- *n.du.* yoke (for carrying water)

||*from Russian* **v'yuk, yuk** pack, load||

Yuula-x̂ A 1950- Ulak Island (Delarof Islands 1001, Litke 1835 Julak; irregular of shape)

||*perhaps* **yu-ula-**||

yuli-x̂ E 1909, Ea 1981 (*pl.*), *pl.* **yuhli-n** Ekn 1948- *n.* leaf, leaves (1909 of tree); **yuhlim aduu** En 1948 long, lanceolate leaf (*cf.* **huli-x̂, yux̂li-**)

yuulka-x̂ Eun 1948- *n.* tree, bush; Eu 1909- spruce, Christmas tree

||*from Russian* **yólka** spruce; Christmas tree||

Yuna-x̂ A 1948- Kanu Island (Andreanof Islands 763)

Yunax̂sxa A 1952 Yunaska Island (1766-70 Yunaksan, 1775 Junaksa; 1791 Yunaksax; Umnak 218)

yunalga-lix E 1834 *vp.* to be hewn smooth (*Russian* protesano)

yuuvka-n En 1950- *n.pl.*, **yuuvki-x̂** A 1978 *n.* slip, petticoat

||*from Russian* **yúbka** skirt; **nizhnaya y.** petticoat; *pl.* **yúbki** (old) worn under other clothing||

yuuyma-x̂ Ean 1935-, A 1984, **duuma-x̂** A 1973 *n.* inch

||*from Russian* **dyuym** inch||

Suffixes

Suffixes

Introduction

The suffixes listed quasi-alphabetically in this section are the postbases (derivational suffixes) and the mood and tense suffixes, including participial and negative ones. The number, case and person suffixes are tabulated separately at the end.

Postbases may occur singly (followed only by a mood-tense suffix and/or a number, case or person suffix) or in sequences. A postbase, however, may be either simple or compound, that is, a fixed sequence with possibilities of combination or a meaning more or less different from that of the parts. The composition of each compound suffix is given in the list.

Many postbases, both simple and compound ones, are highly restricted, found only in a small number of words or perhaps only in a single one (or in a compound suffix), with a meaning often difficult to determine. For words listed with such postbases the more detailed information must be looked up in the main part of the dictionary.

A postbase may be nominal or verbal, yielding nouns derived from nouns or verbs, or verbs derived from verbs or nouns, or from a nominal phrase (see **-ĝi-**, **-li-** 2. and 3.). In Aleut, however, the parts of speech are not so rigidly distinguished. A verbal stem may be used both as a verbal predicate (general tense) and, quite often, as a noun, e.g., as an action noun or an agent noun, or even as the name of an object or of a place. The verbal use of nouns is also very common, including some nouns derived from verbs; see, for example, **-na**$_1$- 3. in the list. The question is a syntactic one, beyond the scope of the dictionary.

In a sequence of suffixes, each successive suffix very often modifies the preceding string, as in the following Atkan word: **kuri**$_1$**-za**$_2$**-qada**$_3$**-naaĝi**$_4$**-itu**$_5$**-udahli**$_6$**-laka**(ĝ)$_7$**-q**(ing)$_8$ ‘I$_8$ do not$_7$ even$_6$ want$_5$ to try$_4$ to quit$_3$ (habitual)$_2$ smoking$_1$.’ Thus the scope of a suffix may depend on the order in a sequence, and a suffix that is used in different orders may have different meanings determined by the scope (*e.g.* **-x̂ta-** | **-ta-**$_2$). In many cases, however, the order does not correspond with what would seem to be the semantic scope of a suffix.

Some postbases change the valence of the base (simple or derived), for instance making an intransitive verb transitive or vice versa, that is, adding or subtracting an argument (a subject or object, etc.). A postbase may also, within a verbal form, refer to the subject or object (*e.g.* **-ma-** 1. also, too), and several postbases which modify nouns are included in the verb in the case of anaphoric reference to the referent of that noun (*e.g.* **-kucha-**). The scope of other postbases is a phrase, the clause, or the whole sentence, simple or complex, which is again a question of syntax. To illustrate (rather than analyze) these points, a number of sentence examples (mostly from actual texts) are given for the respective suffixes.

A stem, possibly a postbase, may end in a short vowel (**i**, **u** or **a**) or in a consonant (a single consonant or a cluster), and a postbase or other suffix may begin with a vowel, short or long, or with a consonant or a consonant cluster. Thus the combinations are, in general, V+V, V+C, C+V, C+C. In the case of V+V, the suffix vowel is assimilated to the stem-final vowel (in a few marginal cases the suffix vowel replaces the stem-final vowel). In the case of V+C, the suffix is simply added to the stem, so the suffixation of the vocalic stems is very simple. The suffixation of consonantic stems is more complicated, involving both alterations of the stem-final consonant before the initial vowel or consonant of the suffix and adjustments of the suffix-initial consonants to the general patterns of consonant clusters. In the list, postvocalic and postconsonantic variants of a suffix are separated by the vertical line |, which is used also before suffixes found only after a consonant.

The most important stem-final consonants are **ĝ/x̂**, **g/x**, **m**, and **t**. The former three combine with the initial vowel of a suffix in a straightforward way, except that the suffixal vowel triggers the syncopation of the preceding vowel of some stems, e.g. **aamax** ‘blood’, **aamga** ‘his blood’. The stem-final **t**, however, has four different variants determined by the initial vowel of a suffix:
(1) **t** before **i** and, in some cases, before **ii**; if postconsonantic, also before **u**; *e.g.* **hit-** ‘to go out’, **hitikux̂** ‘he just went out’ (*cf.* **qangu-kux̂** ‘he just came in’), *cf.* A **hit-naax̂-s**, Eu 1909 **hihnaaŝix** ‘trying to go out’; Ea 1909 **ut-iigusa-kug-ikin** ‘as soon as they capsized’ (J 4:29); **igiim aygax-t-usa-qaa** ‘he walked off with it (or him/her)’;
(2) if postvocalic, **d** before **u** (**-ula-**, **-usa-**, **-usi-**); *e.g.* **hid-usa-qaa** ‘he went out with it, took it out’;
(3) **ch** before **a**, **aa**, **uu**; *e.g.* A **hich-ada**, E (**h**)**ich-aa** ‘go out’; **hich-aatu-** ‘to want to go out’; **at-** ‘lower part, area below’, **atim-hadaa** ‘downward direction’, **ach-a** ‘the lower part of it’, **ach-uuĝi-x̂** ‘the lower’; except
(4) **s** before an **a** alternating with **ii** after another consonant, *e.g.* **hisaĝan** ‘he to go out’; **txin aygaxsaĝan** ‘he to walk off’; *cf.* **aygag-iiĝan** ‘he to walk’, **aĝ-iiĝan** ‘he to put/give’, **kim-iiĝan** ‘he to descend’.
The otherwise vocalic suffix -V**si-** | **-usi-** has the variant -V**ch-** | **-uch-** before **a** (see the entry).

Before the initial consonant of several suffixes (among them suffixes consisting of a single consonant only), a consonantic stem has an auxiliary vowel, mostly **i** but in some cases **a** (which determines the variant **ch** of **t**), which turns the stem into a vocalic one. In the recent language, both Eastern Aleut and Atkan, there is a strong tendency to generalize such vocalic stems, which, of course, means a considerable simplification of the morphology.

In other cases, especially in the older language, there is an assimilation of the stem-final consonant and the initial consonant of the suffix. Thus a suffix may have an initial **q** both after a vowel and together with a stem-final uvular (**ĝ+q > q**), an initial **k** both after **m** and together with a stem-final velar (**g+k > k**), and after **t x̂** (the postvocalic **q** is probably generalized from former stems in a uvular). In some cases there may be a dialectal difference, a stem-final uvular and a suffix initial **k** (found after a vowel) yielding either **k** or **q**. In several cases a postvocalic **l** alternates with a postconsonantic **s**, before which a stem-final **t** is deleted, but this is not a general rule; the negative suffixes **-lakax̂** and **-lakan**, for example, have the same shape after a consonant as after a vowel. The final **ĝ** or **g** of polysyllabic stems is deleted before some suffixes with an initial **m** (*e.g.* -**mig**-); before other such suffixes they have an auxiliary vowel **a** (*e.g.* -**ma**-, -**masu**-).

The long vowel of a suffix quite often triggers a lengthening of the short vowel in the initial syllable of the stem, *e.g.* En 1981 **aangaadakux̂** 'goes up slowly' from (**h**)**anga**- + -**aada**-, but (**asxinuun**) **aŋgaasakux̂** 'goes up with (her daughter)' from (**h**)**anga**- + -**usa**-; A **suunaada-x̂** (*also* A, E **sunaada-x̂**) 'playship' from **suna**- + -**aada**-; A **kiimaadi-l** 'to descend fast' from **kim**- + -**aadi**-; A **iigayuug**- 'to be afraid of height' from **iga**- + -**yuug**-. There is considerable variation and there are dialectal differences, so strict rules cannot be given.

Apart from clusters resulting from rhythmic syncopation in Eastern Aleut, a three-consonant cluster has a medial **t**, **ch** or **s**, flanked by continuants other than **s**. This may explain, for instance, the postconsonantic variant **-sxa-** of **-lga-**, but the suffix **-lgu-**, for example, is separated from a stem-final consonant by the auxiliary vowel **i**. Some suffixes have an initial uvular **ĝ/x̂** only after a vowel, e.g., V+**x̂ta-** | C+**ta-** (the uvular could not possibly be the medial consonant in a three-consonant cluster).

After a stem with the vowel **u**, the **u** of certain suffixes is dissimilated to **i**.

The morphophonemics being rather idiosyncratic, the possible variants are specified for the respective suffixes.

The list is divided into two parts, suffixes with an initial vowel and suffixes with an initial consonant. In the former, the alphabetic order is determined primarily by the consonant following the vowel, the quality and quantity of the vowel (seen from the postconsonantic variant) determining the order within the primary one.

SUFFIXES WITH AN INITIAL VOWEL

-V- | **-a-** (*stem-final* **t** *goes to* **s**) *imperative, with subject 2.du.* E **-dix**, Au **-yix**, A 1860 **-txidix**; *2.pl.* E **-chi**, **-chin**, Au **-ch(i)**, 1952 *also* **-tich**, A 1840-60 **-txichi** (*in modern* A *replaced by the optative*); *negated imperative 2.pl.* E 1838 **-lagaachi** (Matthew 6:19, 1870 *prohibitive*), A 1860 **-lagaatxichi** (John 5:28, E *negated optative*; John 6:43, E *prohibitive*). *Forms with anaphoric 3.p. suffixes: 2.p.pl.* -V**t-** | **-at-** + *3.p.sg.* **-xa** (E 1832-1909, A 1838-60), *3.p.du.* **-xix** (E, Au 1909), *3.p.pl.* **-xin** (E 1838-70) (*passive + 3.p.sg.* -V**t-xa** E 1838 Matthew 17:15; *+ 3.p.du.* -V**t-xix** E 1870 Acts 13:2); E 1826-70 *also 2.p.du. + 3.p.sg.* -V**di-kagan** (Mark 11:2), *2.p.pl. + 3.p.sg. / pl.* -V**chi-kagan**. *For the imperative 2.p.sg. see* **-da** | **-ada**.

su- to take	**suuchin** E 1983 2.pl.
unug- to sing	**unugachi** En 1948 2.pl.
hax̂-t- to get up	**ax̂sadix** E 1909- 2.du.
a-yuĝaag- to stay for a while	**ayuĝaagatxichi** A 1840 2.pl.
tuta- to listen to	**tutaatxa** E, A 1860 listen to Him (Mark 9:7, Luke 9:35)
aĝ- to give	**ngiin aĝachikagan** E 1870 give to them (Mark 6:37, A **aĝiiqachi**)

-V- | **-ii-** *optative see* -V**ĝ-** | **-iiĝ-**; *anterior see* -V**ng-** | **-iing-**.

| **-a-** *see* **-ĝa-** | **-a-**

-i- *vt.* to cause a change of state, *expressed by corresponding (rather than underlying) intransitive verbs in* **-a-** *or* **-t-**. *Occurs only in a limited set of verbs.*

1. *vs.* **-a-** *vi.*

la- to escape (of air)	**li-** A to let out (air)
hulma- to melt	**hulmi-** to melt (something)
chila- to become loose	**chili-** to untie
chisa- to be scattered	**chisi-** to scatter, distribute
ing-sa- to move backward	**ingsi-** to withdraw

See further **axsa-**, **haxsa-**, **ixsa-**, **isa-**, **kumsa-**, **sixsa-**, **susa-**, **uxsa-**, **uĝla-**

2. *vs.* **-t-** *vi.*

chix̂-t- to become wet	**chiĝi-**, **chix̂i-** to dip
six̂-t- to break, go to pieces	**six̂i-** to break, smash to pieces
hax̂-t- to stand up	**haĝit-** to lift up (*additional* **-t-** *vt.*)

Different semantic relations in

chax-a- *n.* hollow	**chaxi-** *vt.* to dig out
chingla- *n.* fever	**chingli-** *vi.* to be hot; *vn.* heat
udx̂a- *n.* loop; **udĝa-** *vt.* to take a hitch around	**udĝi-** *vt.* to hitch

-u- *is found only in a few derived words,*

verbs:

anĝ- *n.* 5. voice, call	**anĝu-** A 1838 *vi.* to cry, shout
qachx̂- *n.* skin	**qachx̂u-** *vt.* to line; to put a skin cover on

nouns:

chix-t- *vi.* to stick, adhere	**chigu-** *n.* resin, pitch
kang- *n.* essence	**kangu-** A *n.* reason
nam-t- A *vt.* to sew together (top seam of baidarka)	**naamu-** *n.* top seam of baidarka
ulux̂ *n.* hatch, cockpit	**uluĝu-** A *n.* hatch; frame of hatch

-Vchx(i)- *augmentative in*

sla- wind; to blow	**slaachxi-, slaachx-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) E *vn.* storm

The following derivatives appear to contain the same suffix

qaga-, qaxa- *vi.* to crack	**qaxaachxi-, qaxalaachxi-** (**-la-**) A *n.* dogwood
huĝu- *n.* foam	**huĝuuchxi-** E *n.* foam, froth

[[*perhaps cf.* CAY **-ckegte-** to be very V, to have good N]]

-Vchxuza-|-iichxuza- A 1838- to be very V; to V very much, strongly; very VN; very ADV (E **-Vsaada-|aasaada-**); **-Vchuxsa-** E 1910- very VN (*very rare, see below*)

From **-Vchx-|-iichx-** *and* ***-uza-**.

Common in A with verbs indicating size, dimension, distance, strength or the like, also with a negation in the contrary sense.

aduuchxuzakux̂ 1977 it is very long (**adu-**).

agitaadaam ilagaan aduuchxuzakux̂ 1977 it is much longer than the other one.

qamdaachxuzakux̂ 1952 it is very deep (**qamda-**); **qamdaachxuzalakan** it is very shallow.

qayaachxuzaa 1952 (something) very high; **qayakuchaachxuzaayulax** very low (*cf.* **-kucha-**).

ulalĝuuchxuzalakax̂ 1981 it is not a very big house (**ula-lĝu-**).

The suffix is used also with various other kinds of verbs, e.g.

chix̂taachxuzax̂ malgakux̂ 1952 there is strong rain, it is raining strongly.

chaa aamagiichxuzal angalix̂ 1952 his hand was bleeding (**aamag-**) awfully.

ngus qaĝaasaachxuzaqang 1952 I was very grateful for it.

huzux̂ txin iĝatiichxuzanax̂ 1860 everybody was very frightened (**-iĝa-t-**) (Mark 1:27).

hawakus iliin Ting ii qumyuxtaachxuzax̂t 1860 do you love Me more than those? (John 21:15).

With a positional noun

waan kadiichxuzagaan 1952 long time before now (**waan kadagaan**)

With a deictic adverb

hamahliyaachxuzaam 1952 a very long time ago (**hama-hli-ya-am**)

E **-Vchuxsa-** *is found only in* **qumaachuxsax̂** Ea 1910 very white (J 20:14) *and with an additional* **-Vda-|-aada-** *in*

quhmaachuxsaadakux̂ Eukn 1982- it is quite white

qaxchikluuchuxsaadakux̂ Eun 1984 it is quite black

-Vchi- *found only in*

iĝa-na- to be terrible	**iĝanaachi-** to be dreadfully (so and so); to be very big
saĝa- to sleep	**saĝaachi-** E to sleepwalk
tadaga- sole	**taadgaachi-x̂ta-** E to walk on one's tiptoes

-Vchikaada-|-iichikaada- E 1903- only, just N; to only V, to just (barely) V; to V right away (*cf.* **-hli-|-smi-**)

Apparently from **-Vchi-|-iichi-** *and* ***-kaada-**.

ayagaachikaadan ... tayaĝux̂tadaqalinax̂ En 1909 he used only women as men (workers) (J 43:1.)

ataqasiichikaadamulux Eu 1909 not only once (**ataqa-si-m**)

wan angalikinga qalgakux̂ alakan kuufyaachikaadakun En 1935 this evening we have nothing to eat and only drink coffee.

amaatxaan tunux̂takux̂, tuutaachkaadlaaĝanang Eu 1984 he talked from far, I just barely heard him.

asx̂atiichkaadada Eu 1984 just kill it.

itiichkaadakux̂ Eu 1984 he went out right away (A **hitxi-daĝit-ikux̂**).

kusuuchkaadadakux̂ En 1948 he usually (**-da-**) gets mad in no time.

In A *found only in*

an'g- 2. mind	**aan'gi(l)chikaada-lix** to think, ponder

-Vchkaaĝnu- *in*

qa- fish	**qaachkaaĝnu-x̂** Ekn 1982(En 1984 **qaax̂chaaĝnux̂**) smell just of fish

Possibly from -V**chi-** *and* *****-kaaĝ(u)-** *and* **-nu-**.

-Vchikda- *in*

quyx̂i- cough	**quyx̂iichikda-lix** Ekn 1948- to keep on coughing

From -V**chi-** *and* *****-kda-**.

-Vchu- *in*

sla-(l)ĝu- strong wind	**slaĝuuchu-x̂** Ea fair wind
ayaga- woman	**Ayagaachu-x** A *du. name of oblong hill*

-Vchugisa- *in*

uchu- to suck	**uchuugisa-x** E *du.* spoon

| -ada *see* **-da | -ada**

-Vda- | -aada-, Au -V**ya-**, *and* E -V**sa- | -aasa-**, A -V**za- | -aaza-**, Au -V**t^{r}a-**, *with frequent lengthening of a short vowel in the initial syllable of the base,* minor N (*vs.* **-iigamag-**); opposite N (*in place names*); resembling N, to resemble N; play N, to play with N; E, Au little, small N (*cf.* **-kucha-**); E dear N; to V a little, to slowly, barely V; E to V at ease, please V; E to V for nothing; to pretend to V

1. *with a nominal base*

isux̂ seal	**isuĝaada-x̂** young seal
tadga-x̂ span	**taadgaada-x̂** E, **tadgaada-x̂** A minor span
Saĝuuga-x̂ (Atka 373)	**Saĝuugaada-x̂** (Atka 431)
uxchu-x̂ tufted puffin	**uxchuuda-x̂** A ragwort
ulu-x̂ meat	**uluuda-lix** to be red
hidalu-x̂ flat cape	**hiiyaluuya-x̂** Au "false cape"
hla-x̂ boy	**hlaada-x̂** doll; A **hlaada-l** to play with a doll
tikla-x̂ middle finger	**tiklaada-lix** to pull fingers
lakaaya-x̂ E boy	**lakaayaada-x̂** little boy
chiĝana-x̂ river, creek	**chiiĝnaada-x̂** En little creek
qalngaax̂ E raven	**qalngaaĝaada-x̂**, Au **qaglaaĝaaya-x̂** little raven
ada- father	**adaada-ng** E my (dear) father
ana- mother	**anaada-ng** E my (dear) mother
asxinu- daughter	**asxinuusa-** Ea 1909-83 a (dear) daughter (J 8:13)

No apparent additional meaning in E

agat- (he, etc.) only	**agachiida-**, **agachiisa-**
inaqa- self, alone	**inaqaada-**, **inaqaasa-**

Meaning more *in* E

had-an toward it	**hadaasa-n** closer, nearer to it
saka-(h)ada- direction out	**sakaadaasan** a little farther out

2. *with a verbal base*

chix̂ta- to rain	**chiixtaadakux̂** En 1982 it is raining a little, just sprinkling
anĝ- 3. to blow, breeze	**aanĝaaza-x̂** A calm, lack of wind
kim- to descend	**kiimaada-** A 1980 to descend a little, slowly
aygag- to walk	**aaygagaadakux̂** En 1950- is walking slowly
aygagdu- to walk fast	**aaygagduudakux̂** En 1950 is walking faster
imliĝi- to have hair	**iimliĝiidakux̂** En 1948- barely has hair
saĝa- to sleep	**saĝaasa-** Eu 1987 to have a relaxing sleep (*cf.* J 50:10, 13)
qa- to eat	**qaadada** E 1909 please eat, **qaasada** Ea 1983 have a good dinner
qida- to cry, weep	**qiidaadada-lix** En 1982 to always (**-da-**) cry for nothing
asx̂a- to die	**aasx̂aada-** E, **asx̂aada-** A to pretend to be dead, to play the dead
luna- to be reliable	**lunaasa-** E, **lunaaza-** A to pretend to be reliable, good
ula-chx̂- (turn inside out)	**ulachx̂aada-** tossing game

Some derivatives have a special meaning, e.g.

ukux̂ta- to see	**ukux̂taasa-** E, **ukux̂taaza-** A to inspect, preview
ma- to do	**maaza-** A to get something (game); **maat^{r}a-x̂** Au anything; **maasa-qada-** E, **maaza-qada** A to be gone; to pass away

With a negation, the suffix in E underscores the contrariety, e.g.

hanatu- to be thick	**aantuuda-lakan** to be thin, slender
sakaĝ- to be stiff	**saakx̂aad(a)-lakan** to be limber
amaatxa- to be far	**amaatxaad(a)-lakan** to be close
saĝa- to sleep	**saĝaadaagusa-lakan** (+ **-iigusa-**) Ea without having slept at all (J 4:15)
chita- to stick	**chitaadaqdakux̂** Eu 1984 it almost came loose, "if anything that comes loose", *lit.* it no more, barely sticks

Occurs in -V**dahli-|-aadahli-**; **-kaada-**, **-qaada-**; -V**saada-|-aasaada-**

[[*possibly a restructured cognate of* Y + **(ng)uaq**, *etc.*, imitation N, *etc.*, **‡(ng)uar-**, *etc.*, to pretend to; I **-ŋŋuaq**(-) fake; little; to pretend to; GRI to play at; AI **-(ŋ)uřaq(-)** little; a little; **-(ŋ)uřaaq-** leisurely, *etc.*; GRI **-usaq**, **-usaaq** something resembling N, *etc.*]]

-Vdahli-|-aadahli-, E **-Vdali-|-aadali-** even N; even V; (no) N at all; (not) at all V; E 1838, A 1860 at least N (Matthew 14:16, Mark 6:56); A 1860 (not only but) also; A 1860 (not) yet (John 8:57)

From **-Vda-|-aada-** *and* **-hli-|-smi-**

imliidahlichi kamgimchix kugan samaĝikus A 1860 even the hairs on your head are counted (Luke 12:7).

ikukuudahlis chx̂uux̂s ax̂takus A 1980 even those over there seem to be washing.

txiidahling qachx̂ikux̂ A 1980 she fed even me.

anaĝiidahlix̂ ukuukalakaq A 1973 I could not find anything at all.

qahmigim agaliidahligan isxax̂ anaĝulax A 1860 there was not room even behind the door (Mark 2:2).

kurizaqadanaaĝiituudahlilakaq A 1979 I do not even want to try to quit smoking.

awan chngatum iĝax̂taadaliqaayulux Ea 1909 of that the sea otter was not at all afraid (J 4:19).

haqaadahliikakux̂ A 1980 hope he comes, *lit.* he could (**-Vka-**) even come.

hitanaaĝikus, sunam hangadaa taangaĝil hitalgaadahliikalakax̂ A 1973 we tried to go out but the ship's deck was full of water and we (**-lga-** *passive*) could not go out at all.

-Vdag-|-adag-, **-adgi-** *variously in*

agux̂ beach (dry at low tide)	**aguĝadax** E, **aguĝadgi-x̂** A ebb tide
sita- isthmus	**Sitaadag-a** *name of bays*
hag- to grow	? **agadgi-x̂** E lever for improving combustion

Cf. -V**dg(i)-** *and* **-dag-**, **-dg(i)-**.

-iidaxsi- *in*

ixchug- to shake one's head	**ixch(x)iidaxsi-lix** E to shake one's head, to shrug

From **-iidag-** *and* **-x̂si-|-si-**.

-Vdax̂si-, -V**dux̂si-** *in*

isxa- place	**isxaadax̂si-**, **isxaadux̂si-** nest

The final part is **-x̂si-|-si-**.

-Vdg(i-) *in*

gu- tube	**guudgi-x̂, guudġ-a** its inside
aku over there to the side	**Akuudgi-x̂** *village site*
quga- -, **qugaqa-** -	**qugaadgi-x̂** mold; **qugaqaadgi-x̂** rust
huĝu- foam	**huĝuudgi-** foam

Possibly syncopated from -V**dag-** *or* -V**dug-**, *cf.* **chukiidug-** to squeak, **chukiidgi-x̂** gnat, midge.

Seems to occur in **-kaadax**, **-kaadgi-**.

-Vdgu- *in*

qaku in there	**qakuudgu-x̂** narrow lagoon at the bottom of a bay

-Vdgu- *see also* **-dgu-**.

-Vdi-|-aadi- A 1840-, -V**yi-|aayi-** Au 1909 to V fast, *found in*

a- to be	**aadi-lix** to hurry
kim- to descend	**kiimaadi-l**, Au **kimaayi-l** to hurry down, to dive
ma- to do	**maadi-l**, Au **maayi-l** to act in a hurry, to rush

-Vdi$_2$- *in*

qiga- east	**qigaadi-x̂** north; northeast, *etc.*

-Vdug- *in*

kda- ice; to freeze	**kdaadux-six** to be a little frost on the ground

-Vduĝ- *in*

ix̂chi- worm	**ix̂chiidux̂-sxa-lix** (*vp.*) to be numb

-Vg-|-ag-, *with deletion of stem-final velar* -**Vg-**, *found in several place names*

utm- center	**Utmax** En Kettle Cape
aĝu-t- to hide	**Aĝuchagis** A *pl. shore*
amax high cliff	**Aamaagi-x̂** A *promontories*
amta- bird's breast bone	**Aamtaagis** A *pl. islets*
anu-da- constant current	**Aanudaax** A *bight*
angu- lamp	**Anguux** A *pinnacle*
chalu- narrow opening of saltwater pool	**Chaluux** En *cove*; **Chaluugis** A *pl. bay*
idma- content	**Idmaax** A Buldir Island
quchig- A interval	**Quchiix** A *bay*
udig- divide	**Udiix** A *bays*
ugi- husband	**Ugiix** A *rock*

The following may represent different obsolete suffixes

haĝ- - (to rise)	**haĝax-six** A (E **haĝlax-six**) to come to
cham- to scrape	**chaamax-six** Eb to scrape, whittle
awa over there, moving	**awaax** A time
huĝu- foam	**huĝuux** E foam
qisa- to be tied up	**qisaax-six** E to tie together; **qi(i)saax-six** E to get kinked
x̂ut- (**ux̂t-**) to fade	**x̂usag-** A 1791 to be yellow

-ug- *in*

kad- front	**kadux-s** A to be exposed to the wind

-aag- *in*

an'g- 2. mind	**an'gaag-lakan** A *neg.* to be free from worry
inĝ- -	**inĝaag-na-x̂** A bad, ugly
hangug-, ahngug- to dig	**angugaax, anguxaax** E goose-neck barnacle

-iig- *replaces stem vowel* **a** *in*

suka- baidarka skirt	**sukiix-six** to tie the baidarka skirt on
usx̂a- for wind to blow into bay	**usx̂iix-s** A to blow in, smoke in (of stove)
hawa there ?	**Hawiigis** A *pl. islets*

Perhaps from **a-yg-**.

-Vga-|-uga- (?) *in*

tunu- to speak, *etc.*	**tunuuga-lix** to swear, curse
anĝ- 5. voice, call	**anĝuga-** A 1840 to howl (*but cf.* **anĝ-u-** A 1838 to cry, shout)

The following may represent different obsolete suffixes

a- to be	**aaga-** - ready (*but also Au, not* ***uuga-** -)
hya- flood tide	**hyaaga-x̂** wood, tree, log
ula- house	**Ulaaga-x̂** A *name of bay*

-Vgamag-|-iigamag-, *also with deletion of stem vowel* **a**, major N, main N, chief N, favorite N

From -**Vga-|-iiga-** *and* -**mag-**.

isux̂ seal	**isuĝiigamax** adult seal
qawa- sea lion	**qawaagamax**, A 1840 **qawiigamax** adult sea lion
tanadgusi-x̂ village	**tanadguchiigamax, tanadgusiigamax** main village; town, city
ayaga- woman	**ukaan ulam ayagaagmagan** En *rel.* the chief woman of this house (J 48:38)
aygaĝasi- basket	**aygax̂siigmaging** Eu 1984 my favorite basket (used all the time)
huyu- (her) brother	**huyuugamaging** Au my real (favorite ?) brother (J 83:4)

Special meanings in

sa- bird	**saagamax** E eagle
saaquda- cow parsnip	**saaqudiigamax** E wild celery
hyaaga- wood, tree, log	**hyaagiigamax** A 1840 spruce
tugida- month	**Tugidiigamax** E December, A January
attx̂u- finger	**attx̂uugamax** A middle finger

In several place names, e.g.

unglu- pinnacle	**Ungluugamax** A *islets*

[[**-iiga-**, *also in* **-iigatu-** *below; probably from* ***-iaga-**, ***-yaga-**; *perhaps cf.* CAY **+yag-** (for there) to be much N, many N; CSY to increase in number; I **-iak-** *in* AI **iñugiak-** to be many *from* **iñuk** person, *etc.*; *cf.* **-yag-**]]

-**Vgamaxsi-** | **-iigamaxsi-** E 1833-, A 1937- (*modern* A *also* -**Vgamax̂si-**), Au 1952 to be too much V, to V too much; E 1909 to actually V (*cf.* **-tuuqi-**)

From -**Vga-** | **-iiga-mag-** *and* **-x̂si-** | **-si-**.

adu- to be long	**aduugamaxsikux̂** A 1952 is too long
sadag- to be fat	**sadagiigamaxsikux̂** A 1979, En 1982 it is too fat

chaayux̂ kayutuugamaxsikux̂ A 1952 the tea is too strong.

mayaaqax̂ akiĝiigamaxsilakax̂ A 1950 the furs have a too low price, the price of the furs is too low.

tunux̂taagamaxsizakux̂ A 1952 he talks too much.

hingaan aslaan tagiiĝmas guudam ilan haagaagamaxsidaqadanas A 1937 at that time our families were no more too hungry during the year.

tin amayaax̂taagamaxsiting ii? Au 1952 have I asked you too much?

alquugamaxsikux̂ E 1909 what does he actually (*Russian* sobstvenno) do?

-**Vgatu-** (| **-iigatu-**, (t)**-sagatu-**) A 1860 (*one example*) to reasonably V (is it reasonable that ...?)

From -**Vga-** | **-iiga-**, (t)**-saga-** *and* **-tu-**.

tunux̂taaĝus ilin huzuhliin aĝaasanax̂txinaan, ii timas achixaagatux̂txin? you were born altogether in sins but (think it reasonable to) teach us? (John 9:34, E *without such suffix*)

Perhaps indicates possibility *or* opportunity *in the following place name*

chali- to fish with a line from land	**Chaliigatu-x̂** En *beach*

-**Vgatuuka-** | **-iigatuuka-**, (t)**-sagatuuka-** A 1860 could reasonably V?; would that V

From -**Vga-** | **-iiga-**, (t)**-saga-tu-** *and* -**Vka-** | **-iika-**, (t)**-saka-**.

kitak ii chx̂uuĝiigatuukax̂txin? (could) You (reasonably) wash my feet? (John 13:6)

hingan ukuqulam dakix haxsinax̂, wan asx̂alagaax̂ta ii masagatuukanaĝulax? he who opened the eyes of the blind one, could he not have caused that this one should not die? (John 11:37)

wan chaasax̂ Ilang agusaamis anuxtaagatuukax̂txin yaa! would that You want to take this cup past Me! (Luke 22:42, *Russian* kogdab Ty blagovolil pronesti chashu siyu mimo Menya!; *similarly* Luke 19:42)

-**Vgatumasu-** | **-iigatumasu-** A 1909- may V, to probably V; -**Vgatu-** | **-iigatu- a-masu-** A 1909- to be probably N

From -**Vga-** | **-iiga-tu-** *and* **-masu-**.

ayugiigatumasulakax̂ 1952 he may not have gone out.

tayaĝux̂ haqaagatumasukux̂ 1988 the man is probably coming.

tuutx̂aaĝuta(m) kuga(an) qudus al ax̂taguun kum maqaĝiigatuñuuqizuukaĝul(ax) amasukux̂ gumanaan anuxtal aam 1909 when she came to think that it would probably be quite (**-nuuqi-**) all right to (*lit.* if she) urinate from a dry parsnip stem (J 78:130)

hamaa(n) asagaam hlaagatukix a(x̂)masux̂tal anuxtalix 1909 thinking that they were probably his cousin's two sons (J 76:95)

-iigna- (*perhaps* **-iig-na**$_1$**-**) *in the following place name*

sluka- sea gull	**Slukiigna-x̂** A *pinnacle*

-uugna- (*perhaps* **-uug-na**$_1$**-**) *in the following place name*

sad- outside	**Saduugna-x̂** A *island*

-**Vxsa-** | **-axsa-**, **-ixsa-** (?) *in a few place names*

chugu- sand		**Chuguuxsa-x̂** A *bay*
alu- side	?	**Aluuxsa-x̂** A *old site*
anax club	?	**Anagaxsa-x̂** A *island*
ut- to go down to shore	?	**Uchixsa-x̂** A *bay; islet*

-ixt-, **-axt-** *in*

al- middle	**alixt-** A middle, center
qal- bottom	**qalixti-x̂** A bottom
at- lower part	**achaxti-x̂** A prop, base
hat- outside	**hachaxti-x̂** A partition in house
asl- position opposite	**aslixt-** to meet

-Vgu- \| **-iigu-** (?) En 1982 (*one word only*), A 1952- old, worn N (*cf.* **-x̂taqa-**)

chigda- gut parka	**chigdaagu-x̂** En, A old gut parka
chux̂taqa-s clothes	**chux̂taqaagu-s** A worn out clothes (E **chux̂taqax̂taqa-n**, *cf.* **-x̂ta-** | **-ta-**)
sapuug(i)- shoe	**sapuugiigu-s** A old shoes
rayfila- rifle	**rayfilaagu-s** rifles in poor condition
anaĝi- something	**anaĝiigu-s** A any old stuff
Different meanings in	
kad- front	**kadiigu-lix** E to be contrary, against
qal- bottom	**qaliigu-lix** A to accomplish
chagli- to cut out	**chagliigu-lix** E to cut in pieces
hata- 2. to blow through	**Hataagu-x̂** A *name of cove*

-V**gusa-** (*after* **u** *also* **-ugisa-**) | **-iigusa-** (*also after* **t**) E 1832-; -V**guza-** (**u-ugiza-**) | **-iiguza-** (*also* **t-**) E 1791, 1826 A 1838-; **-Vgutʳa-** | **-iigutʳa-**, (t)**-sagutʳa-** Au 1909-52

1. real, veritable N; the very N, really N; quite ADV; to really, surely V; to (not) V at all

a- to be	**aagusax̂** E, **aaguzax̂** A, **aagutʳax̂** Au true, veritable, real
ada- father	**adaaguzaan** A 1860 your real father (*vs.* father in the spirit)
Unangam hlaa Aleut boy	**Unangam hlaaguzaa** A 1973 a real, veritable Aleut boy
husu-, huzu- all	**usuug(i)saa** E, **huzuugizaa** A absolutely all of it
ataqan one, alone	**ataqaniiguzax̂ akuq** A I am all alone
haman that one	**hamaniiguzax̂ tununax̂** A 1860 that very prophet (John 6:14)
inaqa- self	**inaqaaguzamis ada** A 1973 be (quite) yourself
uhli- only	**rayfilaagus uhliiguzanas matanas** A 1973 we had really nothing but old rifles
at- straight	**atiiguzamis unguchida** A 1973 sit quite straight!
adalu-lakan to not lie, to tell the truth	**adaluugizaĝulax̂t ii?** do you really tell the truth?

qagaadaan ax̂tam aalugan kuugusan, naadaan ax̂tam aalugan nagiigusan txin iqaĝisaqilaax̂txin Ea 1910 you should paddle right upon the swell in northeast wind, right inside the swell in southwest wind (J 17:16).

hiikun iliin ax̂taagusax̂takux̂txin E 1870; **hawakus ilaa aaguzakux̂t** A 1860 surely you are one of them (Mark 14:70)

saĝaadaagusalakan Ea 1909 without having slept (**saĝa-ada-**) at all (J 4:15)

tumhdaking ataqam asla utxiduukadaagusalakaĝix En 1935 my gun will never (**-da-** **-lakaĝ-**) at all hit in one spot

txin haaĝataaguzalakan tunux̂taax̂t A 1952 talk without stopping at all (*viz.* for recording)

*really think about***iiguzazaĝulang** A 1973 I never really think about it

2. specifically N; E 1833, Au only N

ti-ng I, me	**tiiguzang ukux̂taqadaax̂t** A 1979 quit looking at me specifically!
kamgiida- little head	**kamgiidaag(u)s(aa) utxikuu** Ea 1983 he hit it (fox target) right in the head
cha- hand, front paw	**chaagutʳaa kaluk** Au 1909 hit it only in the front paw (J 80:3, E **chaachkaadaa**)
ataqa-n one	**ataqaagusax̂** E 1833:69 only one thing

3. exactly (like) DEM; to exactly V (to do the same as V)

hingaku-s those	**hingakuugizas** A 1860 exactly (like) those, like that (John 3:8; *similarly* E 1870, Luke 17:30)

kumax malgaaguzanas makus A 1952 they did exactly (the same as) what was done to them (N.M. 3:35)

amaan uyqiq(a)siim igiim agux̂taax(u)sanaa ngaan agux̂tal(i)gaa(n) tunux̂taq(a)likux̂ Ea 1974 she said to the other old woman the same as she had said to her, *lit.* exactly what the other old woman had said to her, she said to her.

kasamis matal unalgaaguzanax̂ liidax̂ matal unalgazas A 1979 they (various ducks) are cooked in the same way as eider ducks are cooked.

4. as soon as V

wakun laam-aan ix̂talix inatiigusalix asx̂akux̂ awa Ea 1910 as soon as she finished (**ina-t-**) saying this to her son, she died (J 15:40).

qaqadaagusakux̂ uyalgakux̂ E 1909 as soon as he had finished eating he was fetched.

tin unguchisagutʳal tin saĝanikux̂ Au, **txin ungutiigusalix txin saĝanikux̂** E 1909 as soon as he sat down (**unguchi-t-, ungu-t-**) he fell asleep.

5. most N, ADV; to be most V; to mostly, most often V

qichitikucham inaaĝuliitiiguzaa A 1860 the very last penny (Luke 12:59)

iqyachxisaagusax̂ E 1909 the very best baidarka

iqyam adaagusaam anaa uĝululix En 1909 spearing the baidarka nearest to (**hada-**) him (J 45:7)

ilingiin tayaĝum kayutuugusanaa En 1909 the strongest (**kayu-tu-**) man from among them (J 57:10)

chadux̂ anaĝim suĝaaguzaa azax̂ A 1980 oil is a thing we use (**su-ĝa-**) most often.

Atux̂ agach amaatxanaaguzax̂ akux̂ A 1952 Attu is furthest from here.

6. Au to still V (*cf.* **-hli-|-smi-**)

kachig- to blow real hard **kachigiigutʳal** it is still blowing.

-Vgusali-|-iigusali- E 1833-, **-Vguzahli-|-iiguzahli-** E 1791, A 1860- only N; to be sure to V (J 47:8); to V often, constantly, all the time; E 1870 while V

From -V**gusa-**, *etc.*, *and* **-hli-|-smi-**

ayagaagusalin tayaĝux̂talix En 1909 using only women (**ayaga-**) as a crew (J 45:22)

qan'gim ilan tayaĝus txidix haaĝatalakan qalgadax̂ ilgaaguzahlikus A 1950 in winter the men are constantly, without stopping, looking for food.

qichitis samiiguzahlix̂ maqax̂tal A 1952 he is counting money all the time, does nothing but count money.

hamayangin akalux̂chi aygagiigusalikuniin, amaagan Ngaan hiisanam aqaa A 1870 as (while) they were walking along their road, somebody said to Him: (Luke 9:57)

-Vĝ- *in*

hi-la- to admit **hilaax̂-six** to confess, repent

see **-mudaĝ-**, **-ngudaĝ-**.

|-aaĝ- *in* **-yugaaĝ-**

-Vĝ-|-iiĝ-, (t)**-saĝ-** (*deletion of* **ĝ** *before* **q** *and nasals*) *optative*; *negated* **-lagaaĝ-**, Au **-laguuĝ-**.

1. *gerundive (optative participle), with possessive suffixes*

qax̂ qaaĝing ngus aĝnax̂ A 1952 he gave me a fish to eat.

imchin ix̂taaĝning aqatalkaqing Eb 1984 I don't know what (*pl.*) to tell you.

ilaan isaĝiin ukuugiim En 1909 having found an exit, *lit.* from where to go out (J 64:22)

2. *optative, with enclitic subject markers for the 1. (sg.), 2. and 3R persons; an extra suffix* **-ta-** *for the 3. person (old sg. Ø, later* **-x̂**; *du.* **-x**; *3. and 1.p.pl.* E, Au **-n**, A **-s**); *an extra suffix* **-qa-** *for forms with possessive suffixes (double person reference; except for 1.p.sg. subject)*

kuufyax̂ im(i)n aĝiiq(i)ng e? Ep 1983 shall I (do you want me to) give you coffee?

qaax̂txin E eat now!

haqaax̂tax̂ A 1952 may he come!

alaĝiit (E **alaĝiix̂txin**) **tin uyaaq hix̂takuĝaa mal** Au 1909 because he told me to invite you to cut whale (J 82:37)

asx̂asaqamas A 1860 let us kill him (Mark 12:7, E **asx̂asxaax̂ta** *passive 3.sg.*)

suutul aguun suuqaa A 1952 if he wants to take it let him take it.

3. *intentional, with possessive suffixes in the locative case for the subject (irregular 1.p.sg.* **-ngan**; *no 3R suffixes); for anaphoric 3.p. reference (object, etc.) in E infixed sg.* **-ka-**, *non-sg.* **-ki-** (*with deletion of* **ĝ**); *in old A suffixed sg.* **-ka**, *pl.* **-kis** *(dual not attested); in old* Au *sg.* **-ka** (*dual and plural not attested*)

qaangan I'll eat (now).

qaamin E, **qaamis?** A are you going to eat?

txin suchx̂iiĝan anuxtanax̂ ax̂takux̂ A 1952 he decided to surrender, *lit.* to let himself be taken (N.M. 3:75).

qumnax̂ ukuux̂kin waaĝanax E 1870 they (two) came to see the tomb (Matthew 28:1).

taĝaakingin-iin amaanukuning E 1870, **ukux̂taazaangankis hadangin huyakuning** A 1860 I go to test them (Luke 14:19).

For constructions with auxiliaries see **ax̂-six** 3., **ax̂-ta-lix** 3.; **amu-**; **inga-aĝi-** 3.; **saĝa-lix** 4.

[[*From* *-**iaĝ-**, CAY **ꟻyar-** would V; to go V-ing; CSY to go somewhere in order to V; Y **ꟻyartur-**, I **-yaqtuq-**, *etc.*, to go in order to V]]

-Vĝ-, **-iiĝ-** *differently in the following place names*

uhma- flank	**Uhmaaĝa-a** *bay* A
at- area below	? **Achiix̂** A *bay*

-uuĝ- *in*

ang- 5. voice, call	**anguux̂-six** En to growl (*but cf. also* **ang-u-** A to cry, shout)
qi(h)mi(i)- -	**qi(h)muuĝ-** gnashing

-Vĝa- to V in vain; *found in*

a- to be	**aaĝa-lix** to miss; to do in vain
tagama- - Au to do so	**tagamaaĝal aaĝal** doing so in vain (J 81:9)

Occurs in -V**ĝali-|-iiĝali-**, (t)-**saĝali-**; *cf.* -V**ĝdaĝali-**, *etc.*
[[*From* *-**iaĝa-**, *-**yaĝa-**, *cf.* CAY **‡yaaqe-** to V in vain, *etc.*; CSY **♦yagh-** to V but; to V in vain, *etc.*]]

-Vĝa-|-uuĝa- to come to, get to, arrive at N
Used with most demonstratives, with positional nouns and two ordinary nouns.

wa here	**waaĝa-lix** to arrive here; to come back here
uka-lĝ-a the village here	**ukalĝaaĝa-l** A to come to this village
haka up there	**hakaaĝa-lix** to get up there; to ascend
qana- where, which	**qanaaĝa-lix** to be where now
ku- surface	**kuuĝa-lix** to appear, come forth
il- inside	**iluuĝa-lix** to go in, come in
sitx- space under, below	**sitxuuĝa-l** A to reach the bottom of
at- area below	**achuuĝa-lix** to come down
sla- wind	**slaaĝa-lix** to go outside
tana- 5. dwelling place	**tanaaĝa-lix** to return to his settlement (on foot)

[[*Possibly from* *-**uaĝa-**, *cf.* Y **♦var-**, I **♦vaq-** to go N-ward, *etc.*]]

-V**ĝali-**, -V**ĝli-|-iiĝ(a)li-**, (t)-**saĝ(a)li-** E 1870- to V in vain; to V but; although V, even if V; to V for a while (until), while V (until)
From -V**ĝa-|-iiĝa-**, (t)-**saĝa-** *and* **-hli-|-smi-**.
Occurs in **-liiĝ(a)li-**.

ayuhnaaĝiiĝlikung En 1948 I tried (**-naaĝ-**) in vain to knock it down, I couldn't knock it down.

qagaadan kavkaanan agisaaĝanatxin ukuuĝ(a)likux̂ En 1936 he found nothing in (*lit.* found in vain) the traps he had set on the east side.

tutxaq(u)lalix ngaan tunuĝaaĝlikux̂ En 1978 being deaf, he can't hear what is being said, *lit.* is talked to in vain.

iingun igisaĝalikux̂txin-aan, wan tayaĝux̂ kayungin kinguunulakax̂ ukux̂talix Ea 1910 seeing that he was jumping (**higi-t-**) there in vain, without the man's strength diminishing (J 17:98)

ingasxan uĝulux̂taaĝalikuun, asx̂alakan En 1909 he threw and hit him but did not kill him (J 45:9)

aman sngaasiin tayaĝuudguusaaĝalilix asx̂asxaqax̂ ax̂takux̂ En 1909 although he killed several men with that adz of his, he was killed (J 45:24)

isx̂achaanguusim amaagan qaqaĝalinax̂ itaa kayux igulalgaaĝalikum inadaayulux Ea 1910 a provision sack that contained all kinds of food and was never emptied no matter what was taken out of it (J 17:18)

iqyaĝiiĝliigiim, alakum, En 1910 after having paddled quite a way he turned his head (and saw ..., J 52:8)

With a nominal base

usu-ngin E all of them	**usuuĝlinginulux** En 1948 not necessarily all of them, *lit.* although not all

Possible variant -V**ĝali-t-** in J 3:97 (**anuxtaĝalisxa[n]** *for possible* **anuxtaaĝalisxan**, Eu 1984 **anuxtaaĝlikan**), 10:37 (*see note*), *and* 1870, Acts 21:14 (*vp.*).

-V**ĝana-|-iiĝana-**, (t)-**saĝana-** *prohibitive, with enclitic subject markers for the 1.p.sg. and 2.p.; possessive 2.p. suffixes for anaphoric reference,* do not V, take care not to V

sisa- to get lost	**sisaaĝanax̂txin** E, **-t** A don't get lost!
ugunu- to forget	**ugunuuĝanaan** (E **-ĝn-**) don't forget it!
hyu-t- A to spill	**hyusaĝanaan** don't spill it!

duuraan kitamis kugan agachx̂iiĝanax̂t A 1952 take care not to drop (slip) your dory on your foot!

suglasxamaan timas aĝiiĝanax̂txin A 1860 do not lead (*lit.* put) us into temptation (Luke 11:4, E *neg.optative* **aĝatachx̂ilagaax̂txin**)

maguvyigul sanĝuyix kumugiiĝanaqaa Au 1909 if you don't do it, beware that I peck your stomach (J 82:9)

[[Y **‡yaquna-**, GRI 1727 **-iaruna-** *future negative optative*]]

-Vx̂chi-na₁- Au *in*

haga up along there	**hagaax̂china-x̂** palate, roof of mouth

-Vĝdagali-|-iiĝdagali- E 1832-, A 1838- to V in vain; to V but; although V, even though V; to V for a long time (in vain, E 1870 Acts 28:6)
From -**Vĝ-|-iiĝ-**, **-da-** *and* **-gali-**; *cf.* -**Vĝa-li-|iiĝa-li-**, (t)-**saĝa-li-**.
Ilaan aĝanaaĝiiĝdagaliqangin E 1870 they tried in vain to come close to Him (Luke 8:19, A **Hadan txidix axtnaax̂s aaĝanas**).
kiin ukuungan halazaaĝdagalilix aaĝalix A 1840 I looked around in vain to see somebody (V B 1:10)
hamayangis ukuqaĝiiĝdagalikus ukuqaĝilakaĝis, aasalix tutaqaĝiiĝdagalikus taĝaqaĝilakaĝis A 1860 they may look but not see and listen but not understand (Luke 8:10, E *likewise*).
praviizam angunaa qalakan aaĝdagalikus aasazanas ax̂tazakus A 1952 even though they did not each much store-bought food, they made it (survived, N.M. 1:54).
With additional **-t-** *and passive* **-sxa-** (**-lga-**)
hamaya tumaniin adan kayux inaqalingin aygagulanaax̂sxaaĝdagalisxaqax̂ E 1870 which neither our fathers nor we ourselves were able to bear (*lit.* tried in vain to bear, Acts 15:10).

|-aĝi- *see* **-ĝi-|-aĝi-**

-**Vĝi-|-uuĝi-** *relational noun, sometimes also verbal* which is to or in the N; the N side or part of; to be to the N
Used with demonstratives, positional nouns and some semantically similar nouns.

qana- where, which	**qanaaĝi-** which one; which side
wa here	**waaĝi-x̂** the nearest to here; **waaĝigan** *loc.* on this side of it
inga right there in front	**ingaaĝi-x̂** further, next
haga up along there	**hagaaĝi-** upper; *pl.* upper teeth; *vt.* to hit high
na- west	**naaĝi-x̂** western
kad- front	**kaduuĝi-** which is in front; front part; to be ahead, to be the first
hat- outside	**hachuuĝi-** the outer; the outer part
qal- bottom	**qaluuĝi-** the inner; the inside
chuq-a beneath it	**chuqaaĝi-** to turn upside down
luda- older sibling	**ludaaĝi-** older, oldest; to be the greatest

Verbal base (or perhaps different suffix) in

asx̂a- to die; death	**asx̂aaĝi-** A, Au to be sick

Cf. **-nuuĝisa-**

-uĝlu- *in*

qal- bottom	**qaluĝlu-ng kigusii** Ea my last (innermost) tooth

Perhaps from **-uuĝi-lu-**.

-**Vĝlu-**, -**iiĝlu-** A 1838-60 *in*

tayagu- man	**tayaguuĝlu-x̂** man servant
ayaga- woman	**ayagiiĝlu-x̂** maidservant

Perhaps from **-iiĝu-lu-**.

-**Vx̂sugiitʳa-** Au *in*

taka- braid	**takaax̂suĝiitʳa-** having long (nice?) tresses (J 81:5, 20)
mala- -	**malaax̂suĝiitʳa-** having rosy cheeks (*ibid.*)

From -**Vx̂su-ĝi-** *and* -**Vtʳa-** (**-aaza-**, **-aada-**)

-**Vx̂t-|-iix̂t-** (?) *in*

aki- -	**akiix̂t-** limit
at- lower part	**achiix̂t-** E, **achiitx̂-** A lower edge

-**Vx̂ta-|-iix̂ta-** *dubitative, with possessive suffixes for the subject (1.p.sg.* -**Vng**), *enclitic negation.*
From -**Vĝ-|-iiĝ-** *optative and* **-ta-** (*the 3.p. marker or* **-x̂ta-|-ta-**).
kiin duuraa akum haqal hingamaax̂taa A 1950 (I wonder) whose dory is coming there?
txin sasulitiix̂taang? A 1950 do I bother you?
qanaagan Araapam ayagaa ukux̂taang nung ahmayaaĝaqax̂ En 1983 I was asked from where I had gotten a Negro wife.
ix̂tanangin adaluux̂taayulux ax̂saasaangan Eu 1909 (in order for me) to find out whether he told the truth (J 37:10)

ayagaĝiduukaax̂tadix aqatalakaĝix Ea 1910 they did not know whether they were going to marry (J 17:30)
duurax̂ maqaĝiix̂taₐyulax taĝax̂taa-ax̂takuq A 1952 I tried out whether the dory was all right.

-Vx̂tu- *see* **-Vĝuta-**

-Vx̂tuqla(ĝ)- En *in*

chma- thick, coagulating	**chmaax̂tuqla(ĝ)-** to be lumpy

Perhaps from **-Vĝ-** *and* **-tu-qla-**.

| -aĝu- *see* **-ĝu- | -aĝu-**

-Vĝu- | -aaĝu- to look for N, to look for his/her N; to expect to V; to wait for to V (*cf.* **-nisa-**)

sa- bird, duck	**saaĝu-lix** to look for ducks
isux̂ seal	**isuĝaaĝu-lix** to look for seal
aaliisi-x̂ landing place	**aaliichaaĝu-lix, aaliisiiĝu-lix** to look for a landing place
tayaĝu- man	**tayaĝuuĝu-lix** to look for men (for working)
angaĝi- person	**angaĝiiĝunax̂** Ep 1941 (the fox) looked around to see if there was anyone around
kigusi- tooth	**kigusiiĝukan** En 1983 looking for her teeth
chihmi- track	**chihmiiĝu-lix** follow the tracks of
kang- significance	**kangaaĝu-lix** E to seek out, inquire
nami- (**mani-**) blood vessel	**namiiĝu-x̂** A bloodletting
uku- to see, *etc.*	**ukuuĝu-lix** to wait for; to expect
uya- to fetch	**uyaaĝu-lix** to wait for a share of the catch
qasa- to surface	**qasaaĝu-lix** to wait for (animal) to surface (= **qasa-nisa-lix**)
igni- to let go	**igniiĝu-lix** En to look for eggs, *lit.* to wait for (birds) to put down (eggs)
tunux̂ta- to talk	**tunux̂taaĝu-** to sin; sin, *perhaps lit.* to (be) expect(ed) to talk (confess)

Differently or different suffix in

ila- 3. relative; friend	**ilaaĝu-lix** to help, assist
tdux, dux, kdug- knock, thump	**dugaaĝu-x̂** En sound of steps of spirits; **kdugaaĝu-x̂** Ea thumping sound
agu- to make, produce	**aguuĝu-x̂** god, creator; God
iga- to leave the ground	**igaaĝu-x̂** A snowdrift
iga- (**higa-**) to freeze	**igaaĝu-x̂** Eb hoarfrost, rime
chala- to land, come ashore	**chalaaĝu-x̂** A 1840 rat (came ashore from ships)
ala-ĝi-ni- *to make cut whale	**Alaĝiniiĝu-x̂** *point, perhaps* expectation of whale cutting
ina- to end	**inaaĝu-li-** to do for the last time
sitx- space below ?	**Siitxaaĝu-x̂** Ep Southwest Point

Cf. also **-daaĝu-**, **-kaaĝu-**, **-liiĝu-**, **-maaĝu-**, **-miiĝu-**, **-mgaaĝu-**, **-qaaĝu-**, **-saaĝu-**, **-zaaĝu-**, **-yaaĝu- -yaaĝu-**.

-Vĝu- | (*-**iiĝu-**), (t)-**saĝu-** *in the following* (**-Vĝu-** *difficult to distinguish from the preceding*)

tut- to hear	**tusaĝu-lix** Eu to lie down relaxedly to listen
hitmi- to pluck	**itmiiĝu-lix** En to pluck randomly
igu- to pull out	**iguuĝu-lix** to pull birds out of their holes
qangi- to bend	**qangiiĝu-lix** Eu to fold several times
huya- to go in some direction	**ting huyaaĝuqalikuq** A 1860 I go my way

-Vĝu-, -iiĝu- (*replaces stem vowel* **a**) **| -iiĝu-** *in the following names of groups and places, derived from demonstratives and positional nouns*

qaga east, northeast	**Qagiiĝu-n** E Shumagin Islands; **-s** A the Aleuts of Alaska Peninsula, *etc.*
qiga- east	**Qigiiĝu-n** the Aleuts of the Krenitzin Islands and the eastern part of Unalaska
una down below there	**Uniiĝu-n** Islands of Four Mountains
aku over there to the side	**Akuuĝu-n** the former people of the Islands of Four Mountains
al- middle	**Aliiĝu-x̂** E Atkan Aleut
qaga-nga- front part	**Qagangiiĝu-x̂** A *point*

Seems to occur also in

utm- middle	**utmiiĝu-x̂** Eb middle finger
ayaga- woman	**ayagiiĝu-x̂** man transformed into a woman
tayaĝu- man	**tayaĝiiĝux̂** woman transformed into a man

Possibly with an additional **ĝ** *in*

na- west	**Niiĝux̂**, *pl.* **Niiguĝis** the people of the Andreanof Islands, Atkans

-V**ĝusi-** *in*

anguna- to be big	**angunaaĝusi-x̂** village chief, boss

From -V**ĝ-** *and* **-usi-**.

-V**ĝuta-|-iiĝuta-**, (t)**-saĝuta-** E 1909-, A 1860-, Au 1909; E *also* -V**ĝ(u)tu-|**(t)**-sax̂tu-**, to V again = once more, back into a former condition, *or* in turn, now (then), also; (not) V either; N in turn

Apparently from -V**ĝu-|-iiĝu-**, (t)**-saĝu-** *and* **-ta-** = **-t-** *and* **-x̂ta-|-ta-**. *Co-occurs frequently with* **tataam**, **tatahliim** again *and* A **kay** also.

slaqatum iĝanaa haqaaĝan aĝiiĝutakux̂ A 1952 terribly bad weather will again be coming.
braatang tataam ayugiiĝutaa(ĝan) aĝikux̂ A 1952 my brother will be going out again.
alikdaaĝut(a)kuqing En 1948 I vomited again.
tataam ting ahmasax̂(u)tanax̂ Eu 1984 he asked me again.
txin atxikux̂ tataam kadmudaĝiiĝutakux̂ A 1952 it stopped but then again moved forward.
qaankun-iisix̂ tayaĝux̂ unguqaliiĝutakux̂ Ea 1910 the third man in turn began to pull up his line (J 31:22).
tataam imgax̂qliix̂tukux̂; imgax̂six amamtaaqaltakux̂ qaxchiikux̂ asx̂asax̂tukux̂ Ea 1983 again he started to fish; having had his line out for a while, he now caught a black bass.
unanax̂ kay ngiin aalkidaaĝutazaqaning A 1979 I used to be a (darned) cook for them also.
huzukix ayagaĝilakax kay aniqduĝiiĝutalakax A 1952 both of them are unmarried and have no children either.
taĝa agiitaqaaĝutangis tunux̂tanas A 1860 but others said (John 9:16, E *without the suffix*).
wan angalix̂ ama qilagan, ama hazan angaliiĝutagan ilingin A 1860 today and tomorrow, and in the next days (Luke 13:33)
hlaaklukichaaĝutax̂ haang chamlum kugan aygagiyuduugikux̂ ukux̂tal A 1909 seeing a little clumsy boy (in turn) making walking movements on the floor there (J 77:167)
ataqadiiĝutahliim A 1909 once more again (J 77:204, 207)

In A *also with* **tata-hli-im** again *and* 1860 **kayix** also

inas tatahliiĝuta(am) tx(in) aygaxsaĝutal aqadaam 1909 having finished that and set out walking again (J 77:26)
Iisuusax̂ kayeeĝutalix alaĝum chidaĝan hadan txin aygaxtnax̂ 1860 Jesus again went toward the shore (Mark 2:13, E **tataam**).

The suffix is used both after and before **-ma-** also, too, (not) either *and* **-qali-** begin, start, *with slightly different implications*

Filiip kay qaĝax̂taaĝutamalakaĝa hama A 1952 Philip, too, disliked it.
agitaadaan tanam chidaĝan angan hatlakan angaliin, tatahliim akayum nagan hadan klukux̂taan anax̂ txin maasaqadamaaĝutal A 1952 while he had not caught up to his partner along the shore, when he got into the strait he, now, was not like that anymore (he, now, took the lead, N.M. 3:92)
awaqaliiĝutanax̂ A 1981 he again started working (the same job).
awaaĝutaqalinax̂ he started working again (at another place).

-V**ka-|-iika-**, (t)**-saka-** E 1832-, A 1860-, Au 1909-52 can, should, must, may V

Occurs in **-duuka-**

1. can, be able to V

aluĝiikaq A 1952 I can write.
kiin hama txin haĝisakalix A 1960 who can be saved ? (*lit.* who can save himself, Mark 10:26, E **-duuka-x̂ta-**)
qavyax̂ hix̂taakalaka Au 1952 not being able to say deep (words, 1959:126, 33(60))

2. can, have the possiblity or occasion to V

ngus chx̂uuĝiikaan ii? A 1952 can you wash it for me?
Unangam skuulaa kum aguĝaakax̂ matakum aqatalgalakan ingamaalaqax̂ ax̂takux̂ En 1983 one could probably have made an Aleut school, but one did not know so that's why.
nix̂ ukux̂taakakuun ukux̂tadax̂talkaĝiin, adan uyalix,... Ea 1909 he saw a baidar which he had never seen before (*lit.* which he could have seen but never saw), went over to it, ... (J 10:86)
ulum inukichaa hamang ilan aakaa agul A 1909 making space for a little piece of meat, *lit.* making it possible for a little piece of meat to be there (J 79:299)
chix̂taakanax̂ liidaqalikux̂ A 1952 it looks like it is going to start raining, *lit.* it begins to

resemble what can rain.

3. can, might, be likely to V
   aman tayaĝux̂ ... saĝaltaakax̂ anuxtaasaqalinax̂ En 1910 she thought that that man might come out (J 69:47).
   ingaan uglagaan-aan kum asaĝaakanax̂ aqatalkaĝing En 1983 besides that (name) I don't know (by) what (name) it could be called.
4. shall, should, ought to, must, have better V
   qaaĝin ngiin ax̂sxaakamasukun E 1870 perhaps we shall give them to eat? (Mark 6:37, A *similarly*)
   aliĝix̂ kiduukakuq A 1952 I must (have better) help the old man.
   ayagaĝiikax̂ aqakux̂ En 1910 it is time to have women (J 68:58).
   hax̂txaliikaan masxakux̂ A 1952 it is time for you to get up, you have better get up now.
   sadang awal agumis chux̂taqam huĝnaazangis chux̂tazaakakux̂t A 1952 when you are working outside you should wear warm clothes.
   sulgaakakux̂ A it should be taken (E **su-chi-kux̂**).
5. may (might), would that V
   hamayangin tutaakakungin E 1870, **tutaakakungis** A 1860 let them hear them (Luke 16:29).
   aating ingan aniqdux̂ chimagnung ix̂taakax̂ Ea 1909 would that that child would ask for my big toe (J 6:17).

The suffix is used both before and after **-qada-**, *with different implications, e.g.* A
saĝaakaqadanaq I could not sleep anymore.
iĝatuqadaakax̂ would that he would stop being scared

With an additional **-t-** *in*
amakun ayagan inangin amangun aĝaakasix anuxtaagiim Ea 1909 thinking that the women who were going out might disappear (J 10:81)

[[*From* ***-iaka-**, *possibly* ***-ya-ka-**, *cf.* **÷ya-** in CAY **÷yaurte-** to be able to V now, to have learned how to V; AAY to begin to V; CSY to learn to V; NAI **-ya-** easily; WCI **-yya-** shall, should V; GRI **-ya-** to be apt to, can easily V]]

-**Vka-**, *different from the preceding, in*

chamlu- E chin	**chamluuka-x̂** A, Au (**-vl-**) chin
hat- outside, **hachi-** back	**kanuuĝim hachiikaa** A aortic arch
at- lower part, underside	**achikaa** the inside of it (skin)

-**Vkachiida-** | **-akachiida-** *in*

ada- father	**adaakachiida-x̂** E reverend father, priest; Eb father
ana- mother	**anaakachiida-x̂** (respected) mother
alix̂ old man	**aliĝakachiida-** E 1825 [respected] old man

Possibly from -**Vka-** | **-iika-**, **-chi-** *and* -**Vda-** | **-aada-**.

-**Vkaĝ-asa-** E | (t)**-sakaĝ-usa-** A *in*

na- -	**naakaĝ-(a)sa-** E to keep on trying to hurt; **-(a)la-** to be tortured
inga-t- to throw a spear	**ingasakaĝ-usa-** A 1909 to be ready (?) to throw (J 79:77)

-**Vki- in**

kakla- A to surface	**kaklaaki-lix** A 1909 to float up

-**Vkdag-** *in*

saĝa- to sleep	**saĝaakdax-six** E to be sleepy

Possibly from -**Vka-** | **-iika-** *and* **-dag-**.

-**Vklu-** | **-iiklu-** E 1791, 1935- (*uncommon*), A 1791- *expresses anger or contempt, also jokingly:* bad, nasty *or* clumsy N; *in verbal forms it refers to the subject or object.*

ula- house	**ulaaklu-x̂** En 1935, Ep 1983, A 1973 old, bad house
duura- dory	**duuraaklux̂** A 1952 worthless boat
hla- boy, son	**hlaakluning** A 1952 my nasty boys
Daniila-x̂ Dan	**Daniilaaklux̂** A 1971 the nasty Dan (said jokingly)
hamaya-a that one	**hamayaakluu** A 1979 that clumsy one
tx-in you	**t(x)iikluun** A 1981 you clumsy one
aĝa-da go away!	**aĝaakluda** A 1973 get away! (rough way of saying)

haman tayaĝuuklux̂ ting adaluusal ax̂takux̂ A 1952 that nasty man must have fooled me (said playfully, not roughly).

inaqaakluum txin aqlax̂tanaan anuxtal A 1909 (thinking that) she was angry at herself, clumsy thing (J 78:262)

hangadagaan tatahliim sngaagiikluuĝutalix A 1909 in turn the poor fellow polished it with shark skin (J 78:18)

alqux̂ hix̂taaklul hingamax̂t A 1971 what are you trying to say? (said to a small child)

The suffix may be doubled and combines with suffixes of the same type

iĝanaasiikluuklungin huzungis A 1909 all her clumsy weapons (J 78:19)

txinax̂chx̂iilkidaakluun A 1981 you clumsy damned one

It amplifies a preceding **-lĝu-** big

sunalĝuuklux̂ A 1971 a mighty big ship

ulalĝuuklukux̂ A 1981 it is a real big house

-Vkluuda- Ea 1791, Eap 1952 *expresses anger like the preceding suffix*

nana- to hurt	**nanaakluudakux̂** it hurts, the darned thing.

From -**Vklu- | -iiklu-** *and* -**Vda- | -aada-**.

-**Vkna-** *in the following place name*

chalu- narrow opening of saltwater pool	**Chaluukna-x̂** Eu *sandy beach*

-**Vku-** *variously in*

ahya- -	**ahyaakux̂** play dart
cha- hand	**chaaku-lix** E to crawl
ingla- vibrissae	**inglaaku-n**, **-s** whiskers, beard
qula- collarbone	**qulaaku-n** Ea collar parts of fish (Eu **qulaaqiidan**)

-**Vla- | -ula-** (*a postvocalic stem consonant* **t** *goes to* **d**), *after the uvular or velar fricative of a polysyllabic stem mostly* **-ala-**; Au -**Vlu-** (**-ulu-** *not attested*) to be V-ed with, V-ed to; to be used for V-ing (*passive of* -**Vsa- | -usa-**)

haqa- to come	**haqaala-** to be come with, be brought
hit- to go out	**hidula-** to be taken out
aygax-t- *vr.* to walk off	**aygaxtula-** to be walked off with
chlaĝ- to dive	**chlaĝula-** to be dived with
aluĝ- to write	**aluĝala-** to be written with

Note

chu(h)ni- to stab	**chunula-** to be stabbed, poked

-(u)la- *in*

taya- to shop	**tayala-** to be sold
na-na- to ache	**nanala-** to be hurt

1. *With an intransitive base the additional argument is an object or, if it is a third person, the subject*

hamayaa siching aalalix aygagalaqax̂ A 1860 he was carried by four, *lit.* being been four to was walked with (Mark 2:3)

ting sulgal ting hidulaqax̂ A 1980 I was grabbed and taken out.

Unangam ayx̂aasingis agach ilan ayx̂aalazaqax̂ A 1952 only Aleut boats were used for traveling there (N.M. 1:24)

tanangin kugaan amaanudaalaqadaqas A 1952 they (the people) were not removed from their islands anymore (N.M. 3:112).

2. *With most transitive bases the additional argument is an object or, a third person, the subject, and the underlying object a dative* (**i-**), *frequently with extraposition*

hawamatangis quganas ngiin asx̂adulazaax̂tas A 1860 that such should be stoned, *lit.* killed with stones (John 8:5)

lumagan ilaan ayaaĝux̂ ngaan chunulaqax̂ Ep 1941 he was poked (**chun(i)-**) in the side with a walking stick

aslingin kum ngiin aĝiyaalakun aqadanan En 1934 nothing was left for us (to do) to try to save ourselves.

ingayangin chngatum-aan mayaax̂taaladakun En 1909 that's how (*lit.* with those) we hunt the sea otter (J 56:13).

3. *With* **hnu-** reach, **ag-** pass, **ma-** do, *the underlying object remains and the additional argument is another object or a pronominal third person dative*

Yapuunim tanaa tingin hnuulaqax̂ A 1973 we were taken to Japan.

Amlagim tanadgusii ngiin hnuulazaqas A 1952 they were brought to Amlia village (N.M. 2:4).

akayux̂ imax agulal angaliilaa-amuqax̂txidix hiisax̂tanas A 1952 they said that in the course of the day they were being taken across the strait (N.M. 3:77)

wan slax̂ anaĝin maalaakalakan En 1934 against this wind we could do nothing, *lit.* anything could not be done to this wind

4. *With a participial* **-na-** *or* **-qa-** *(mostly in the plural) the suffix indicates a fact or manner*

wakun nung aĝudulanan nung amqiniisalakaqing-aan Ea 1910 I am not angry at being hidden now, but ... (J 16:10)

ngaan asx̂adulanax̂ ilgaaĝlikan En 1910 trying in vain to find out how he was killed (J 69:52b)

kugan mayaalunan nung ukux̂tachx̂ikuu Au 1952 he showed me how to do it (**-ya-** = **-da-** usually).

5. *With a nominal base the suffix means* to be taken as N (**ngaan** for him/her)

ayaga- woman, wife	**ayagaala-l** A 1952 to be taken as a wife, married (N.M. 3:3)
alax two	**alagula-lix** A 1837 to be repeated

-ula- to be without N, *replaces the stem vowel* **a** *in*

taanga- water, drinking	**taangula-lix** to be thirsty

Occurs in **-qula-**; *cf.* **-uli-**
[[*Probably from* ***a-ila-**, I **-ilaq** being without N]]

+ulax *see* **+ulux**

-**Vlag-**, **-uulag-** (*replaces stem vowel* **a**) | **-uulag-** to resemble N *and variously in*

ulu- meat	**uluulax-s** A to be soft (of ground)
qagna- bone	**qagnuulax-s** A to be hard to lie on (E **qagnaaluxsi-lix**)
hig-du- dry grass	**higduulax-t-** A to become dry and brittle
ma-alux̂ habit, law	**maaluĝuulax-six** A 1838-60 to take counsel together
daqa- *pl.* senses, wits	**daquulax-six** to be mad, crazy
ugi- - (steep cliff)	**Ugiilag-a** bay with steep shores

-**Vlaxsi-** E, Au 1909 (*unknown* Eapukn 1982-84) to need N, to be in need of N

ula- house	**ulaalaxsikux̂** he is in need of a house
qa- fish	**qaalaxsikux̂** he needs fish

-**Vlakna-** *in*

asx̂a- to die	**asx̂aalakna-x̂** corpse, dead person

Possibly from -**Vla-** | **-ula-** *and* **-kna-**.

-**Vlgi-** little N *in*

suun'gi-s A things, belongings	**suun'giilgingis** their little things (N.M. 1:16)
kayu- rootlet	**kayuulgi-s** A stringy roots (of grass)
chidĝi- green	**chidĝiilgi-s** A bright green short grass
hani- lake	**haniilgi-da-s** A lots of small lakes scattered over a place
ayangi- fog	**Aayangiilgi-s** *bay*

-**Vlĝi-** | **-aalĝi-** *in*

chugu- sand	**chuguulĝu-x̂** gravel (*for* -**i**-)
nux̂ E stone	**nuĝaalĝi-n** big rocks
qugana- stone	**quganaalĝi-s** A gravel
qa- fish	**qaalĝi-x̂** Ek fish slime
qa-qa- food	**qaqaalĝi-tu-x̂** glutton

-uli- (*replaces stem vowel* **a**) to lose N; to remove from N; to prevent from V *in*

chnga- fur	**chnguli-lix** to shed fur
tana- place	**tanuli-lix** to remove from their place
isxa- place; instead	**isxuli-lix** to exchange, barter; to borrow
saĝa- to sleep, sleep	**saĝuli-lix** to keep sleepless

Cf. **-ula-** *and* **-i-** *vs.* **-a-**.
Differently in

siĝ- -, **six̂-i-** break	**six̂uli-lix** E to break

-**Vli-**, **-uuli-** (*in one case replaces stem vowel* **a**) *in*

chahma- dish	**chahmaali-x̂** A wide valley
isxa- place	**isxuuli-x̂** E nest

Cf. **-maali-**.

-Vliqda- *in*

utxi-s ashes	**utxiiliqda-x̂** A spark, cinder

Cf. **-qda-**.

-**Vlkida-|-iilkida-** E 1909-, A 1909- *expresses annoyance or a certain showoff (also jokingly)* the darned N, wretched N; *in verbal forms it refers to the subject, but it is also used with no particular reference (cf.* **-nax̂chx̂i-, -namqu-**).

hamaan isuĝim kuygiilkidangis kay ngus haĝuchx̂iiĝutal A 1973 then in turn he had me carry the darned loin of that seal also

qawalguulkidax̂ Eu 1984, **qawalĝuulkidax̂** A 1977 a darned big sea lion

haman Aataagligaalkidakuchax̂ A 1984 that darned little Aataagligax̂ (enemy chief in tale)

waniilkidax̂ hiĝanas huzungis taxsakuĝaan kay gumalgakux̂ A 1979 this darned one (tape recorder) collects everything we say but we say this.

hamayaalkidangis tunuulkidaqalikus, tutaqaliqaning A 1979 I heard those darned ones (wolves) start howling

ating! wan kamging nanaalkidaa! En 1935 ouch! my head is aching terribly!

inaqaam txin ayugnaaqaliiilkidal A 1909 the darned fellow tried to set out by himself (J 77:57)

haman *barg***iilkidax̂ chuqudaalkimalakax̂** A 1979 that darned barge was not small either

hingan sunakuchax̂ kayutuulkidahlinax̂ ax̂takux̂ A 1979 that little ship apparently was pretty darned powerful.

unangsuulkidakux̂ Ep 1983 he speaks darned good Aleut.

-**Vlquza-** A *in*

chx̂a- to be full	**chx̂aalquza-lix** to be overfull, overflow

-**Vlu-|-ilu-** *in collective and distributive numerals*

qana-aang how many	**qanaangilu-s** A 1840 how many [together *or* each]
ataqa-n one	**ataqaalu-n** E one thing; the same; monotonous
a(a)lax two	**alaalu-x, -s** A double; two each
qa(a)nku-n, -s three	**qankuulu-n** E, **-s** A triple; three apiece
sichi-n, -ng four	**sichiilu-n** E, **-ng** A quadruple; four each
chaang five	**chaangilu-s** A 1840 five together (*Russian* pyatero)

Differently or different suffix in

imu- circle	**imuulu[-]x̂** round clam
kuchu- A to lap up	**kuchuulu-** A 1840 bow (of baidar)
nix̂, ix̂ baidar	**niĝilu-lix** E, **iĝilu-l** A to row, paddle (on one side) in baidar

+ulux, V-**yulux** E, **+ulax** (*late* **-ula-x̂**), V**+ulax** A 1860-1952, V-**yulax** A 1952-, V-**ngulax** A 1979, **+ul(ax)** Au 1909-52 *enclitic negation with participial tenses, conditional and non-verbal forms*

kuridaĝulux E, **kuridaĝulax** (**-ulax̂**) A he does not smoke.

ayangim il maaĝayaĝul Au 1952 it (the airplane) does not come here in fog.

suqangulux E, **suqangulax** (**suqaĝulang**) A I did not take it.

matayatul matat Au 1909 you are behaving in a way you never did (J 81:20)

imlim aduuyulux E, **aduu-ulax, aduuyulax** A short hair

ayaa sakaya iqax̂ ulux ax̂talix hi? Ep 1941 that one out there, isn't it a baidarka?

angaasinulux unuuxsalix En 1935 singing about nothing, *lit.* not-songs

waan tanadgusim ahmiĝanulax akalux̂talix A 1909 passing by a neighborhood other than (*lit.* not) of the village (J 78:45-46)

hinganiĝulax, *rel.* **hingaanulax** A 1860- not that one

ataqasimulux E, **ataqadimulax** A not only once, several times

[[*Probably from* **u-** to be (*see* **a-lix**) *and negative* **-lax**, *cf.* **-laga-**, Au **-lagu-**, *and* **-ula-**, I **-ilaq** being without]]

-**Vlug-|-aalug-** *in*

aniqdu- child	**aniqduulux-s** A 1971 (A 1860 **aniqduulguta-**) to be childish
ingatu- red-faced cormorant	**ingatuulugi-x̂** Au immature red-faced cormorant
chidĝ(i)- green, blue	**chidĝaalux** A (E **tudĝaalux**) bruise from blow
quhma- white	**qmaalux-s** A to be dry and white at low tide; **qmaalgi-x̂** dry and white beach at low tide

With additional **-x̂si-|-si-** *in*

inaqa- self	**inaqaaluxsi-x̂** E (A **inaquuluxsi-x̂**, **inaquulaxsi-x̂**) solitary, lonely

-Vluĝ-|-aluĝ- place for V-ing (*common in place name*); *rarely* time for V-ing; way of V-ing

una- to cook	**unaalux̂** cooking place; bonfire
unguchi- to sit	**unguchiilux̂** chair
achixa- A to teach	**achixaalux̂** A school
isuĝ-naaĝ- to hunt seal	**isuĝnaaĝalux̂** A seal hunting place
taanga-t- to fetch water	**taangachalux̂** A place where one gets water
niivudi- to seine	**Niivudiilux̂** A "Seining Place", *bight*
tunu- to sound	**tunuulux̂** windpipe
su- to take, grasp	**suulux̂** A handle; handgrip
inu- to put in mouth	**inuulux̂** sucking bottle
agalĝ- dart, harpoon	**agalĝalux̂** E November, A December
hi- to utter	**hiilux̂** expression, word; dialect
ma- to do	**maalux̂** habit; A law

Shortened vowel in

kita- foot; to kick	**kitalux̂** the second beam in front of the hatch of the baidarka against which the paddler places his feet

Doubled in

inka- to hang	**ulax̂ inkaaluĝalux̂** E feast house (*see entry*)

Occurs in **-ĝiiluĝ-**

-Vlux̂ta-|-alux̂ta- A 1840-60 one who has V-ing as a profession

From -**Vluĝ-|-aluĝ-** *and* **-x̂ta-|-ta-**.

gorsuuka-x̂si- to make pots	**gorsuukax̂siilux̂tax̂** 1840 potter
isx(a)-uli- to exchange	**qichitix̂ isxuliilux̂tas** money-changers (John 2:14, E **qichitin isxulinan**)
chisi- to scatter, sow	**chisiilux̂tax̂** sower (John 4:36, E **chisiqaĝinax̂**)
asx̂a-t- to kill	**tununas asx̂achalux̂taa** (you) who kills the prophets (Luke 13:34)

-ulukaĝasa- E 1840 *replaces stem vowel* **a** *in*

saĝa- to sleep	**saĝulukaĝasa-lix** to keep sleepless with

From **-ulukaĝ-**, *cf.* **-uli-**, *and* -**Vsa-|-usa-**, **-asa-**.

|-ama- *see* **-ma-|-ama-**

-uuhmaxsit- A 1860 *in*

kang- significance	**kanguuhmaxsisix** to explain

From **-uuhmag-** *and* **-x̂si-|-si-** + **-t-**.

-V**mdu-** A 1840 *in*

chila- to become loose	**chilaamdu-lix** to braid with 4-6 strands

-V**mgi-** *in*

tana- 4. ground	**tanaamgi-n** E *pl.* moss

-V**mlu-** *in*

chiida- young offspring	**chidaamlu-x̂** E immature goose

-V**muuda-** *with loss of the stem consonant in*

slag- to be wide	**slaamuuda-x̂** A broad and flat

Apparently from -V**mu-** (or -**mu-**) *and* -V**da-|-aada-**.

-V**na-** *in*

asx̂a- to die	**asx̂aana-x̂** dead person, mummy
tanĝi- island, islet	**Taanĝiina-x̂** *rock, islands*

Probably variant of **-na$_1$-**

-V**nĝi-** *in*

qa- to eat	**qaanĝi-n** E *pl.* food

-V**ni-** *in*

taga- to alight	**tagaani-x̂** chicken roost

Perhaps variant of **-ni-**.

-V-nu-|-uunu- to go, move N-ward

Used with most demonstratives, with positional nouns and a few other nouns.

qana- where, which	**qanaanuumin** E, **qanaanuumis** A where are you going?
wa here	**waanu-lix** to be on the way here
aga across over there	**agaanu-lix** to go across, over toward the other side
na- west	**naanu-lix** to go westward
kad- front	**kaduunu-lix** to move further up front
at- lower part, mouth (of river)	**achuunu-lix** Eu to go downstream
tana- land; place	**tanaanu-lix** to go to his place in boat; to approach land; to go ashore
tanasx-a camping area	**tanasxaanu-lix** A to go out to the camps
Unanga- Aleut	**Unangaanu-** Ea to visit the Aleuts (J 16:11-12)

Replaces the stem vowel **a** *in*

akina- leeward	**akinuunu-lix** E to have tail wind

Differently in

ila- part; relative	**ilaanu-** relative; proximity
imu- circle	**imuunu-** surrounding
ahmi- -	**ahmiinu-** region; kinfolks
ahmi-ĝ- vicinity	**ahmiĝuunu-** A 1860 own people
adu- to be long	**aaduunu-lix** to be oblong
ma- to do	**maanu-** Ab lengthwise; E to be related to

-Vng|-aang, -iing- (?) *in a couple of common names and several place names*

kad- front; time before		**kadaang** ancestor
quga- demon		**qugaang** black scoter
qiku in there		**Qikuung** *bay*
sichig- edge		**Siichxaang** *place*
iti- anus, **ichaqu-** bottom (of basket)		**Iichquung** *bay*
hani- lake		**Aniing** *cove with lake*
tana- island		**Tanaang-is** *bay with islets*
chiĝu- to chase in baidarka		**Chiĝuung** *cape*
qamda- to be deep		**Qamdaang** *bay*
qiiga-tu- grassy		**Qiixtuung** bay
ungu-chi- to sit		**Uunguchiing** *village; islet; rock*
ut- to go down toward shore	?	**Uchiing** *beach*
su- to take, grasp		**Suung** *headland* ("handful"?)
alĝi-na- 2. to be important		**Aalĝinaang** "Big Shot"

-Vng-|-iing-, (t)**-sang-** (*deletion of* **ng** *before* **m**) *anterior, with possessive suffixes in the locative case for the subject* (A 1860-1909 *3.sg.* **-anax̂**, *du.* **-anax**, *3. and 1.pl.* **-anas**); *for anaphoric 3.p. reference in* E *infixed sg.* **-ka-**, *pl.* **-ki-** (*also enclitic* **ngaan, ikin, ngiin**); *negation in* E *enclitic, in* A 1860 **-laga-**. *In modern* A *the anterior is used only with* **a-** to be *and the suffix* **-qada-** to stop; already.

Txin sulax̂talikum, sakin ungasangan, igiim qaĝadusalakakan sukan, anux̂taqadaagiim, ilaan amiim adan uyaqaa nawa. En 1909 She held him back until she tore his parka, but then he got angry at her, took her and threw her aside and then went away from her to his uncle. (J 50:29)

Qaqaliingkin ikin tunuqakix. When they (two) began to eat, he said to them. (J 53:24)

suqadaaming amaanuu-ax̂takuning A 1950 I took them and went away.

tanadgusiigamagim ilaan hidusaqadakiimang, quganan ngaan nuĝdaasaqaliqangin E 1870 having taken him out of the city, they stoned him (killed him with stones, Acts 7:58).

Piitram Hamaya hiqadakaagiimaan, tunutxin Ngaan kadiiguusaqaliqaa. E 1870 Peter having called Him, started to contradict Him. (Mark 8:32)

Hamaya ukuumangulugikin (A 1860 **Haman ukulagaamax**), **Haman ilgalix, Iirusaliimam hadan chiilunax.** E 1870 having not found Him, they returned to Jerusalem, seeking Him. (Luke 2:45)

[[*From* ***-iang-**, ***-yang-**, *cf.* CSY, Sir. *consequential* **-ya-**, AY **+(ng)a-**]]

-Vng|-uung (?) quantity of X *in*

qana where, which	**qanaang** how many
hama there, that	**hamaang asax̂** E that many
hinga there	**hingaang asax̂** E so much, so many
cha- hand	**chaang** five
ata[-]qa- one	**atuung** six

a(a)lax, Au **ulax** two		**uluung** seven
qan[-]ku- three		**qamchiing** eight
sichi- four		**sichiing** nine

-**Vngi- | -angi-** (?) *in*

had-a- 1d. direction of thought		**hadaangi-lix** to remind; to mention
uĝla- to thaw		**uĝlaangi-lix** A for dew to fall
qul- (for) the sake (of)	?	**qulangi-lix** to defend

-**Vngsa-** *in the place name*

isa- to break; to cross over	**Isaangsa-n** *cove (and point)*

-**Vngu-** *in*

iĝla- -	**iĝlaangu-lix** A to joke
aalu- to laugh	**aaluungu-x̂ta-x̂** A grin

-**Vnguusa-** *in*

quga- assistant spirit	**qugaanguusa-lix** E to take as a magic protector

From -**Vngu- | -aangu-** *and* -**Vsa- | -usa-**.

-**Vnguusi- | -aanguusi-** intimate (?) N *in*

quga- assistant spirit	**qugaanguusi-x̂** amulet; magic protector
alix̂ old man	**aliĝaanguusi-ng** my old man (father or husband)
uyqiix̂, **usqiix̂** old woman	**usqiĝaanguusi-ng** Eu 1984 my old lady (one old lady talking about another old lady)
aqicha-ng	**aqichaanguusi-ng** Eu my best friend
isx̂at(i)- basket	**isx̂achaanguusi-x̂** provision bag
qigna- fire	**qignaanguusi-x̂** light, lamp; something to build a fire with
qala- A seed	**qalaanguusi-x̂** A 1840 fruit
asa- name	**asaanguusi-x̂** A 1840 family name

iqaanguusidix ukuumdix ax̂sadix Ep 1941 wake up to look after your baidarkas (*cf.* J 51:23)

-**Vqalta- | -iiqalta-**, (t)-**saqalta-** E 1909- V-ed a little while ago, a short time ago; *used in the present* (**-ku-**), *contemporative and participial* (**-na-**); *not found with a negation.*
From optative -**Vĝ- | -iiĝ-**, (t)-**saĝ-** *and* **-qali-x̂ta-** (*or* **-t-ta-**).

qaaqaltakux̂ he ate a little while ago (A **qaaĝan ax̂takux̂**).
nung aĝiiqaltakuu En 1982 he gave it to me a while ago.
aaykaaĝux̂ asx̂asaqaltakuqing En 1935 I killed a fox (today).
qilam waaĝaaqaltakux̂ Ep 1983 he came in in the morning (today).
kiin asax̂taadaaqaltakux̂txin Eb 1984 what was your name again?
qanangun awaaqaltalix (inga) En 1952 where was he working this morning?
saĝaaqaltakum, umlakum Ea 1910 after he had slept for a while and woke up (J 26:21)
Amamataaqaltakun, angiiĝin qasalaqaliiĝutakun awa. Ea 1909 After a while they again began to surface to breathe. (J 9:40)
chiilulix tataam ilaan aqaaqaltanaam adan uyaqlinax̂ Ea 1983 returning, he again went toward where he had come from
Kanaagutum inaqaam kasuuqaltanaan ngaan iisakuu. En 1909 Kanaagutux̂ said to her that he had already found it himself. (J 43:37)

-**Vqasi-** *in*

su- to take	**suuqasi-x̂** A something handy

Perhaps from optative -**Vĝ-qa-** *and* **-si-**.

-**Vqi-** *in* **-nuuqi-**, **-tuuqi-**.

-**Vqida- | -aaqida-** (?) *and* E -Vqisa-, A -Vqiza- *in*

ulu- meat		**uluuqida-x̂** E (A 1909 **uuluqiiza-x̂**) dried meat
a-na- being		**anaaqida-**, **anaaqisa-** E counterpart, namesake; **anaaqiza-** A pattern; image
tuuklu- E bird's tail		**tu(u)xluuqida-**, **tuxluuqiza-** A bird's tail bone
chix̂tu- bunting		**chix̂tuuqida-x̂** E Alaska longspur
agu-lakan A to fear		**aguuqisa-lakan** E to be afraid
it- to drop down	?	**ichaaqida-lix** A to be flat

Variant **-Vqiida-** *in*

chma- tail of fish	**chmaaqiida-x̂** En tail part of fish
qula- collar bone	**qulaaqiida-n** Eu "fish collar" (= **qulaaku-n**)

Perhaps shortened vowel in

aĝla- to flutter	**aĝlaqiida-x̂** Eb butterfly

All possibly from **-Vqi-** (**-aaqi-** ?) *and* **-Vda- | -aada-**, **-Vza- | -aaza-**.

-Vqila- | -iiqila-, (t)**-saqila-**, *by syncope* **-Vq(a)la- | -iiq(a)la-** *and* **-Vqal(a)-** E 1832- to V soon, in a little while, after a while. *Used with remote tense and participial* (**-na-**, **-qa-**), *enclitic negation, and with optative, negated* **-l(a)gaaq(i/a)laaĝ-** *(the present in* **-ku-** *listed in Jochelson's grammatical sketch is not found in his texts, nor in earlier or later material).*

Apparently from an apocopated 3.p. intentional, **-Vĝ(an)**, *etc., and an auxiliary* **qila-** to do in the morning, *cf.* E 1832 **tuman aĝliĝalix laĝuudalgaaĝan qilakun** we will persuade him (Matthew 28:14)

Waagan txidix ayĝatxumdix, udam qala ukuĝaganulux alan chx̂aasaa uuqilanax̂txidix. Ea 1910 When you set forth from here you will reach a bay with an invisible bottom and full of whales. (J 17:37)

txin akuuĝaasaaqalnaqing Ea 1910 I will carry you to the shore (J28:11)

"alqutan maaqalanax̂ ax̂takuqing" iisanax̂ Ep 1941 "what am I going to do," he said.

qilagan uuqlaqang Eb 1984 I'll go to him tomorrow.

aang iilaguunulux tunuuqlanĝulting Eb 1984 if you (*passive*) don't say aang (yes), I'll not tell the story.

ting tugaaqlanax̂ anutaasakung, txin aasantalix ihnax̂ En 1975 I thought he was going to spank me, but he went out in a hurry.

anĝaĝitaaqalaqaanulux anuxtaasakan Eu 1910 thinking that you would not let him live (J 35:33)

ugiim ilan tigiiqalaqagan adangan Ea 1910 (seated the dead woman) facing the place where her husband would soon land (J 14:9)

Wan tanam qayanaa Qiganamax imin kagaluusx̂iisalix, ... txin iqaĝisaqilaax̂txin. Ea 1910 Getting astern of you this high land Q., you should paddle ... (J 17:16).

saĝatulagaaqilaax̂txin, qilaax̂ ax̂six, aaliisim adaan liiqilaax̂txin, amangun alax̂ ulachx̂iduukakuqing Eu 1910 don't sleep late, get up early and get within sight of the harbor, I'll have a whale be there at dawn (J 35:48).

Without person suffix:

Ting asix saĝaadaaqilaax̂ ingaya, ha? Ea 1909 Will you please sleep with me later? (J 4:7)

luux̂sikan ugunux̂talgaaqlaax̂ Ep 1984 don't forget the spoons (when you come, later on).

-aqlaada- *in*

higi-t- to jump	**iixchaqlaada-x̂** Ea skipping rope

Apparently from **-aqla-** *and* **-Vda- | -aada-**.

-Vq(u)la-, **-qla-** E to be very V, too V *in*

qaka- to be dry	**qakaaq(u)la-lix** to be very dry, too dry
adu- to be long	**aduuqla-lix, aduqla-lix** to be very long
anguna- to be big	**anguna(a)qla-lix** En 1983 to be too big
qaya- to be high, tall	**qayaqla-lix** to be (very) high, tall

Perhaps by metathesis **-iilqa-** *in*

slag- to be wide	**slagiilqa-kux̂** Eu 1984 is wide

-aqu- *in*

iti- anus	**ichaqu-** E bottom (of basket)

-Vqu- | -aaqu- *variously in*

chuhni- to stab	**chuhnaaqu-** A fish spear; to catch with a spear
su- to take, grasp	**suuqu-lix** to grab cormorants
chala- to drift ashore	**chalaaqu-x̂** swordfish
chadu- oil	**chaduuqu-x̂** Ea oil on top of water
kita- foot	**kitaaqu-n** En kind of kelp
itxa-la- various, separate	**itxalaaqu-** A put apart

Cf. **-maaqu-**, **-nisaaqu-**.

-Vquchida-, **-Vqusiga-** *in*

chug(a)- -, chuga(a)ĝu- to point	**chugaaquchida-x̂**, **chugaaqusiga-x̂** E index finger

-Vquda- *and* E **-Vqusa-**, A **-Vquza-** kind of N, resembling N *in*

chigda- gut parka		**chigdaaquda-x̂** E old gut parka
an'gu- stake		**an'gu[u]quda-x̂** En small stake
saahmla- egg		**saahmlaaquda-x** A, **savlaaquya-x** Au testicles
chikna- limpet		**chiknaaquda-x̂** En pimple
aguĝ-na- sea urchin		**Aguĝnaaquda-s** A *name of pinnacles*
anga- 5. adversary		**angaaqusa-x̂** E enemy
hla- son, boy	?	**hlaaquda-x̂** fur seal
Verbal in		
cha- hand; to pick		**chaaqusa-lix** E, **chaaquda-lix** A to finger, touch
Meaning very *in*		
agalim hadan to the rear		**agalim[-h]adaaqusan** E 1860-70 at the very last (Mark 12:6)
qila-ax̂ early		**qilaaquza[a]x̂** A 1840-60 very early in the morning

-Vqudgu- *in*

ma- to do	**maaqudgu-lix** A to suffer
From **-Vqu-** *and* **-dgu-**.	

-Vqya- *in*

chikna- limpet	**chiknaaqya-lix** En to have a stingy (tongue) (*cf.* **chiknaaquda-x̂**)
From **-Vqu-** *and* **-ya-**.	

-Vsa- | -usa- (*a postvocalic stem consonant* **t** *goes to* **d**), *after the uvular or velar fricative of a polysyllabic stem mostly* **-asa-** to V with (together with, by means of, because of), toward, along, by (quantity, time)

haqa- to come	**haqaasa-** to come with, bring
kim- to descend	**kimusa-** to take down
hit- to go out	**hidusa-** to take out
chax-t- to split	**chaxtusa-** to split with
chlaĝ- to dive	**chlaĝusa-** to dive with
atxaĝ- to be straight	**atxaĝusa-** to put in order
chx̂uuĝ- to wash	**chx̂uuĝasa-** A 1980 to wash with
aluĝ- to write	**aluĝasa-** to write with
aygag- to walk	**aygagusa-** E 1870, **aygagasa-** to walk with
Note	
qidngi-, A **qingdi-** to spit	**qingdusa-**, **qingdiisa-** to spit out
sismi- to help	**sismusa-**, **sismiisa-** to help with
ulĝi- to enter	**ulĝusa-** to take in
atxi- to stop	**atxusa-** A 1860, **atxiisa-** to give up
chuhni- to stab	**chuhnusa-** to stab with
susi- to hurry up	**sususa-** A 1838-60 to worry about
-(u)sa- *in*	
taya- to shop	**tayasa-** to sell (**tayaasa-** to buy with)
mika- to play	**mika(a)sa-** to play with
na-na- to ache	**nanasa-** to cause pain
tanaanu- to approach land	**tanaanusa-** E (A **tanaanuusa-**) to take ashore
king-uunu- to become smaller	**kinguun(u)sa-** E to diminish

1. *With an intransitive base the additional argument is an object*

angaĝiisimax huzuugizaa hamaan unglum daĝaan aĝalaasanas A 1952 with all their provisions they got on that pinnacle (N.M. 58)

algam uluu chx̂aasal hamaaĝazanax̂ A 1952 (the baidar) used to come back there full of animal meat (N.M. 1:26)

inaqaam txin kuuĝaasanax̂ A 1950 she came forth by (with) herself

chngatum igluqagan igachix̂ qisax̂taasangin Ep 1941 sea otter pelts tied up with sinew(s)

qaatux̂ kayuĝiisaqdanan En 1952 we got weak of hunger

Kasakax̂ txidix aĝiisanaa qidaasal qidal A 1952 they cried because the Russians were leaving them (N.M. 2:33)

amaagan talax̂ masxangaan aalax tukux awaasakuu alakax̂ E 1870 no servant can work for two masters (Luke 16:13, A **awaasaakaĝulax**).

tanax̂ aqiisanax̂ A 1973 he fled toward the shore.

qaatulix alaĝum achidaa aygagasadanax̂ ax̂takux̂. Ep 1941 being hungry, he would walk along the beach.

aman ulax̂ tanaaĝaasalaaĝanaam ilan ukaaĝakux̂ En 1909 he got back into the house he had arrived at (first, J 41:40)

angunĝulux chitx̂inuusakux̂ En 1983 it is not very bitter, *lit.* is bitter by not much.

sistraa siching guudas braataam kingii aasakux̂ A 1952 his sister is four years younger than he, *lit.* is by four years her brother's younger sibling.

wan hyaagax̂ ataqan sigax̂ agitaadaam ilagaan aduusakux̂ A 1952 this log is one fathom longer than the other one.

amgix̂ ayx̂aasal A 1937 to travel by night (under the cover of night)

Note the valence agreement in sentences like the following

kamga quganaĝiisal six̂isxa A 1860 smashing his head with rocks, *lit.* using rocks for it (Mark 12:4)

2. *With most transitive bases, including reflexive ones, the additional argument is an object, and the underlying object a dative* (**i-**), *frequently - especially in* E *- with extraposition (promotion) of the nominal referent of the dative marker* (**ngaan, ikin, ngiin**)

chmaan alaĝum ngaan tugaasalix amaya chlaĝnax̂ Ep 1941 it (the whale) struck the sea with its tail and dove.

chxux̂ taangax̂ ngaan uĝliiskuqing En 1984 I am soaking the sponge with water.

Ting kitaking miirax̂ ikin chaduusakux̂ E 1870, **hingan miirax̂ kitak ikin chaduusanax̂** A 1860 she ointed My feet with myrrh (Luke 7:46).

chahmas taangax̂ ngiin chx̂adusaax̂txichi A 1860 fill the pots with water (John 2:7, E *likewise*); **chahmamaan ulux̂** (*or* **ulux̂ chahmamaan**) **chx̂adusakuq** A 1980 I filled the dish with meat.

qisiim ilikin anĝilix ikin tugaasaguum En 1910 whenever he breathed into his palms and struck them together (J 48:51)

qidux̂ ngaan qisadusada A 1952 tie it with a rope.

uĝaluning-iin kadaliisalka A 1840 spoiling the points of my spears on him (V B 1:8)

chaking nung tugamixtaasalix En 1952 striking myself with my hands (to keep warm)

kitang ngus nadusakuq A 1952 I hurt myself in the foot, I hurt my foot.

sulka igiim aygaxtusakuu A 1952 he took it and walked off with it.

3. *With verbs with a local object, including* **hnu-** reach, **ag-** pass, *and with* **ma-** do, *the underlying object remains and the additional argument is another object or an anaphoric third person dative* (**ngaan, ikin, ngiin**)

tayaĝux̂ aniqdux̂ qayax̂ hangaasakux̂ A 1973 the man is ascending the hill with the child.

tayaĝum qayax̂ ngaan hangaasaqaa A 1980 the man ascended the hill with it.

uyaaĝuqaan ulaan hnuusal A 1973 taking home what he got as a share

tanadgusix̂ ngaan hnuusakuun igluqaa aqis aqadaam huzuu algax̂taqaa A 1952 he took it to the village, skinned it and then butchered it.

adax̂ Piitrax̂ anaĝis maasaakanaĝulax A 1980 the priest could do nothing to Peter (to help him).

adam anaĝis maasaakaqaayulax A 1971 the priest could not do anything to it (to him).

4. *With a participial in the plural, the suffix indicates a fact, manner, or reason*

amakun udusaqadix kayux alaĝum-aan taangaasaqadix umlixtalakaĝix Ea 1909 they were not harmed by the capsizing or by taking in water (J 4:37).

hamaanuusalakan angalining ngus amtaasakuq A 1952 I regret that I did not go over there today.

uknan ungiim ulaa qignadigaasakin-iin qignaĝinangin ukuux̂tax̂ iistalix Eu 1910 telling (his wife) to find out why there was such a bright light down there in his sister's house (J 35:43)

ngus kiduusanat qaĝaasakuq A 1952 I thank you for helping me.

hamakus Kasakas saĝaasaqangis matal huzuugizangis asx̂atnas ax̂takus A 1984 as those Russians were asleep, they killed all of them.

5. *With a nominal base the suffix means* to take as N, to give as N (to *dative*)

tanĝaaĝim chixtigan naga igim ulaasalix A 1840 taking a bear's den's interior for abode, settling inside a bear's den (V B 3:2)

iligiimdix ataqan tayaĝux̂ ngaan ugiisaqangis A (+ E) 1950 they gave her one man from among themselves as husband.

igasiim angaa naa qiigaasaka, angaa naa chachiisaka Au 1909 using the one of his wings as a grass couch for her, the other as a cover for her (J 82:30)

hatim alax signax̂taa igim qan'giisakuĝaan A 1860 when He became twelve years (*lit.* winters) of age (Luke 2:42)

[[Y **-ute-**, **-(u)te-**, I **-ut(i)-**, **-(u)t(i)-** to V with, for, *etc.*]]

-**Vsa-|-aasa-**, A -**Vza-|-aaza-** *see* -**Vda-|-aada-**

-**Vsaada-|-aasaada-** E 1791- to be very V, to V very much, strongly, thoroughly (A -V**chxuza-|-iichxuza-**); to be too V, to V too much (A -V**gamaxsi-|-iigamaxsi-**)

Apparently a combination of the variants -**Vsa-|-aasa-** *and* -**Vda-|-aada-**.

adu- to be long	**aduusaada-** to be very long, too long

adu-t- to make long	**aduchaasaada-** 1982 to make too long
kachig- to blow	**kachigaasaadakux̂** it is blowing real hard

asxinung qugaĝix̂ igiim daquulaxtaasaasaadakux̂ 1870 my daughter is severely vexed with a demon (Matthew 15:22, A 1838 **qugax̂ daquulagasaachxuzakux̂**).

amaagan aqakun, aqayukachaasaadanan ax̂takun Eu 1910 it is a very long time that they came from there, *lit.* when they came from there they had come a very long time ago (J 39:32).

ulan nux̂taasaadaax̂tan En 1910 let us visit (all) the houses (J 63:12).

waan aslaan saaqudgim ilan sdan ukuĝaasaadlakan Ep 1983 at this time in the summer the stars are not at all visible.

With a nominal base

uyqiĝ- old woman	**uyqiĝaasaadakux̂** En 1948 she is too old
alix̂ old man	**aliĝaasaada-x̂** 1909 a very old man

With an adverbial base

qila-ax̂ early	**qilaaĝaasaadaan** 1860-70 very early (Mark 16:2, A **qilaaquzaax̂**)

-**Vsi- | -usi-** (*a postvocalic stem consonant* **t** *goes regularly to* **d**), *after the uvular or velar fricative of a polysyllabic stem mostly* **-asi-**; *with 3.p.sg. suffix* -**Vch-a | -uch-a**, **-ach-a** (*later variant* -**Vsii**, *etc.*) means for V-ing; *rarely* place for V-ing (*cf.* -**Vluĝ | -aluĝ-**); V-ing, way of V-ing (*cf.* -**Vsa- | -usa-na-**, *etc.*)

Occurs in **-ĝiisi-**.

ayx̂a- to go by sea	**ayx̂aasi-x̂** boat
halu- to sew	**haluusi-x̂** needle
taanga- to drink	**taangaasi-** Ea 1909 place for drinking (J 3:24)
amchu- to praise	**amchuusi-x̂** E glory
chihmit-, A **chahmit-** to plug	**chihmidusi-x̂** E, **chahmidusi-x̂** A, **chimiyusi-x̂** Au plug
tut- to hear	**tutusi-x** ears
chax-t- to split	**chaxtusi-x̂** ripsaw
qanax-t- (to pass the winter)	**qanaxtusi-x̂** A wintering place
aĝ- to give	**aĝusi-x̂** A 1840 tribute
aluĝ- to write	**aluĝasi-x̂**, E 1819 **aluĝusi-x̂** pen
qa-naaĝ- to fish	**qanaaĝasi-**, A **qanaaĝusi-x̂** seine
kig- to bite	**kigusi-x̂** E tooth
hag- to grow up	**hagusi-x̂** growth, stature
chaxi- to dig out	**chaxusi-x̂** stick for digging roots
qisxi-, **qisngi-** to steer	**qisxusi-x̂**, **qisngusi-x̂** rudder
sam- to count	**samusi-n**, A **-s** numbers
katmi- to stretch	**katmusi-x** stretcher
chu(h)ni- to stab	**chu(h)nusi-x̂** knife, spear, *etc.*

-(u)si- *in*

iga- to start flying	**igasi-x̂** wing
qaĝa- - (to decorate)	**qaĝasi-n** E decorations

Obsolete absol.sg. **-un** *in* A

chugaĝu- to point	**chugaĝuun** 1780 (chugagon), **chugaĝuusi-x̂** 1840- index finger
kada-maĝ- (to pierce)	**kadamaĝun** 1791, **kadamaĝusi-x̂** 1840- spear
tana-dg- (to settle)	**tanadgun** 1791, **tanadgusi-x̂** 1840- settlement, village
sahmi-t- (to fling)	**Sahmidun** A 1791 Flinging Instrument (*man's name*)

Verbal construction (*cf.* -**Vsa- | -usa-**) *in*

ugluĝiin iqisix tayaĝux̂ aasitxin igiim chulaasalix Ea 1952 taking off his magic guise and putting on his human nature, *lit.* his being a man

alaĝum adan uyaasin Eu 1910 tools for going out to sea (J 36:21)

chagim-aan mayaax̂taasix̂ En 1909 the implement for catching the halibut (J 56:15)

Algamaan Tugaasix̂ E 1791 Tool For Striking Mammal(s) (*man's name*)

daminikin haĝidusitxin E 1861 (1902:9) the way you lift up your eyes

inaqamin imin itux̂taasitxin E 1861 (*ibid.*) your self-esteem, *lit.* your loving yourself (*Russian* samolyubiye tvoye)

quganam daĝan chixtusii A 1952 root (of seaweed) that sticks on a rock

With a nominal base

uka-aĝi- the rear	**ukaaĝiisi-x̂** E aft man
kamg-, **kamgi-** head	**alitxum kamgiicha** E 1870 the captain of the guard (Acts 28:16)
saligu- cap	**saliguusi-x̂** Ep basket like a cap
umli-x groins	**umliisi-x** A door posts

a-naĝi- something	**anaĝiisi-x̂** A anything of use

[[AY **-un**, **-ute-**, **-(u)n**, **-(u)te-**, I **-un**, **-uti-**, **-(u)n**, **-(u)ti-**, 3.p.sg. **-utaa**, **-(u)taa**, means for V-ing, *etc.*]]

-Vt-|-aat-, *3.p.sg.* -V**ch-a|-aach-a**, *later* -V**tii|-aatii** extent of possessor's V-ing

Used with verbs of dimension.

adu- to be long	**aduucha**, **aduutii** its length
slag- to be wide	**slagaacha** its width
qamda- to be deep	**qamdaacha**, **qamdaatii** its depth
qaya- to be high	**qayaacha**, **qayaatii** its height

With nominal base

igna- weight	**ignaatii** A its weight

qamdaatii sanalakax̂ A 1978 its depth is insufficient, it is not deep enough

aduuting mas hamang ting ayutinaq A 1973 I fell (making) my length there.

-Vta-|-aata- to have the V (extension) of, to be as V as

From -V**t-|-aat-** *and* **-x̂ta-|-ta-**.

qankus sigas qamdaatakux̂ A 1952 it is three fathoms deep.

qilĝii qaankun atx̂un slagaatax̂ aduutax̂ isxalix isilgadax̂ Eu 1910 the navel cord is cut to the length of the breadth of three fingers (J 36:8).

anaĝim anĝaĝix̂ kayagnaataqaa En 1909 something as heavy as a person (J 43:28)

hingaan unangaa, tayaĝum isiikaa qamdaatax̂ maasal A 1952 the sound there, because it is not too deep for a man to cross, *lit.* has the depth for a man to cross (N.M. 3:25)

isaa slaxhlikux̂, tayaĝum agangaa-aqaa slagaatalakaĝim A 1952 a fairly wide cut, too wide for a man to jump across, *lit.* has not the width for a man to get across (N.M. 3:57)

wan hyaagax̂ agitaadaan as txin aduutakux̂ A 1952 this log is as long as the other one.

tanam adugan ilan aguun haman tanam qiigagan aduutanaa aduutal hitzax̂ A 1973 when it (the fireweed) grows in deep earth it grows as tall as the grass there, *lit.* being as tall as the grass on the ground is tall.

aduuting aduutal ting ayutnaq A 1973 I fell my length.

-Vt(i)-, **-at(i)-** *variously in*

agi- -	**agiit-**, **agiicha**, **agiitingis**, another, some
kachi- chest	**kachiiti-x̂** E 1834 stomach
cha- hand	**taachi-**, A **chaati-x̂** forearm
su-la- to take several	**sulaat(i)-** potholder; tongs
silaĝ- to tie strings	**silaĝati-s** A garters
qangi-, A **kahngi-** to bend	**ka(h)ngiiti-x̂** pillow (**kangiita-lix** to use as a pillow)

Cf. **-liiti-**.

-uut- *in*

anga-d- opposite side	**angaduuti-x̂** enemy (**angaduuch-aĝi-x̂** war)

-iita- (?) *perhaps in the following place name*

at- area below	**Achiitam aduu** the cave of A. (below a mountain)

-Vta-|-uuta- to have in N (relation) to him/it

From -V**t-|uut-** *and* **-x̂ta-|-ta-**.

Used with some positional nouns.

daĝ- attached surface	**daĝuuta-** to have attached to it
ku- surface	**kuuta-** A to have on it, outside it
sinig- inside	**siniguuta-** A to have inside it
il-, **ila-** inside, closeness	**ilaata-** A to have with oneself

Hamayaa qugax̂ siniguutakux̂ A 1860 He has a demon within Him (John 10:20, E **qugam sux̂takuu Hinga**).

ayx̂aasix̂ qiigas kuutakux̂ A 1971 the boat has grass on it (for protection), *cf.* **ayx̂aasim kugan qiigas akus** there is grass on the boat.

hawan ayagax̂ ilaatanagan qulaan ahmayaax̂takung A 1952 I asked him about the woman he is living with; *cf.* **hamaax anĝaĝix̂ ilaming akux̂** somebody is living with me.

Perhaps also in

il- inside	**Iluuta-x̂** Volcano Bay (Belkofski 36)

-Vtagu- (*for* -V**ta-ĝu-** ?) *in*

sangu- (wry mouth)	**Sanguutagu-x̂** cape

-Vtakda- *in*

hinu- piece of sod, turf	**iinuutakda-x̂** Eau (Ekn **iinuutukda-x̂**) mound, hillock

From -**Vta-** *and* **-kda-**.

-iitxa- *possibly in the following place name*

at- area below	**Achiitxa-x̂** A *bluff*

-Vtxa-|-uutxa- to be very *or* too N-ward; which is very *or* too N-ward; *loc.* very *or* too N-ward
Used with demonstratives and positional nouns indicating direction.

qana- where, which	**qanaatxa-** to be how far, close to which direction
ama- away, out of sight	**amaatxa-** to be far; distant; far
wa here	**waatxa-** to be close to here
uka in here	**ukaatxa-** to be far in the back; far inside
haka up there	**hakaatxa-** to be way up there; high
haku up there aslant	**hakuutxa-** to be far *or* farther up (from the sea); way inland
saka down there; out there	**sakaatxa-** to be way down there *or* out there; way down there *or* out there
qaku in there	**qakuutxa-** to be deep (bay, den, bag)
qiku in there	**qikuutxa-** to be too far in
sad- outside	**saduutxa-** to be far out; far out (*also* **sadikuutxa-n**)
qaga east	**qagaatxa-** to be more or too much to east, off the east (of wind)
na- west	**naatxa-** to be more to the west, off the west
na-, ngu- south	**nguutxa-** to be more to the south, off the south
chug-a north of it	**chugaatxa-** to be too far off the north (off the course)
kad- front	**kaduutxa-** to be too far in front; way up ahead
agal- rear	**agaluutxa-** place or position far back; late point in time
qusa- space above	**qusaatxa-** to be way up, too far up
sitx- space below	**sitxuutxa-** to be way below
at- lower part	**achuutxa-n** in its lower part
had-, hada- direction toward	**hadaatxa-, haduutxa-** nearness; near to, close to

Nominal base in the following, not recognized in 1984

alaĝu- ocean	**alaĝuutxa-n** E 1909 far out on the ocean (*cf.* **sakaatxan**)

-Vtxi- *in*

qiga- in front	**qigaatxi-** A front man in a two- or three-hatch baidarka
uka in here	**ukaatxi-x̂** helmsman; aft man in a two- or three-hatch baidarka

-Vtxuĝ-asi- *in*

halu- to sew	**aluutxuĝasi-x̂** En needle case

-Vtx̂u- *in*

qaya- to be high	**qayaatx̂u-x̂** wooden hat, visor
anu- to flow; current	**Aanuutx̂u-x̂** A *corner of bay*

-Vtikda-, -**Vtiqda-** *in*

kang-, kanga- top	**kangaatikda-** En headpiece (of fire-drill)
agda- deck beam in baidarka	**agdaatiqda-x̂** A endmost deck beam

-Vtqu-x̂si- *in*

chadu- oil	**chaduutqux̂si-n** En oil sac in tail of ducks

-Vtu-|-aatu- to want to V, to like to V; to need to V; to tend to V
Apparently from some -**V-|-aa-** *and* **-tu-**.

qa- to eat	**qaatu-** to want to eat, be hungry
saĝa- to sleep	**saĝaatu-** to need sleep, be sleepy
(g)uchig- to swim	**uchigaatu-** A to like to swim

sxiig- E to return home	**sxiigaatu-** to be homesick
asx̂a-t- to kill	**asx̂achaatu-** to want to kill (A 1860 John 7:20)

tukux̂ aatukuqing E 1909 ı want to be a village chief.
ngus haqatachx̂iitulakaĝa A 1952 he does not want to let me know it.
iĝasuutulakax̂ maalul Au 1952 because they (*passive*) did not want to frighten her (1959:125, 33 (47))
latuĝing latux̂taatung Au, E 1909 my dear grandfather, *lit.* my grandfather I like to have as a grandfather (J 82:44)
tugaadiitung aqakux̂ Ea 1983 I must urinate, *lit.* my needing to urinate is coming.
ichinguutul gumazakuq A 1952 I am apt to feel chilly (unable to keep warm).
isuĝim tanaa azax̂, akum wayaam isuĝaĝiituzaĝulax A 1973 it is a seal rookery but now there are usually no seals there, *lit.* does not tend to have seals on it.
tugidam chix̂taatudangis A 1950 the rainy months

-Vtuda- *in*

agi- -	**agiituda-** man's brother, woman's sister

Possibly from -**Vtu-|-aatu-** *and* **-da-**.

-Vtuna-|-aatuna- to be good to V (such that one wants to V)
From -**Vtu-|-aatu-** *and* **-na$_2$-**.

qa- to eat	**qaatuna-** E to be such that one is hungry for it; A to be good to eat, taste good (E **qa-suna-**)
um-ta- to smell	**umtaatuna-** to smell good, have a nice scent
tut-(t)a- to hear	**tutaatuna-** to be nice to hear, interesting

igachis agatingis haluusaatunakus A 1952 sinews are better to sew with.
chaayuutunakux̂ A 1950 the tea tastes good, *lit.* it is good to drink (this) tea.
hingaan pulaatxim nagan saĝaatunazax̂ A 1980 it is good to sleep in that tent.
kugan unisaatunazax̂ A 1980 it (rock) is good to (sit and) watch for game on.

-Vvituqiya- Au *in*

hla- (**sla-**) wind	**hlaavituqiya-** flake of wet snow; to sleet

Perhaps from *V**mgi-** *and* **-tu-qda**.

|-aya- *see* **-ya-|-aya-**

-Vya- *in*

aĝla- to flutter	**aĝlaaya-x̂** merganser
chamda- A grebe	**chamdaaya-x̂** E id.
chulika- Ep rock sandpiper	**chulikaaya-x̂** En id.

Occurs in **-chiiya-**, **-kaaya-**, **-laĝaaya-**, **-maaya**, **-qaaya-**, *cf.* -**Vyu-**, **-kaayu-**, **-qaayu-**.

-Vyaĝ- *in*

tada- to step	**taadaayaĝ-** E 1878 (1950 **taadaaya-**) instep

-Vyax̂ta- Au *see* **-x̂ta-|-ta-**.

-Vyg- *or* -**Vygi-** *in*

idma- content	**idmaaygi-n** E *pl.* entrails
ikla- firewood	**iiklaaygi-s** A *pl.* pieces of driftwood ready for use as firewood

Possibly from -**Vyug-**.

|-ayu- *see* **-yu-|-ayu-**

-Vyu-|-aayu- to be ready to V, to approximately V (or the like) *in*

ma- to do	**maayu-** E to prepare to, be about to; *also* belonging, possession
a- to be	**aayu-x̂** En 1910 occasion for
saĝa- to sleep	**saĝaayu-** A to doze off, take a nap
awa- to work	**awaayu-** A to work for a while
chidĝi- to be green, A *also* blue	**chidĝaayu-** to be green, E *also* blue
sulug-, **sulg-** noise	**sulgaayu-** A 1840 to babble
hi- to say, utter	**hiiyu-** E to praise, brag
haqa-ta-	**haqataayu-** E 1834 to acknowledge
an'gi-ma- (**ĝu-** to be worried)	**an'gimaayu-x̂ta-lakan** A not to mind

aygi- hill	**aygaayu-** A to pile up

In part differently or perhaps different suffix in nouns

qa- to eat ?	**qaayu-** E berry ("ready to eat" ?)
imu- to go around	**imuuyu-** A something going round, disk
anga- 4. the one of a pair	**angaayu-** E partner, pal
chuga- fur parka	**chugaayu-** shawl, cloak
qung- hump, humpback	**qungaayu-** hump; old male humpback salmon
tada- to step	**taadaayu-**, **taadaaya-** A, **taad(i)maayu-** E rock sole
qugu- -	**quguuyu-**, **quguuya-** E young bird
satma- -	**satma(a)yu-** scallop; big blue mussel

Cf. also **-kaayu-**, **-laĝaayu-**, **-maayu-**, **-qaayu-**.

-V(h)yuuda- *in*

qa- to eat	**qaayuuda-** A favorite food; **qaahyuuda-x̂ta-** A 1909 to have as favorite food

From **-Vyu-|-aayu-** *and* **-Vda-|-aada-**.

-Vyukna- to be V partly, in spots *in*

usa- to lose hair	**usaayukna-** E to be bald in spots, partly bald
quhma- to be white	**quhmaayukna-** E to have white spots; to be palish
ulu-uda- to be red	**uluudaayukna-** to have red spots; to be reddish
aalu- to laugh	**aaluuyukna-**, **aalyuukna-** to be funny
quga- demon	**qugaayukna-** E to do (bad) tricks

From **-Vyu-|-aayu-** *and* **-kna-**.

SUFFIXES WITH AN INITIAL CONSONANT

-chx(i)- *in*

sita- isthmus	**Sitachxi-x̂** E "Other Side", *bay*

With additional **-aluĝ-** *in* A

Anu-qi- *bay*	**Anuqichxalux̂** *bight*

-chxisa-, *with negation* **-chxida-**, E 1791-, **-chxiza-** (|**-ichxiza-**, **-achxiza-**) E 1791, A 1840-, **-chixt^{r}a-** Au 1909-52 a nice, pretty N, a fine, good N, *with negation* a bad N, poor N; to be a nice, pretty or good N (*cf.* **-diga-**)

sla- 3. weather	**slachxisa-x̂** E, **slachxiza-x̂** A, **slachixt^{r}a-x̂** Au nice weather; **slachxidaĝulux** E, **slachxizaĝulax** A bad weather
ma- to do	**machxisa-** E to be good, nice, handsome; **machxida-lakan** to be bad, evil, nasty; to be ugly
ukina- A knife	**ukinachxiza-** a nice knife; to be a nice knife
aahmaaĝ(i)- A flower	**aahmaaĝichxiza-** nice, fine flower
awaax A time	**awaagichxiza-** convenient time (Mark 6:21)
angaasi- A song	**angaachachxiza-** good *or* pretty song
alqu- what	**alquchxiza-x̂** A what nice thing
iku-n the one over there	**ikunichxiza-x̂** A the nice one over there
ikuku-s those over there	**ikukuchxiza-s** A those nice ones over there
tx-in you	**txichxizaan** A you pretty one

slaqaayuchxidaĝulux malgakux̂ En 1935 it is miserable rainy weather (today).

aalax ayagachxisalix anuxtanakin asx̂alakan, sukux̂ nawa En 1910 two [women] he thought were nice (women), he did not kill but grabbed (J 68:64).

hingan ayagax̂ ayagachxizakux̂ A 1952 that woman is (a) good-looking (woman).

haman (hamang) aygaxchxizakux̂ A 1973 that is a good walk, it is a good walk there (good to walk there).

qanaanichxizam (*rel. of* **qananichxizax̂**) **hadan ting huyaalaaĝutaa-ax̂s anuxtanax̂** A 1973 I wondered to what nice [place] I was going to be taken now (ironical statement)

anaĝis ... uĝachxizaakadix liidangis A 1952 (like) something that could be nice to have (*lit.* to be had, **uĝ-a-**) (N.M. 3:6)

[|*Perhaps cf.* NAI **-tchiaq** new N; to get a new N; ECI **-tsiaq** good, beautiful N; GRI **-tsialak** good, nice N|]

-chxisaada- E a nice, pretty N

From **-chxisa-** *and* **-Vda-|-aada-**.

tayaĝu- man	**tayaĝuchxisaada-x̂** En 1950 handsome man

ka(a)laga-ada- little sculpin	**ka(a)lagaadam ka(a)lagaadachxisaadaa** Ea 1983 (Ep 1941) a pretty little sculpin (*in tale*)
alaĝu- ocean	**alaĝuchxisaada-x̂** En calm

-chxuuda- (*or* -(V)**guuda-** ?) *in*

aygaĝasi- basket	**aygax̂chxuuda-x̂** old worn pack-basket

From **-chxu-** (-**Vgu-** | **iigu-** ?) *and* -**Vda-** | **-aada-**.

-chxuuza- A *in*

aĝu-t- to hide	**aĝuchxuuza-x̂ta-** to hide among the grass and peek

From **-chxu-** *and* -**Vza-** | **-aaza-** (-**Vda-** | **-aada-**).

-chx̂i-, **t-ichx̂i-**, Au **-x̂chi-** | **-chi-**, to have, make (cause by positive action) *or* to let (allow, not prevent) - to V (*cf.* **-ni-**, **-t-**); to think - to V; E *also* to wait for - to V (*cf.* **-nisa-**)

Conjunctive **-chx̂isix** (**-chx̂i-(t)-six**) E 1838-1910, A 1780-; **-chx̂ilix** E 1909-, **-chx̂il** A 1950-, **-x̂chil** Au 1909-52. *Imperative 2.p.sg.* A 1860 **(haqa)-chx̂-ada** (Luke 16:2) *beside* **-chx̂i-da** (Mark 1:44, 10:37), *cf.* A 1862 **aki-chx̂-aĝi-** sale *and* A 1860 **-chx̂-usa-** *below*.

qa- to eat	**qachx̂i-(six,-lix)** to feed, give to eat
hataĝ- to slip, bounce	**hatax̂chx̂i-** A to (make) bounce
ayug- to go out, start out	**ayuxchx̂i-**, Au **ayuxchi-** to send out
hit- to go out; to grow	**hitichx̂i-** to send out; to grow

1. *With an intransitive base the underlying subject is an object, the additional argument the subject*

iqaam ukangan ilan changachx̂ikan Eu 1910 having him crawl into the stern of his baidarka (J 35:22)

angaĝinan ulagan hayangin uyax̂chil Au 1949 (the Japanese) had the people go to their houses (1959:126, 34 (13))

anangin haqayax̂talakaĝis qaatuchx̂ikungis A 1950 their mother does not care for them and let them go hungry.

ting kaluchx̂imaax̂t A 1971 let me too shoot (said by a boy to his father)

tamaanux̂chiitulakaĝing, tamaanul Au 1909 even though I told her not to go there (*lit.* I did not want to let her go there but) she went there (J 84:5)

slaĝuqadal imyax̂chx̂iikax̂ anuxtaasakung umamakux̂ uma A 1952 now I hope it will stop blowing and become possible (*lit.* can allow one) to fish.

ayagaan ... chixtigan ilan qanguchx̂ikux̂ Ea 1909 his wife escaped from him into her den, *lit.* he (had to) let his wife enter into her den (J 10:55)

hingaaĝachx̂ilakaĝiin, hingaaĝachx̂inax̂ ngaan tutal angalikuun A 1952 he did not think he would be coming, but then he felt as if he thought that he was coming (N-M. 3:90)

alam qamtikix aqadguusix̂tax̂takux̂ ukux̂takan, waaĝachx̂iqalikuu Ea 1909 he saw that the person apparently was using whale shoulder blades as a paddle, and waited for him to come in (J 41:10).

2. *With most transitive bases the object remains (or becomes reflexive in reference to the additional argument), the underlying subject is a dative (in E mostly with extraposition, promotion, of a nominal term) or is left out, the additional argument being the subject*

laaqudam ulungin ayagam-aan unachx̂iqadaguum En 1909 when he had his wife cook the (mentioned) fur seal meat (J 49:2)

tayaĝutxin iqyangin ngiin atxax̂tachx̂ilix En 1909 having his men get their baidarkas ready (J 44:8)

tayaĝux̂ Piitram ngaan sabaakaan asx̂atichx̂inax̂ A 1987 the man had Peter kill his (the man's) dog.

Aglagax̂ nugumin, ayagan-iin txin ungatachx̂ilagaax̂txin En 1909 when you get to Aglagax̂, don't let yourself be tempted by the women (J 50:4).

alix̂ hlaam ngaan txin kiduchx̂inax̂ A 1987 the old man had his son help him.

chagan ilan udĝitix̂ chuchx̂isxa A 1860 having a ring put on his (his son's) hand (Luke 15:22)

aman chikiidaan agacha txin asx̂ayachx̂ix̂takux̂ aqataqalinax̂ En 1910 he understood that it was his brother-in-law who tried to have him killed (J 70:34).

The underlying verb may also have a pronominal dative argument (but not easily a nominal one)

umlixtanangin ngaan nung ix̂tachx̂ikan En 1983 having her telling me what was wrong with them

uchiitilax̂ uchinikas ngaan (*for* **ngiin**) **aluĝis ngus ax̂chx̂inax̂** A 1980 the teacher had me give the students the papers (*forced with* **Piitramaan** Peter *instead of* **ngus** me).

braataan saygit ngaan (*or* **braataam ngaan saygit**) **iim (igiim) chiyachx̂inax̂** A 1971 (1987) he had his brother reach him his (his own) gun.

3. *A reflexive verb is treated like an intransitive verb, the reflexive object being deleted; or, in* A, *like a transitive one (if the verb is also transitive), with a non-reflexive dative (the underlying subject) instead of an underlying 3.p. reflexive object*

alitxuun ayugnichx̂inax̂ Eu 1909 he had his war party set to work (**txin ayug-ni-**) (J 34:171)

uchiitilax̂ aniqdus quyuchx̂ii-ax̂takux̂ A 1973 the teacher let the children go to bed (**quyu-** *only vr. or vi.*).

anaa asxinuun ngaan chulachx̂ikux̂ A 1973 the mother let her daughter dress herself (the daughter), *cf.* **asxinux̂ anaam ngaan txin chulachx̂ilakax̂** the girl did not let her mother dress her.

tayaĝux̂ adum nagan ting aĝutichx̂ii-ax̂takux̂ (*not* ***ting ngus**) A 1973 the man let me hide in the cave (*cf.* **ngaan** him *in* N.M. 3:74).

4. *With verbs with a local object, which remains, the underlying subject is another object or a pronominal dative*

tayaĝux̂ aniqdux̂ qayax̂ hangachx̂ikux̂ A 1977 the man let the child ascend the hill.

hingan hlang hingaan ayx̂aasi(m) nagan Amlagim akayuu axchx̂izuukaĝulaq A 1971 I would not let my son go through Amlia Pass in that boat.

kriistamaan haqataasix̂ ilidaan axchx̂isix A 1860 making the sign of the cross, *lit.* letting the sign of the cross pass your front

agax̂tal hingan ngus axchx̂ida A 1952 move away and let me pass there

5. *The suffix follows* **-Vsa-|-usa-** *with an intransitive base but not (at least not in* A*) with a transitive one*

taangax̂ ngaan mikaasachx̂ilagada A 1952 don't let him (child) play with the water.

ngaan txin angaasachx̂iqalikuu Ea 1910 he let it pull (*lit.* ascend with) him (J 15:42)

not possible ***Piitrax̂ hlam ngaan quganax̂ kriisam ngaan asx̂adusachx̂ikux̂** (A 1977) Peter let the boy kill the rat with a stone, *instead* **Piitrax̂ hlam ngaan quganax̂ sux̂tachx̂il kriisax̂ asx̂atichx̂ikux̂** Peter let the boy use a stone and (let him) kill the rat.

With **ma-** *to do, however, two objects are possible*

wakun txin maasachx̂inax̂ Ep 1941 he had this done to him.

In the following sentence a reflexive with **-chx̂-** *is followed by* **-asa-**

qangulix, qanglikin igiim aakuchx̂asaangan En 1909 when she entered and got stuck with her shoulders (J 41:44)

In A 1860 *this order,* **-chx̂-usa-**, *is found in participial constructions expressing a fact*

Ngus haqachx̂usaqatxin, imax luniisaax̂tas quliin that they may believe that You have sent Me (John 11:42, E **Ting haqachx̂inax̂ Ax̂tanaan**)

6. *With three bound bases the suffix indicates an intransitive repeated action, being opposed to* **-t-** *indicating a singular action*

higi-chx̂i- to jump several times *vs.* **higi-t-** to make a jump

ika-chx̂i- E to jump on the waves (of boat) *vs.* **ika-t-** to pitch

ima-chx̂i- to shout, holler *vs.* **ima-t-** to call out once; *cf.* **imachx̂ichx̂ikung** (Ea 1983) I made him holler.

[[CAY **+cir-** to let (it) V, to wait for (it) to V, to make (it) V; CSY **+sigh-** to wait for (it) to V, to cause it to V; I **-tsir-|-sir-** to wait for (it) to V; NAI *also* to let V; CI *also* to get oneself V-ed]]

-chx̂isxa-, t-ichx̂isxa-, Au **-x̂chisxa-** *regular passive of* **-chx̂i-**

From **-chx̂i-(t)-** *and* **-lga-|sxa-**.

1. *With intransitive base*

qachx̂isxaax̂t[ax̂] hayanax̂ A 1971 he asked to be fed.

anim adan qangin aĝalachx̂isxalix En 1983 the fish there (in the trap) being let into the lake

iĝamanachx̂isxaachxuzaĝaqas A 1937 they (guns brought by the Americans) were thought to be very good.

2. *With transitive base*

amakux unax aqadguusix̂ ikin suchx̂isxalix Ea 1909 the two capsized ones being had to hold on to the paddle (J 4:24)

tataam hawan tiĝyux̂ hiilax̂tanax̂ ngiin lachx̂isxaaĝutazaqas ax̂tazakus A 1952 then again they were ordered to cut the so-called wild rye (N.M. 2:6).

praviizam ilagan angunaayulax ... anĝaĝinaziin anĝaĝiisachx̂isxazaqax̂ A 1952 some little groceries were given the people to live on (N.M. 1:22)

hiing manangis ngiin machx̂isxal hiing ukuĝal A 1952 they were watched while they were doing it, *lit.* being let to do what they were doing (N.M. 3:23)

3. *With reflexive base*

ting isxanalakaq ting ungutachx̂isxazuukaqaĝulax A 1973 when I did not change (clothes) I would not be allowed (they would not allow me) to sit (on their chair).

uĝdum kugan ungutachx̂isxalix, agalan ax̂sxaqadaguun Ea 1910 when she (the pregnant woman) has been made to sit down on moss and had (the midwife) placed behind her (J 12:7)

4. *With local object*

Adak **iiltanax̂, ingaya kayux nung aaykaaĝunaax̂chx̂isxaqax̂** En 1983 the so-called Adak, that too I was put to trap foxes on.

huzungis alaĝux̂ axchx̂isxahlikus ... A 1952 all of them were allowed to pass the sea (sound) until ... (N.M. 3:25)

-chx̂uuda- *in*

anat- mark	**aanachx̂uuda-** gunsight
taxiyqu- wooden visor	**taagichx̂uuda-** id.

From **-chx̂u-** (*cf.* AY **anacruq** gunsight *from Aleut*), *which might reflect* **-t-qu-**, **-y-qu-**, *and* -V**da-** | **-aada-**.

-chx̂uli-x̂ta- *see* **-quli-**

-chi- E 1832-, Au 1909 one ought to V, to be good, the right time to V; ought to be V-ed, to be good to V (be V-ed)

qachikux̂ E 1909, En 1948- it is time to eat, let's eat; it is fit to eat.

suchikux̂ En 1982 it is good to take, let's take it.

slukax̂ awaya aqayax̂taas(a)chidax̂ En 1973-84 one (that is the oyster catcher) ought to (must) be careful with the sea gull.

ayuxtachix̂ malgakux̂ (malukux̂) E 1909- (Au 1909) it is good (the right time) to go out (in a boat).

iĝaqaliqan machix̂ ulax̂takux̂ Ea 1910 the day has come for doing what was talked about (J 17:11).

Differently or different suffix in

amag- to do in the night	**amaxchi-** E to wait for, hunt (game) in the night
ig- to return	**ixchi-** E to move; A to go home
hig- to burn	**ixchi-t-** E to heat
ungu-t- *vr.* to sit down	**unguchi-** to sit, be sitting
unglu- pinnacle	**Ungluchi-n** Eu *islets*

[[*Cf.* I **iŋi-t-** to sit down, **ik-si-va-** to be sitting]]

-chigaasa- *in*

uku-diga- to be happy	**ukudigachigaasa-s** A 1860 means to being happy

From **-chi-ga-** (?) *and* -V**sa-** | **-usa-**.

-chikaaĝnu- *in*

hig- to burn	**iixchikaaĝnu-** E to smell burned

From **-chi-kaaĝ(u)-** (?) *and* **-nu-**.

-chikda- *in*

ikla- firewood	**iklachikda-n** E pieces of driftwood ready for use as firewood
qaga-t- to throw from a slingshot	**qaxachikda-**, **qagachigda-** E slingshot

From **-chi-** *and* **-kda-**.

-chikna- *in*

chaĝu-t- A to cut, wound	**chaĝuchikna-** E mosquito
haĝ- -	**hax̂chikna-** E splinter
hig- to burn, **ix-chi-t-** to heat	**ixchikna-** E flour burned in oven

with additional -V**da-** | **-aada-**

ma- to do	**maachiknaada-** E all sorts of things

From **-chi-** *and* **-kna-**

-chimat- E *in*

kang- significance	**kangchimat-**, A **-simat-** to interpret

Apparently **-chi-ma-t-**.

-chiiya- *in*

hataĝ- to slip, bounce	**atax̂chiiya-** E 1834- (1952 **-chiida-**) teal
hama- E 1791 nagoonberry	**haamachiiya-** E id.

From **-chi-** *and* -V**ya-**.

-chka- *in*

huĝu- foam	**uĝuchka-** E foam; semen

-chqaaĝ- *in*

iga- to leave the ground	**igachqaax̂** En snow drifting off cliffs

-chu- *in*

chala- to drift ashore	**chalachu-** E, Au flounder
(**kangh**(**i**)**-da-**)	**kanghdachu-** En turned up (nose)
	sitmachu- to patch

-chuda- *in*

kuchu- lip	**kuchuchuda-** En goldeneye
qaĝa- -	**qaĝachuda-** A design

with additional -V**da-** | **-aada-** *in*

qitx̂u- E great-great-grandfather	**qiitx̂uchuuda-** E great-great-great-grandfather

-chungi- *in*

qitx̂u- great-great-grandfather	**qitx̂uchungi-** E great-great-great-grandfather

-chungsi- *in*

ma- to do	**machungsi-** to relax, feel good

Possibly from **-chung-** *and* **-x̂si-** | **-si-**.

-chuqi- Au *in*

chumu- to step down with one foot into the snow	**chumuchuqi-** to walk on soft ground or in snow

Perhaps from **-chu-** *and* **-qi-**.

-d-, **-da-** side *in*

anga- 4. match, the one of a pair	**angad(a)-** opposite side
hanga- to ascend	**hangad(a)-** upper side
il- inside	**ilida-** belly, front side
at- lower part	**achida-** lower space
iti- anus	**ichada-**, **ichida-** E anus, buttocks

-da | **-ada**, E (t>) **ch-aa**; Au **-ya** *imperative 2.p.sg.; with negation* **-lagada**, Au **-laguya**. *For the dual and plural see* -V- | **-a-**.

qa- to eat	**qada** eat, please eat (A **qadá**)
qangu- to go/come in	**qanguda**, Au **qanguya** (please) come in
aĝ- to give, put	**aĝada** give it, put it
ayug- to go out (in boat)	**ayugada** go out
hit- to go out (of house)	**(h)ichaa (ichá)** E, **hichada** A go out
taanga-t- to fetch water	**taangchaa** E, **taangachada** A fetch water
haqa-t- to give	**(h)aqachaa** E 1791-, **haqachiya** Au 1909 give (to me)
qida- to cry	**qidalagada** don't cry
hyu-t- to spill	**hyutlagada** A don't spill it

-da- (*with* **-t-** E **-hda-** *or* **-da-**), A *mostly* **-za-** *or* **-zada-** (*doubled*), Au **-ya-**, **yaaya-** (= **-da-**V**da-** | **-aada-**) to generally, habitually, recurrently, *or* distributively V, *depending on the syntactic scope of the suffix; different variants may combine.*

1. generally

qagidax̂ uxchux̂ liidazax̂ A 1978 the horned puffin looks like a tufted puffin.

slum alixch angalix̂ ayutʳigatayaayal Au 1952 in the middle of the summer the day is pretty long.

qunglugim idigagan usuganulux ilaan chinguudĝim idigaa txin agudax̂ Ep 1941 (1898) not out of every sweet root does there grow a sweet flower (proverb).

slax̂ chiĝanam amnaĝayulux malix txin atxidax̂ Ep 1941 the wind, being not a flowing river, stops (proverb).

haman amgaax aygagdanax̂ iglugzadax̂ A 1860 the one who walks in the night stumbles (John 11:10).

qanglagnax̂ asx̂adax̂ A 1977 curiosity kills, *lit.* a curious person dies (adage).

dangis trubam qichiĝa liidanas ax̂tazakus A 1952 their (the former Aleuts') eyes were like a sharp telescope (N.M. 3:19).

tunungin tunux̂taasaakazaĝu:lax A 1952 he can not speak our language.

2. habitually, usually; *with negation* never ("habitually not" *rather than* "not habitually", *cf.* **-yagda-**)

Unangan mayaaqumchi, ulux̂taĝilix mayaaĝdan En 1909 whenever the Aleuts hunt, they hunt in a two-hatch baidarka (56:1).

alitxuuĝin aĝigumax chaduĝnam ilaa qazanas A 1937 when they (the former Aleuts) where about to attack they would eat a piece of blubber.

adang qilam qilaax̂ hax̂tzax̂, qilaax̂ txin quyuzax̂; txin saĝaniqadaam, txin qungtukalizax̂ A 1952 my father gets up early in the morning and goes early to bed; when he has fallen asleep he starts snoring.

kayux uyuning ama ilaasaning ting nux̂tadaqadakun En 1910 nor do my brothers and relatives visit me anymore (J 74:5).

ayangim il maaĝayaĝul Au 1952 it (the airplane) never comes down in fog.

ihdanulux En 1910 we never go out (J 74:32).

kuridaĝulaq A 1952 I never smoke, I am a non-smoker.

3. recurrently, intermittently, each time

angaĝix̂ liguun, kamga tugalix asx̂ahdaqalinax̂ En 1910 whenever a person appeared, he knocked his head and killed him (J 68:63).

qawas qasanangis ukux̂tazanaq A 1977 I saw the sea lions surfacing, each time they surfaced.

Combined with habitually:

tugidam agnagan tamadaga baabkagan chaĝidadaa Eu 1910 at the beginning of each month the midwife massages her (J 36:4).

Unangax̂ saaqudgaan mayaaĝiiĝan aĝnax̂ aguum, qanikinga aqaguum, unax̂ qadaqadadanax̂ ax̂tadax̂ Ea 1910 when an Aleut was going to hunt in the summer, when spring came, he would stop eating old food (J 19:1).

chaang angalix̂ agnagan usuu uqlaĝdachx̂isxadax̂ Ea 1909 every five days one makes her have a bath (J 12:16).

4. distributively, each, one another

aniqdus huzungis ataqan kanfiixtax̂ atxazazakus A 1973 all the children got one candy each.

inaqamchi txichi itux̂tadaax̂txichi E 1870 love one another (John 13:34).

tunudix tutazadas ax̂tanas A 1984 they understood each other's language.

imdix tunudaasnadix matakix ukuqaliqakix Ep 1941 speaking to one another of him they saw him.

5. *Variously, some with a nominal base;* E *also* **-sa-**, Au **-t^{r}a-**

huluĝ- to blink	**uluĝda-** E, **huluĝza-** A, **hulux̂t^{r}a-** Au to wink, blink
a- to be	**asa-** E, **aza-** A to amount to
tunu- to sound, speak	**tunusa-** E, **tunuza-** A news; to narrate
nux̂ stone	**nuĝda-** to stone (*see entry*)
uginĝ(i)- shadow	**uginĝida-** to be in the shadow
ala-max humpback whale	**Alamagza-x̂** A *bay*
hani-ilgi- - small lake	**haniilgidas** lots of small lakes scattered over a place

||NAI **-r̂aq-|-taq-** to habitually, recurrently V; GRI **-ŝar-|-tar-** to repeatedly, habitually V; CAY **+'(g)aqe-** to usually V, to repeatedly V, to habitually V; SY *present tense*||

-**da**$_2$- *in*

anga- 4. match	**angada(-)x̂** A 1840 example

-zaaza- A to intermittently V

From **-za-** = **-da-** *and* -V**za-** = -V**da-|-aada-**.

umlazaazal amaxsiq A 1952 last night I woke up intermittently.

-dag- *perhaps some kind of frequentative in*

kim- to descend		**kimdag-** A 1840 to rip off
saĝa-aka- can sleep	?	**saĝaakdag-** E to be sleepy
hiqa- -		**iqadag-** E to stutter
hidĝa- -		**idĝadag-** (**-dig-**) to come up from the ground (of water)
kag- -		**kagdag-** A to bother
huĝ- -		**huĝdag-** A to boil
(**ig-** -)		**igdag-** to drill into
chuq(i)- root		**chuqidag-**, **chuqidgi-** E (A **chuqidug-**) to have pin feathers

With additional **-lĝi-|-sx̂i-** *in*

gi- to envy	**gidaxsx̂i-** A (E **gilĝi-**) to be envious

Occurs also, with uncertain meaning(s), in a personal name and several place names

asxinu- girl, daughter		**Asxinudax** A *chief* (stole women)
hawa there	?	**Hawadax** A Rat Island
ukna out there		**Uknadax** E Hog Island
aĝliga- albatross		**Aĝligadax** A *island*

kudu- leg, shank		**Kududag-a** A *bay*
ukina- knife		**Ukinadax** A *bay*
ula- house		**Uladax** A Salt Island
tana- island (**taga-** to alight)		**Tanadax** (**Tagadax**) A island
gu- tube; to penetrate		**Gudagis** A *islands*
igu- to pull out	?	**Igudax** E *point*
qaxsa- to slide		**Qaxsadax** A *bay*
qasa-na- emerging		**Qasanadagis** A *rocks*
Chugina- *point* (simmering)		**Chuginadax** *volcanic part of island*
Igitxi- *island*		**Igitxidax** A *long bar*
Saĝuuga- *islands, peninsula*		**Saĝuugadagis** A *islets*
		In'(n)gidax A *bay*
		Qumdag-a A *bay*
		Ukiigdag-a A *bay*

Cf. **-dg(i)-**, **-zag-**, *and* **-Vdag-**, **-Vdg(i)-**.

-daag- *in*

anu- current	**Aanudaax** A *bight*

Cf. **-qudaag-**.

-daxta- *in*

ila- part of	**iladaxta-** A amounting to, about

From **-dag-** *and* **-x̂ta-|-ta-**.

-daĝ- *in*

saku- to fight		**sakudaĝ-** to fight
siĝ- - (to break, smash)		**sigdaĝ-asi/usi-** (means) club
aga- to go away		**agadax̂** arrow
aĝa- 2. to appear		**aĝadax̂**, **aĝadĝi-** sun
anga- side	?	**angadaĝi-**, **angidax̂** canine tooth

-dax̂sx̂i- *in*

anga- side; match	**angdax̂sx̂i-** E to answer

From **-daĝ-** (*or* **-dax̂-t-** ?) *and* **-lĝi-|-sx̂i-**

-daĝit- A 1909-, Ab 1963 to V quickly, all of a sudden

qangu- to go or come in	**qangudaĝit-** to come in quickly
hit- to go out	**hitdaĝit-** to go out quickly

hiilaĝakuchakux̂ hamaax hitxidaĝis hama A 1909 the little one being told, rushed out in a hurry (J 77:173)

changaatulakax̂ tutal hamamaasahlikuun, hamang sasx̂idaĝisix hama A 1909 she felt that it (nail) did not want to go in, until it dashed in (J 78:74-75)

txin saĝanidaĝitikux̂ A 1981 he fell asleep quickly.

Also in

(**ig-** -)	**igdaĝit-** A, **idgaĝit-** (*metathesis*) E 1838, **idgiĝit-** E 1860-1952, **idgix̂t-** Eu 1909 to start running, run away

-daaĝu- *variant of* **-saaĝu-** E, **-zaaĝu-** A to recently V *and in*

chiilu- to return	**chiil(u)daaĝu-** to go zigzag
hani- lake	**hanidaaĝu-s** A small rocks damming the sea water like lakes
ixsaĝ- bail, handle	**Ixsaĝdaaĝu-x̂** Eb Iliasik Island

Apparently from **-da-** *and* **-Vĝu-**

-dang- *see* **-tudang-**

-dangu- *in*

huĝ- -	**huĝdangu-** E warm weather

-dg(i)-|-idg(i)- *in*

agi- to open	**agidgi-** to be wide open (as of eyes)
hika-ma- to do up there	**ikamadgi-** E to stand up (of dry seal hair)
higi- - (to bounce)	**higidgi-** A to stand up in disorder
ilu-ĝa- (to be surrounded)	**iluĝadgi-** E hood of gut parka

hi- (**hi-t-** to go out)		**Hidgi-x** A *du. low hills*; **hidgi-ti-** A side of bay
tugi- to slope		**Tugidgi-s** A *flat cape*
qasa- to emerge	?	**qasadgi-n** E kelp with holes in
ix̂chi- worm		**ix̂chidgi-** A earthworm
kang-, **kanga-** top		**kangadgi-** bladder wrack
qung hump		**Qungidgi-s** A *islands*
		chingadgi- E 1834 saltwater fish
		chuhngudgi-s A glandularly textured fat
		igadgi-x̂ A frost mist
		kaangadgi-x̂ harlequin duck
		qixtugyi-x̂ Au midge

With **-ĝi- | -aĝi-**

anĝ- 5. voice	**anĝidgaĝi-** A to cry aloud

With -***aaĝ-**

ayangi- fog	**ayangidgaaĝ-** A to be misty, light fog

Possibly syncopated from **-dag-**, *cf.*

asx̂u(**-kida-** mouse)	**asx̂udgi-** E, A, **asquyax**, **asquygi-** Au young girl

-dgasi- *see* **-dgusi-**

-dgu-, -V**dgu- | -i(i)dgu-**, **ĝ-adgu-**, A 1840 *also* **-zgu-**, *frequentative of* **-t-**: to make (several) V, to cause (several) to V; *vr.* to become V, to get to V

slag- to be wide	**slagiidgu-** En, **slagidgu-** A to make (several things) wider
qaka- to be dry	**qakaadgu-** E, **qakadgu-** A to dry (several)
atxaĝ- to be in order	**atxaĝadgu-** A to put in order (several)
chuchag- to stand upright	**chuchaagidgu-** Ea, **chuchagaadgu-** En 1910 to put (several) upright
aygag- to walk	**aygaagidgu-** A 1860 *vr.* to walk off (of several)
asx̂a- to die	**asx̂a(a)dgu-** to kill (several)
chag- to split, crack	**chagi(i)dgu-** E, **chaagidgu-** A to split (several)
kim- to descend	**kimidgu-** A to take down (several)
ma- to do	**madgu-**, Au **maygu-** to do (several things)
gu- to penetrate	**gudgu-** A to pierce (several)
ungu- -	**ungudgu-** E, **unguudgu-** A 1860 *vr.* to sit down (of several)

Intransitive and nominal in

qihma- -	**qihmadgu-** E to be round; circle
taanga-atu- to want to drink	**taangaatudgu-x̂** A 1840 thirsty
haqa-(**t-** 5. to find out)	**haqazgu-x̂** A 1840 expert

[[*From* **-t-** *and* **-gu-**, Y, I **-ur-**, **-uq-**, GRI *also* **-gur-** to V repeatedly, continually, *etc.*]]

-dgux̂ta- A 1840-60 *intransitive and nominal:*

qa-atu- to be hungry	**wayaam qaatudgux̂tanas** who are hungry now (Luke 6:21)
haaga- to starve	**haagadgux̂ta-s** the hungry (Luke 1:53, E **txidin qaatudgux̂tan**)
ala-qaĝi- to be in need	**alaqaĝidgux̂taziin** to the poor (Mark 10:21)
alĝu- to be shy	**alĝudgux̂ta-x̂** 1840 timid

From **-dgu-** *and* **-x̂ta- | -ta-**$_3$.

-dgula-, **-dgusa-**, **-dgusi-** *in*

tana- 5. dwelling place	**tanadgula-** A to be taken (chosen) as the place for a settlement
	tanadgusa- A to take for dwelling place
	tanadgusi-x̂ settlement, village

From **-dg-** *and* -V**la- | -ula-**, -V**sa- | -usa-**, -V**si- | -usi-**.

-dgusi-, E *mostly* **-dgasi-** container for N, place for putting or finding N
From **-dg-** *and* -V**si- | -usi-**, **-asi-**.

qa-qa- food	**qaqadgusi-x̂** Eu cupboard; **qaqadgasi-x̂** En food storehouse
qa-lgada- food	**qalgadadgusi-x̂** A pantry
alaĝu- 4. salt	**alaĝudgusi-x̂** E 1805, **-dgasi-x̂** En saltshaker
halgi- root	**halgidgasi-x̂** E 1805 snuffbox

utxi- ashes	**utxidgasi-x̂** E, **-dgusi-x̂** A ashtray, ash box
asx̂a-ana- dead person	**Asx̂aanadgusi-x̂** A Burial Ground
sulg(i)- thunder	**sulgidgasi-x̂** E 1805-34 cannon, gun
ikla- firewood	**ikladgusi-x̂** A place where driftwood is found

-di-|-idi-m, E *also* **-si-m**, Au **-yi-(m)**, **-t^{r}i-(m)** x times

Used with numerals and verbs of quantity

qana-ang how many	**qanaangidim** how many times
ataqa-n one	**ataqadim** E 1839, A, **ataqasim** E, **at^{r}aqat^{r}i** Au once
aalax E, **alax** A two	**aalgidim** E, **algidim** A twice
qaanku-n E, **qanku-s** A	**qa(a)nkudim** E, **qankudim** A
qaku-n Au three	**qakuyi** Au three times
sichi-n E,**-ng** A four	**sichidim** four times
cha-ang five	**chaangidim** five times
atuung six	**atuungidim** six times
uluung seven	**uluungidim** seven times
qamchiing eight	**qamchiingidim** eight times
sichiing nine	**sichiingidim** nine times
hati-x̂ ten	**hatidim** ten times
ha- - (ten)	**hadim** ten times (**sisax̂** hundred)
sisa-x̂ hundred	**sisadim** hundred times
amna-ĝu- E to be many	**amnaĝudim** many times
qala-ĝi- A to be many	**qalaĝidim** many times

Doubled (artificially) in

sichi-n E four	**sichididim** E 1834 fourfold

-diig-nu- *in*

smax̂ sulphur	**sma(a)ĝdiignu-x̂** E smell of sulphur

-diga- E 1832-, A 1780-, **-yiga-** Au 1909, *and* **-siga-** E 1826-, **-ziga-** A 1791-, **-t^{r}iga-** A 1909 to have a good, efficient N; a good, efficient N (*cf.* **-chxisa-**, A **-chxiza-**); *with negation* to have a poor N; to be very V, to V well, properly; to be well V-ed (*cf.* **-su-**, A **-zu-**)

Occurs in **-sigat-**, **sigata-**, A **-zigat-**, **zigata-**.

1. *With a nominal base*

sla- weather	**sladiga-x̂** good, right weather (J 14:1)
angali- daylight, light	**angalidiga-** E, A **-ziga-** A, **-yiga-** Au to be bright, light
qachx̂(i)- skin	**qachx̂idiga-** E, **-ziga-** A to be smooth
hug- case, cover	**uxsiga-kux̂** En is well wrapped

haman Saaqudax̂ agach ayagazigadax̂ hiilax̂takux̂ A 1909 that Parsnip is said to have good women (for marriage) (J 76:14)

unguchiiluĝdigat ii? A 1952 do you sit comfortably (*lit.* have a good chair)?

kamuzigalakan ichaxs hingamakux̂ A 1952 it (the house) has a poor roof and is dripping

2. *With a verbal base*

ma- to do	**madiga-** to be lucky
uku- to see, find, get	**ukudiga-**, Au **-yiga-** to be healthy, successful
aamali- E to be clean	**aamalisiga-**, **-diga-** to be (very) clean
qaagu-li- Au to clean	**qaagulit^{r}igaya** Au 1909 be clean!
ulu-uda- to be red	**uluudadiga-** A to be bright red
agu- to make	**agudigakux̂** A 1973 it is well made
haqa-ta- to know	**haqatasiga-** E 1870 to know for sure

qan'gim ilan sdan ukuĝ(a)dig(a)dakun Ep 1983 in the winter the stars are seen clearly.

agluyiganax̂ uuyax̂tanaan anuxtal Au 1909 thinking that he had gone too far in his jealousy (J 84:11, E **algusiganax̂**)

[[CAY **+qsig-**, I **-sik-** to be far in direction N]]

-diiĝu- *in*

aya- 2. to menstruate	**ayadiiĝu-x̂** En confinement of menstruating girl

From ***-di-** *and* -V**ĝu-**.

-dikna- *in*

hig- to burn	**higdikna-x̂** E something burned

From ***-di-** *and* **-kna-**.

-du- E 1870-, A 1950-, Ab 1963 to V fast; *with negation* to V slowly

Occurs in **-duuka-**.

qa- to eat	**qadu-** to eat fast
achixa- A *vr.* to learn	**txin achixadul** A 1950 he is learning fast; **txin achixadulakan** he is learning slowly

hachigaqam agitaasaa Piitram ilaan aygagdulix E 1870 the other disciple walked faster than Peter (John 20:4)

awal aguum awaduzax̂ A 1952 when he works he works fast.

alqul tunux̂tadunaaĝikux̂taan hix̂tanat tutalakaq A 1952 why do you try to talk so fast, I don't understand what you say.

tunux̂taduzalakating ii? A 1952 do I talk slowly enough?

Differently in

qak(a)-lag- to be dry, brittle	**qaklaagdu-** A to be crispy, too dry

[[*Cf.* **-su-**, A **-zu-**; Y **-yu-** to be able to V well, to customarily V well; SPI, WCI to (customarily) V well]]

-duda- E 1870-, A 1860- mutual N's, N's mutually

achaacha- E dear friend	**achaachaduda-x** E *du.* mutually special friends
asaga- cousin	**asagaduda-x** *du.* cousins mutually
ila- 3. relative	**iladuda-** A 1838 kindred

uluung agiitudadudas A 1860 seven brothers (Mark 12:20, Luke 20:29, E **agiituda-n**)

agitaadadudas imax tununas A 1860 they talked (said) to one another (John 19:24)

-dux approximate N *in*

alix̂ old man	**aliĝdux** En middle-aged man
qaxchax black	**qaxchagdux** E blue; A gray
simsi- 2. yellow sponge	**simsidux** E yellow (of berry)
chidĝi- to be green, blue	**chidĝidugis** A *pl.* green grass

[[CAY **+yuk** thing like N; NAI **-aĝřuk** a younger N, WCI **-aryuk**, **+(r)yuk**, GRI **-aršuk** dear little N]]

-dug- E 1834-, A 1780-, Ab 1892-, **-yug-** Au 1909-52 to intensely, suddenly V *in*

kim- to descend	**kimdug-** A, **kimiyug-** Au to pour down (of rain); **kimdux** A rain
hwaĝ- smoke, to smoke	**hwaĝdug-** to burst into flame
tig- to press down	**tigdug-** A, **tigyug-** Au to start to blow all of a sudden
hum-si- A to blow	**humsidug-** to puff (of kettle)
tuga- to strike	**tugadug-** E to beat often
chag- to split, crack	**chakdug-**, **chagdug-** E to be fragile, break at once
aĝ- to put	**aĝdug-** A to grab
iga- to leave the ground	**igadux**, Au **igayux** snowstorm, blizzard

Differently in

iĝ- - (**ix̂i-** to tear down)	**iĝdug-** A, **iyĝug-** Au to decay, rot
siĝ- - (to break)	**siĝyug-** Au to rot

[[CSY **+řuk** big old N; NSY -**řugaq** good N; NAI **+(ġ)řuaq** big N, CI **+(r)yuaq**, GRI **+(r)šuaq** big; *v.* strongly]]

-duug- *in*

im- to turn	**imduug-** E to turn around, turn over
qaĝa- to be glad	**qaĝaduug-** E, A to dance

Cf. **-yuduug-**.

-duxsi- *in*

sngaaĝi- -	**sngaaĝiduxsi-** A to be ticklish

From **-dug-** *and* **-x̂si-** | **-si-**.

-duxta- *in*

anĝ-, **anĝi-** to breathe	**anĝiduxta-(asa-)** E 1870 to breathe out

From **-dug-** *and* **-x̂ta-** | **-ta-**

-duĝ- *in*

qaĝa- to be glad	**qaĝaduĝ-** E to dance, have fun
changa- to enter	**changaduĝ-** A to climb in, force his entry
hum- to inflate, swell	**humduĝ-** E swelling
cha- hand	**chaduĝ-** to crawl

-dux̂si- *in*

sngadux̂si-qatu- A ticklish

From **-duĝ-** *and* **-x̂si-** | **-si-**.

-duuka- E 1826-, A 1837-, Ab 1963, **-zuuka-** A 1860- to V in the future (A *only negated*)

From **-du-**, **-zu-** *and* -**Vka-** | **-iika-**.

1. E (*and* A 1838-60, 1909 *probably from* E) to V in the future: will, would, could V (A *intentional with* **aĝ-**); *with negation* (*or* **-qada-** no more) to not (no more) be going to *or* be able to V; *with* **-x̂ta-** apparently: will possibly *or* probably V

Taĝa *Miss Wagner* **Ginvaarim kugan ayugduukakux̂. Kayux waaĝaduukamusulakax̂** Eu 1909 Also Miss Wagner is leaving in January. Perhaps she too will not come back (J 37:33-34).

qilagan ukaaĝ(a)duu(ka)kux̂ Eu 1984 he'll come in tomorrow (A **ukaaĝaaĝan saĝanax̂**).

waaĝ(a)duuk(aa) aqakux̂ Ep (Eb) 1984 he should be here pretty soon, *lit.* his future coming comes.

anuxtagumin nung aluĝasaduukakutxin Eu 1909 if you want, you could write to me about it (J 38:18).

iĝamanalix amaaĝaduukaax̂tangin aqatalakaĝning Eu 1910 whether they will arrive there in good condition, I don't know (J 39:34)

imin anuxtanaduukanan aqatananing Eu 1910 things I know you'll like to have (J. 39:12)

ilan aduukanang ilan Eu 1910 for the time being, *lit.* where I'll be (J 39:8)

tumhdaking ataqam asla utxiduukadaagusalakaĝix En 1935 my gun will never be able to hit in one spot.

kayuning inalix amaaĝaduukaqadalting Ea 1910 my strength is failing and I am no longer able to get there (J 15:20).

waan uglagaan tayaĝum angunaayulux agacha qasudaduukax̂takux̂ En 1910 a man smaller than this one will probably be more tasty (J 68:35).

kiin hama txin haĝiduukax̂takux̂ E 1870 who then can be saved? (Mark 10:26, 1860 **txin haĝisaĝan aĝnax̂ ax̂takux̂**, A **txin haĝisakalix**).

2. A *with negation* (*or* **-qada-** no more) will not (no more) V; *in the general* (1860-) *it refers to an indefinite or unlimited future, in the present* (1950-) *to a near future; with a double negation it indicates a strong prediction or a future obligation*

alix haman Ting ilgusaĝan aĝnax̂, Ting ilgutzuukaĝulax, taĝa Ting haqachx̂inax̂ ilgusaĝan aĝnax̂ 1860 and whosoever shall receive me, does not receive me, but him that sent me (Mark 9:37).

ugununaaĝzuukaĝulang 1952 I'll try not to forget it.

imis hix̂tal aguung idax̂tazuukaanulux 1952 when I tell you, you will know it (**ida-x̂ta-** *has an obligatory negation*).

ilan ahlizuukaĝulagan (= -**zuukaganulax**) **ilan aĝikuun** 1952 you put it where it should not be.

wan angalix̂ uqitduukalakaq 1952 I'll not return today.

taĝaqadazuukaanulax mal ukuqadazuukaĝulaxt ngaan hiisax̂talka 1909 he said to him that he would certainly not fail to come and see him (J 76:127)

haqataĝulax aduukalakaĝiin 1982 you can't fail to know it.

ulaam ilagaan hitiĝulax azuukaĝulax 1981 he has to get out of his house sometime (sooner or later).

-duki- *in*

chag- to split	**chagduki-** Eu to split easily

From **-dug-** *and* **-ki-** or **-qi-**.

-ga- something to be V-ed *in the following words and in* **-gali-**, **-liga-**

anga-dax̂ta- to use as an example	**angadax̂taga-s** A examples
taĝa-x̂ta-asa- to find out with	**taĝax̂taasaga-** E explanatory footnote; A sign
hix̂sa-x̂ta-asa- to understand with	**hix̂sax̂taasaga-s** A explanatory footnotes
ma-qalĝita-asa- to accuse with	**maqalĝitaasaga-s** A reason for accusation
qaadaax-ta-asa- to use for witness	**qaadaaxtaasaga-s** A testimony
tada- to step, tread	**tadaga-** sole (of boot, shoe)

With **-liga-** future

qa- to eat	**qagaliga-s** A forage, fodder, *lit.* things to be eaten in the future

Differently in

tana- land, island	**Tanaga-x̂** A Little Tanaga Island

-xaĝ- *in*

at- straight position	**atxax̂-six** to be straight, etc.

-xal- *in*

hat- outside	**hatxal-** region outside

Perhaps from **-qa-** | **-ka-** *and* **-l-**.

-gali- E 1826-1910 (| (g)-**kali-** Ea 1910), A 1860 (*obsolete* 1971), Ab 1963 one who is to V, going to V; one to be V-ed, ready to be V-ed

From **-ga-** *and* **-li-**.

Occurs in -V**ĝdagali-** | **-iiĝdagali-** *and* **-x̂tagali-** | **-tagali-**.

ayx̂a- to travel	**ayx̂agali-x̂** Ea he who is to travel (J 24:7)
aygag- to walk	**qilagan aygakali-x̂** Ea he who is to walk the following day (J 24:5)
uku-x̂ta- to see	**ukux̂taqaan ukux̂tagali-x̂** Ea he who is to see what he has seen before (J 24:11)
haqa-ta-asa- to know by	**haqataasagali-n** E 1870 signs (Acts 13:16)
tunu- to speak	**tunugali-x̂** A messenger

waaĝagalin hayada E 1870, **haqagalis hlaĝuudax̂tazada** A 1860 ask people to come (Luke 14:23).

alaĝigalim waaĝanangin achiĝiqalikux̂ Eu 1910 he waited for the people to come and cut the whale (J 35:50).

txin aygagasagalix̂ ilganax̂ E 1870 he sought someone to lead (*lit.* walk with) him (Acts 13:11).

alaĝum kugaan qagalix̂ ilgaax̂tan En 1910 let us look for something to eat from the sea (J 68:3).

imdix ayagax̂taasagalix txidix masix Ea 1910 they made themselves ready to be had as wives (J 17:129)

amaagan aslingin qulangiin asx̂asxagalin Kugan ukulakaĝing E 1870 I have found no cause of death in Him, *lit.* nothing because of which He is to be killed (Luke 23:22, A **hamaaga asx̂ax̂ aslitax̂**).

-galuĝ- *in*

tunu- to speak	**tunugalux̂** Au glottis; doorway
chalu- narrow opening of saltwater pool	**Chalugalux̂** A Clam Lagoon

From ***-g-** *and* **-aluĝ-** *or a shortened* **-ga-aluĝ-**.

-xaamu- *in*

at- lower part	**atxaamu-** A to be flat, bowl-shaped

-xchx(i)- to obtain, gather N *in*

chaĝa- charm	**chaĝaxchxi-** Ea 1909 to obtain charms (J 6:1)
igda- flint	**Igdaxchx-alux̂** A (place for gathering flint) *bay (with Atka village)*

-xchi- - *in*

qangu- to go in (*or* cave?)	**Qanguxchi-la-x̂** *promontory*
tana- island	**Tanaxchi-ĝi-s** *chain of islands*

-gda-ĝu-t- *in*

al- middle	**aligdaĝuti-x̂** A center

-gdaĝ- *in*

tuku- chief	**tukugdax̂** E 1832 centurion

-xi- *in*

it- to fall	**itxi-** *vt.* to drop
kit- to drain	**kitxi-** EA *vt.* to staunch
tat- to burst	**tatxi-** *vt.* to burst
hit- to go out	**hitxi-** A *vi.* to rush out; **hitxit-** to cast out

perhaps cf. **-ki-** *in*

hut- *vi.* to tip over	**hunki-** *vt.* to overturn

-gla- Au *in*

qaya- to be high	**qayagla-n** high spots

-gli- *in*

chutx(i)- point	**Chutxigli-x̂** (*also* -Vgli-) *bight*

-glu- *in*

ima- (**ihma-**) weft	**imaglu-** A to weave
qingu- to kiss	**qinguglu-** Ab to kiss one another

-gna- *see* **-kna-**.

-gu- | (ĝ)-**qu-**, (g)-**ku-**, **t-xu-** E, Au, **-igu-** A *conditional* if, when, whenever, *with possessive suffix for the subject (absol. case, 2.p. and 3R also rel. case; in E mostly 3R sg. for 3.p.sg.; in* Ea *and* A *irregular 1.p.sg.* -V**ng**; *in* A 1860 *also a simple pl.* **-guus**); *negation enclitic, before it in older A* **-sxu-**.

haqa- to come	**haqaguun** if, when you come
aĝ-, Au **uĝ-** to put, give	**aquun** E, **uquun** Au, **aĝiguun** A if you put, *etc.*
ayug- to go out in boat	**ayukuun** E, Au, **ayugiguun** A if you go out

suutugumis suuqaan A 1952 if you want to take it, take it!

txin alix̂sigumin, chakin tugiduukakux̂txin E 1870 when you are old, you will stretch out your hands (John 21:18)

qanikinga haqaguu, tayaĝus tanadix imax hagyayaqalizakus A 1950 when spring comes, the men begin to clean up their places.

kinguuĝix̂ amigan, txin nuguun, qachx̂iqadaguum, itachx̂idaqaa En 1910 his youngest uncle, when he (the boy) came to him, would give him something to eat and send him out (J 66:11).

waligan Agumin kum, huyung tanaadaqadanaĝulux E 1870 if You had been here, my brother would not have passed away (John 21:18, A **Aguun**).

chix̂taliisiin chux̂tasxuunulax (E **chux̂taguminulux**), **chix̂samis aĝikux̂** A 1952 if you don't put on your raincoat, you'll get wet.

||Y **-ku-**, I **-gu-** | **-ru-**, **-ku-**, *etc., conditional*||

-gu- *in*

la- to gather (*see entry*)	**lagu-** A to gather

-xul- *in*

at- lower part	**atxul-** lower part (of body)

-ĝ- *in*

ila- part	**ilaĝ-** to patch (Y, I **ilaaq** patch)
ahmi- -	**hamiĝ-**, **ahmiĝ-** vicinity
awiila- A to be sad	**awiilaĝ(i)-** to be depressed
qigda- hook	**qigdaĝ-** En to be curly

-ĝa- | **-a-** E 1834-, A 1838-, **-ĝu-** Au 1909-52 *passive (also in the sense of* they *or* we) *of* **-x̂ta-** | **-ta-**: 1. to be had as N, used as N; 2. to have been V-ed temporarily (for the moment or for some time)

From absol.sg. **-x̂** | Ø *and* **a-**, Au **u-** to be.

1. *with a nominal base*

ayaga- woman, wife	**ayagaĝa-** to be had as a wife, to be married

aaykaaĝux̂ ngaan saliguĝakux̂ E 1909 they put on him a cap of fox skin, *lit.* fox was used as a cap for him.

hingan hlax̂ Mixayiilax̂ ngaan asaĝakux̂ A 1978 that boy is called Michael, *lit.* Michael is used as a name for him.

Qaglaax̂ ugiĝuukalaka Au 1909 Raven could not be had as a husband (J 82:15)

tanaĝax̂ maqaĝaqax̂ A 1952 it had been made a permanent settlement, *lit.* one had lived there all the time (N.M. 3:109), *passive of* **tanax̂tax̂ maqax̂taqangis** they used to live there.

Cf. **-ĝana-**, **-ĝahlina-**, **-ĝahliida-**.

2. *with a verbal base*

uku- to get sight of	**ukuĝa-**, Au **ukuĝu-** to be seen
aĝ- to put	**aĝa-** to have been put
kig- to bite	**kiga-** to be kept in the mouth

waan qignam qusan chax aĝalix uĝnasxaqadaagiim, uguĝigniin sumixtaaladaqax Ea 1909 their joints were rubbed with hands warmed over the fire, *lit.* hands (*dual*) being put over the fire (J 4:31).

adan aĝaĝaatukum qunguĝalix adan aĝaĝadaqaĝulux ax̂takux̂ Ep 1941 being afraid of him, no one wanted to go on his side, it is said, *lit.* he was wanted to be gone to but being feared was never gone to.

umangudaĝan sisugaa-aqax̂ A 1981 we'll cross over there later (*intransitive base*).

-x̂ag- great (?) N *in place names*

tana- island	**Tanax̂ax** A Tanaga Island
ula- house	**Ulax̂ax** A Tanaga Bay
ya- reef	**Yax̂ax** A *prominent capes*
sa- scarp	**Sax̂ax** E, A *capes*
chugu- sand	**Chugux̂a(a)x** En *beach*

ugi- - (steep cliff)		**Ugix̂aga** A *peninsula*
ada- father	?	**Adax̂ax** A Mount Moffett
Sila- *small island*		**Silax̂agis** A *rocky shore*
amu-na- lightening	?	**Amunax̂ax** A *deep fjords*
		Anaĝulax̂agis A Middle Rock
		Unux̂ax A Trunk Point

-ĝaag- *in*

hani- lake	**Haniĝaax** A Chugul Pass

Perhaps from **-ĝa-** *and* **-Vg-**.

-ĝahliida- A 1860-62 (*now obsolete*) every, any, all sorts of N
From **-ĝa-** *and* **-hli-Vda-|-aada-**.
angaĝinaĝahliidax̂ every person (John 1:19, E **angaĝim angaĝigan tamadaga**)
isxaĝahliidakum tamadagan il akux̂ 1862 (the Holy Ghost) is everywhere, in any place.
asx̂aĝahliidakus asx̂aaĝiisas suffering from all sorts of diseases

-ĝaalikna- *in*

quma-, **quhma-** to be white	**quumĝaalikna-** Ea, **quumx̂aalikna-** Ekn to look pale

Apparently from **-ĝa-** *and* -**Vli-kna-**.

-ĝahlina- E 1832-, A 1838- every, any, all sorts of N
From **-ĝa-** *and* **-hli-na$_1$-**.
angaliĝlinax̂ Ea 1983 every day
huzugaan angaliĝahlinax̂ hiing awakuziin A 1971 we worked there always, every day, ...
tunux̂taaĝuĝa[h]linax̂ A 1838 any sin (Matthew 12:31, E **tunux̂taaĝum tamadaga**)
qaĝalinan E 1834 all sorts of fish
igluqam ayx̂aasiĝahlinangis A 1952 all sorts of skin boats (N.M. 1:16)
tayaĝuĝahlinas huzungis chagix̂ atxazazanas A 1981 every man (all men) caught one halibut each.

-ĝana-|-ana- E 1838-, A 1860- (1860 |**-iĝana-**), **-ĝuna-** Au 1909-52 which is (a) N, which is used for N
From **-ĝa-|-a-**, Au **-ĝu-**, *and* **-na$_1$-**.
angaĝinam tahlaĝanaa E 1838 (Matthew 26:69), **ayagam awaĝanaa** A 1860 (Mark 14:69) maidservant
qalngaaĝim saĝanakix E 1910 a raven parka (J 64:16)
qaku tanaĝunan Au 1952 three settlements
asx̂ax̂tam uhngigan Maarfaĝanagan Ngaan tunux̂takuu A 1860 the dead's sister Martha says to Him (John 11:39, E **tanaadaqadanam hungii, Maarfam**)
tayaĝuĝanaa nangudaĝan anĝilix chlaĝikum, ayagaĝanaa qagangudaĝan anĝilix chlaĝnax̂ En 1909 the man dove breathing toward the west, the woman dove breathing toward the east (J 58:18).
Chiimuusix̂ hiilax̂tam qayaĝanagan kangan A 1952 on the top of the hill called Chiimuusix̂ (N.M. 3:56)
skuunax̂ hiilax̂tadaa-aqax̂ matam sunaĝanaa A 1952 a ship of the kind one would call a schooner (N.M. 2:26)
il yaxtayaayanaam qugaĝunaa Au 1909 a spirit that he used to enter into (J 81:32)
tayaĝum chadux̂ atx̂uum kadiin yuchx̂idaa liidam ungiikaĝanaa ama tunusaĝanaa Eu 1910 a story or narrative (such as) about a man letting oil run from his fingertips (J 39:11)
alamagim ludaĝiganulux an'gan isxalakan qunalitxin isxaasagan chigdaĝanaa Ea 1909 a gut parka which the gut of a humpback whale that had none older than itself was not enough to make, and which was pieced out with its throatfolds (J 9:43)

-x̂chi-|-chi- Au *see* **-chx̂i-**.

-x̂chi- *in*

atxi- to stop	**atxix̂chi-** A 1860 *vi.* to persist

-x̂chiida- Ep 1941 *in*

qiiga- grass	**qiigax̂chiida-** stickleback; horsetail

From ***-x̂chi-** *and* -**Vda-|-aada-**.

-ĝda- *variously in*

anu- to throw at	**anuĝda-** En bola
una down below there	**unaĝda-** bottom stringer in baidarka

-ĝdaĝ- *in*

tagu-, taxu- to tie	**taxuĝdaĝ-** En bottom wraps

Possibly from **-ĝi-** *and* **-dag-**.

-ĝdaĝ- to catch N *in*

qa- fish	**qaĝdaĝ-** to catch fish (*see entry*)
sa- bird	**saĝdaĝ-** A to catch birds

-ĝi- | -aĝi- E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52 1. to have N, to get N; to have N in it *or* on it; to use N, to go in N (boat, vehicle); to deal with N; to be in *or* at N, to hunt *or* fish on/in N; to go to N. 2. to be V-ed, to be in the state of having been V-ed (*simple past* **-na-** *rather than* **-qa-**)

Occurs in **-ĝiiluĝ-**, **-ĝiqada-**, **-ĝiisi-**, **-naĝi-**, **-qaĝi-**.

1. *With a nominal base*

ula- house	**ulaĝi-** to have a house, live in a house; to stay at home
tana- place, land	**tanaĝi-** to have his abode, live; to stay home; to hunt on land
anĝ(i)- breath	**anĝaĝi-** to live, be alive
angaasi- song	**angaachaĝi-** to sing
ala- whale	**alaĝi-** to cut a whale
agux̂ beach	**aguĝaĝi-** to look for food on the beach

iingun anĝaĝilikux, atuukix laĝinax ax̂takux En 1910 they lived there until both of them had a son (J 68:69).

ulam anĝaĝiĝiganulux nagan En 1910 in a house with no people in it, in an uninhabited house (J 67.25)

udakus tanas ... txidix kasakaĝiqalinas ax̂takus A 1952 the islands here began to have Russians on them, were occupied by the Russians (N.M. 3:103).

kamgam ulaĝil hamang tanadguchaĝil txidix anĝaĝiqalinas A 1952 they started to live in a village with a church (**kamgam ulaa**, N.M. 1:6).

taniichaĝilix ama qudagaĝilix ama iĝanaachaĝilix hamang txin ukaaĝatnax̂ A 1860 he came in there with lanterns and torches and weapons (John 18:3, *similarly* E).

chaĝil qakuq A 1973 I am eating with my hand.

Unangan mayaaqumchi, ulux̂taĝilix mayaaĝdan En 1909 whenever the Aleuts hunt, they hunt in a two-hatch baidarka (J 56:1).

Chunixsaĝilgaax̂tax̂ A 1984 let us go to Chunixsax̂ (to fish)

tamaax Ataĝinax̂ hiistaqax̂ tam Au 1909 from there he went to Attu, it was said (J 81:35, E **Atum adan uyanax̂**).

Common in place names, e.g.

haanu- red salmon	**Haanuĝi-x̂** A "Has Red Salmon," *bays*
hyaaga- log, driftwood	**Hyaagaĝi-x̂** "Has Driftwood", *bays*
qung hump	**Qungaĝi-x̂** "Has Hump(s)", *cape*

Differently in

hanga-d- surface, outside	**hangadĝi-** the outside, the appearance

2. *With a verbal base*

una- to cook	**unaĝi-nax̂** it was cooked
tugi-t- to stretch	**tugichaĝi-** to be stretched
sam- to count	**samaĝi-** to be counted (Matthew 10:30, Luke 12:7)

qaĝikux̂ A 1977 it has been eaten from, is partially eaten.

isxaa qiigas ama chungum ilagaan aguĝikux̂ A 1973 its nest is made of grass and down.

Hamaan qusan kayix alux̂ aguĝinax̂ A 1860 above Him also a superscription was made (Luke 23:38)

taxsaĝinas qanas al, tagadax̂ taxsazanas hiilax̂tazas A 1952 having eaten what was had in store, they used to gather new supplies (N.M. 1:20).

tanam algagan igluqagan atxax̂chaĝingin En 1910 some prepared skins of land animals (J 64:19)

haman tugimaĝix̂ xaadagnaaĝaĝikux̂ A 1977 that beach has been run before.

-ĝiiluĝ- | -aĝiiluĝ- place for having *or* holding N

From **-ĝi- | -aĝi-** *and* -**Vluĝ- | -aluĝ-**.

atx̂u- finger	**atx̂uĝiilux̂** A finger hole in spear thrower
tuta-x ear pendants	**tutaĝiilux̂** ear lobe
x̂aasi-x E, **haasi-x** A paddle for baidarka	**ĝaach(a)ĝiilux̂, x̂aachx̂iilux̂** E, **haachaĝiilux̂** A hook for holding the paddle
suka- spray-skirt	**sukaĝiilux̂** Au groove for tying the spray-skirt
chadu- oil	**chayuĝiilux̂** Au hollow of stone lamp for holding the oil
usa- to lose hair	**Usaĝiilux̂** A *bay*

-ĝiqada- to lose N; to run out of N

From **-ĝi-|-aĝi-** *and* **-qada-**.

kayu$_1$- strength	**kayuĝiqada-** to lose strength, become weak
ugi- husband	**ugiĝiqada-** to lose her husband, become widowed

laampax̂ hugin'giĝiqadakux̂ A 1952 the lamp is running out of air.

naa-hadaa angaĝinaĝiqadal A 1952 the West had lost its people (N.M. 3:112)

amaan ayagam ilan ilaasaĝiqadaqaam ilan aĝakux̂ awa Ea 1909 he got to the place of the woman where he had lost his relatives (J 3:96).

aman iqyamixtix̂ ingasmiliiĝlikum, igiqaĝiqadaqalinax̂ En 1910 he threw spears at the fleet until he began to run out of spears (J 68:16).

-ĝiqadat- to deprive of N

From **-ĝi-qada-** *and* **-t-**.

amaaĝ(a)ĝaqaan angalilix ludaĝ(i)qadasxaqax̂txin (*vp.*) **ngaan iistakan akuu** Eu 1909 the day he had arrived there he had lost his older brothers, he said to her (J 34:136)

-ĝiisi- E step-N

From **-ĝi-|-aĝi-** *and* -V**si-|-usi-** ("means for having N")

ada- father	**adaĝiisi-** stepfather
ana- mother	**anaĝiisi-** stepmother
asxinu- daughter	**asxinuĝiisi-** stepdaughter
hla- son	**laĝiisi-** stepson
Differently in	
da- 'eye'	**Tayaĝum Daĝiicha** Eu 1791 Man's Substitute Eyes (*man's name*)

-ĝit- Eu 1909 (*unknown* Ean 1982-83) to set out for N

From **-ĝi-|-aĝi-** *and* **-t-**.

amaagan Angatuĝitxalinax̂ from there he left (*lit.* began to set out) for Agattu (J 85:48, *cf.* 85:45)

-ĝli- *in*

qaku in there	**qakuĝli-** to clean the inside of

Cf. **-li-**.

-ĝmulux̂ (*or* **-ĝmulu-**) Ea 1909 *in*

iq(y)a- baidarka	**iqaĝmulux̂** large baidarka (J 10:97)

-ĝna- *in*

chadu- oil	**chaduĝna-** blubber

-x̂sa- *variously in*

tunu- to say	**tunux̂sa-lakan** E without gainsaying
hasa- reef	**Hasax̂sa-x̂** A *small island*

Cf. **-sa-**.

-x̂sx-a (3.p.sg.) where there is (?) N, *in place names*

chiĝ-ana- river, creek	**Chiĝanax̂sxa** A *bays, point;* **Chiĝanax̂si-x̂** Au *bay*
kidnga-, kingda- crowberry bush	**Kingdax̂sxan** (*rel.*) E, **Kingdax̂sxa** A *islands*
	Yunax̂sxa A *island*

-x̂si-|-si- E 1838-, A 1837-, Au 1909-52 to make (manufacture, build) N, to make N of (material); a made N; *vr.* to become N; to deal with N (*cf.* **-li-**); E to put N in (*cf.* **-lĝi-|-sx̂i-**); A to kill N (game) (E **-si-**); Au to gather, store N (E, A **-si-**); Au to celebrate N (A **-ĝi-**)

ula- house	**ulax̂si-** to build a house
uliig- mukluk	**uliixsi-** to make mukluks
chiidux̂t(i)- strip	**chiidux̂si-** Ea to cut into strips
alix̂ old man	**txin alix̂sikux̂** he is getting old
alga- animal	**algax̂si-** to cut meat
uluga- cheek	**ulugax̂si-** to slap on the cheek
isux̂ seal	**isux̂si-** A to kill seals
qawa- sea lion	**qawax̂si-** A to kill sea lion(s)
haanu- red salmon	**haanux̂si-** Au to store up red salmon
Ruyistva- Au Christmas	**Ruyistvax̂si-** to celebrate Christmas

iqamchi linangin imchi ulasux̂silix Ea 1910 made a hut of their baidarka mats (J 29:12)
Utmagim kangaa igiim tanax̂sinax̂ En 1910 he made himself a village on the top of Kettle Cape, *lit.* made the top of K.C. a place for himself (J 54:30)
adang Kangax̂simaax̂ nung ayaqsax̂siqaa En 1910 the spear that my father Kangax̂simaax̂ made for me (J 74:31)
aalax qamgaangix suupax̂silix agiitanaking asix qakuqing En 1935 I made soup of two geese and ate it together with my two companions.
aman laan ayagalĝilix, isxaam ilan tukux̂silix En 1910 had his son marry and made him chief in his stead (J 69:90)
txidin isux̂six̂talix En 1910 (men) pretending to be seals (J 70:29)
txin tayaĝux̂sii akiitax̂ Eu 1910 until manhood (J 36:27)
ulaĝilix xarmuunax̂silix angalkuqing En 1935 today I am sitting inside fixing the accordion.
ulax̂taqax̂ nux̂silix aqadaangin x̂aayakun En 1935 we put rocks in the old barabara and had a bath.
Tanax̂-ngiin Amix̂siisaax̂txin Ea 1909 take (go with -V**sa-**) us to Tanax̂-Amix̂ (J 9:15).

A *in temporal auxiliaries* to do at N (time)
ukux̂tal qilax̂sing I saw him this morning.
waaĝal ax̂tal amaxsis they came in last night.

Differently in

atx̂u- finger	**atx̂ux̂si-x̂** E finger ring

Verbal base in

ma- to do	**max̂si-** A to work on
agal-iku- to be too late	**agalikux̂si-** A to be too late
qaka-t- to make dry	**qakatix̂si-ĝi-** baked in oven (dried up)

||**-x̂si-** *dislocated from former uvular stems:* **x̂-si-**; **|-si-** *probably postconsonantic variant of* **-li-**, *which see*||

-x̂siida- E 1826-, A 1952- poor, pitiful N (*cf.* **-yuug-** 3.); A *also* dear N; *in verbal forms it referes to the subject or object*

Apparently from **-x̂si-** *and* -V**da-|-aada-**.

ada-ng my father	**adax̂siidang** A 1973 my poor (deceased) father
agitaada-ng my friend	**agitaadax̂siidang** A 1977 my dear friend
inaqa-ng I myself	**inaqax̂siidang** poor me

qaatux̂siidat? A 1977 are you hungry, poor thing? (said to a baby).
asla qakung ax̂siidalakan gumatakuq A 1952 poor me, I have nothing to eat.
adaluulkux̂txinaan lux̂siidalix ingamax̂takux̂txin En 1983 you were fooled but, poor thing, you apparently believed.
sanx̂uum kugan saakuutax̂siidalix asx̂ax̂tax̂siidakux̂ En 1936 the poor thing (fox) was lying dead on her stomach.
asx̂atix̂siidakuun A 1981 you killed it, poor thing.

-x̂t(i)- *in*

anga- 4. match	**angax̂ti-** E afterbirth; *with* **-sx̂i-** (**-lĝi-**): **angax̂sx̂i-** to mix
qisa-(**x̂ta-** to be tied)	**qisax̂ti-** Au place where something is tied; *with* **-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**): **qisax̂chaĝi-** to be fastened

Occurs perhaps in **-max̂t(i)-**, **-mixt(i)-**.

-x̂ta-|-ta-$_1$ E 1833-, A 1837-, Au 1909-52 to have as N, to use as N; to have N of; to have (x number) N (*a transitive equivalent of* **-ĝi-|-aĝi-**)

tana- place	**tanax̂ta-** to have as his place, to live in
da- eye	**ataqan dax̂ta-** to have one eye (only), be one-eyed
alga- animal	**algax̂ta-** to cut, butcher (animal)

Tanax̂ Angunam tayaĝungin kayux tayaĝux̂taqalinax̂ En 1910 the men of Chuginadak also became his bondsmen, *lit.* he began to use also the men of Ch. as his men (J 73:3).
algam igluqangin uhlingis uliixtal A 1952 they had boots of animal hides only (N.M. 1:50).
ataqa aliĝikucham saamin chux̂taqax̂tagan, saamix̂ ayaĝux̂taa Au 1909 one little old man with iron clothes and iron staff (J 82:14)
Muyisiiyax̂ uchiitilax̂takus A 1977 they have Moses as their teacher, Moses is their teacher.
tanadgusix̂tanangin ilagaan tingin ayx̂as A 1972 starting from the village where we live, *lit.* from what we have as village
adax̂tanang the one I have as a father: my father's brother, my stepfather, *etc.* (*see entry*)
Aliĝyaax ayagaĝilix aalax lax̂tanax̂ ax̂takux̂ En 1910 Aliĝyaax had a wife and two sons (J 67:1).

Note the copying of a noun with an adjunct or a qualifying or possessive suffix
aaykaaĝum tutusikix tutusix̂tax̂taku(x̂)txin ukux̂taqalinax̂ En 1910 she saw that she had fox ears, *lit.* had fox ears as ears (J 64:25)

wayaam anĝaĝim quhmangin anĝaĝingis agatingis anĝaĝix̂taqalikus A 1937 now we have begun to live only white people's life.

dalĝuuchuzas dax̂tal A 1973 having awfully big eyes

ingtiĝihlikuziin mal, ingtingin agach ingtix̂tazakuziin A 1971 we had just blankets, so we used only our blankets …

Qaglaax̂ alaan alax̂tal, hiing alaĝil angaliku Au 1909 Raven was busy cutting his whale, *lit.* cutting his whale he was cutting (**-ĝi-**) whale (J 82:38)

[[Y, I **+taq** pertaining to N, thing of N, the N part of something, *as in* NAI **umialiktaŋat** their chief, the chief among them]]

-x̂ta-|-ta-$_2$ E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52, Au *also* -V**yax̂ta-** (*initial part* = -V**da-|-aada-**) 1. to have V-ed, to be in the state of having V-ed; 2. to V for a while; 3. to have V-ed before, to have ever V-ed; *with negation* to have not yet V-ed; 4. to appear to V, to have apparently V-ed

Occurs in **-lĝita-|-sx̂ita-**, **hlix̂ta-**, **-mixta-**, **-naax̂ta-** **-sigata-** (A **-zigata-**), **-ta-**. *The semantic variation depends upon the semantics of the base and upon the syntactic scope of the suffix (verb-predicate-clause).*

1. *With an inceptive base the suffix indicates a temporally more or less limited state*

uku- to get sight of	**ukux̂ta-** to see
iga- to leave the ground	**igax̂ta-** to fly
anqa- to stand up	**anqax̂ta-** to stand
su- to take	**sux̂ta-** to hold, to use
kig- to bite	**kixta-** to hold in the mouth
chlaĝ- to dive	**chlax̂tal ayx̂al** A swimming under the water

2. *With a terminative base the time limitation is predominant*

sisug- to go over to the other side	**sisuxta-** to go over to the other side and come back
ayug- to go out in a boat, to leave	**ayuxta-** 1. to be out in a boat; 2. to go out on a boat trip

Amlagix̂ hnux̂tat ii? A 1973 did you go to Amlia Island?

hawaan quchxaan igax̂tax̂ waaĝax̂tazakux̂ A 1952 sometimes the airplane comes here.

3. *Alone or following the suffix in meaning 1. or 2., the suffix may also indicate a time limitation with a wider scope*

Amlagix̂ hnux̂tax̂tat ii? A 1973 have you ever been to Amlia Island?

ukalĝan saĝaax̂taan aqatax̂talakaqing En 1909 I didn't know (up to now) you were sleeping in here (J 44:12).

liidax̂ tachim ukux̂tax̂tamazulax A 1860 anything like it we have not yet seen (Mark 2:12).

4. *With the widest scope the suffix is inferential, indicating an event experienced otherwise than by eyesight (in* A *often made explicit by the use of the conjunctive with* **a-x̂ta-** apparently be)

wan ayagaan asx̂ax̂tax̂takux̂ ax̂saasaagiim Ea 1910 realizing that his wife was dead (J 14:13)

anĝaĝinas ilaan agzax̂takus tusix A 1860 (the blind man) hearing the people continuously (**-za-**) passing by him (Luke 18:36)

ulax̂ hiing uuyax̂takux̂ ila qangakuun, ataqa ayagax̂ itaayax̂takuĝaa Au 1909 he entered a house that was there, and, as it seemed to have a woman inside it, … (J 83:3)

ugunux̂tax̂takung Ep 1984, **ugunul ax̂takung** A 1952 I must have forgotten it.

Piitrax̂ waaĝax̂takux̂ E, A Peter has been in here (and left) (meaning 2); E, **Piitrax̂ waaĝal ax̂takux̂** A Peter apparently has come in (somebody told me, or I saw his boat, *etc.*).

[[Y, I **-ta-** to be in a state of V-ing, *as in* Y **pugta-**, I **pukta-** to float *from* Y **puge-**, I **pui-** to emerge]]

-x̂ta-|-ta-$_3$ E 1834-38, A 1840- habitual V-er, skilled, professional V-er; A 1973- to be a skilled, professional V-er (*cf.* **-nasika-**)

Occurs in **-dgux̂ta-**

awa- to work	**awax̂ta-** A 1973 (to be a) skilled worker
angaachaĝi- to sing	**angaachaĝix̂ta-** A 1973- (to be a) professional singer
kalu- to shoot	**kalux̂ta-** A 1973- (to be a) sharp shooter
aygag- to walk	**aygaxta-x̂** A 1990 a good walker
ma-siiĝu- to catch	**masiiĝux̂ta-x̂** A 1840 fisher
asx̂a-dgu- to kill several	**asx̂adgux̂ta-x̂** murderer (E 1870 **asx̂atxaĝida-x̂**)
atxaĝ-usa- E to witness	**atxaĝusax̂ta-x̂** E 1834-38 witness
haqa-qada- to stop coming	**haqaqadax̂ta-x̂** E 1834 aged, who has ceased to walk
maqda-x̂tachx̂i- to give suck	**maqdax̂tachx̂ix̂ta-s** A 1860 those who give suck

[[Y (**+sta**)|**+ta**, **+te-**, AI **-ři-|-ti**, CI **-yi|-ti**, GRI **-ši|-ti** a (habitual) V-er]]

-x̂tagali- | -tagali- E 1832-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52 although, even though, even if V; V but (*cf.* -V**ĝali-**, -V**ĝdagali-**)

From **-x̂ta- | -ta-**$_2$ *and* **-ĝali-**.

Txin asix (kayux) asx̂aangan ax̂tagalikuqingaan, Ilkiimin ting niiĝdaduukalakaqing E 1838 (1870) even if I were to die with you, I will never deny You (Matthew 26:35).

uĝalux̂tagalikung, uĝalux̂ ilan changatlakanka akung A 1840 I speared him but did not make the spear penetrate him (V B 1:6)

anaĝis taxsanazulax ax̂tagalikus anaĝix̂ imax alalakan ux̂tadakus A 1952 they (rich people) have not collected anything but still have plenty of things.

ugigan anagan tamaanulaguut hix̂tax̂tagalikuu, tamaanul Au 1909 even though her husband's mother told her not to go there, she went there (J 84:3, E **ix̂taaĝlikuu**)

Cf. entry **a-x̂tagali-**.

-x̂taqa- | -taqa- E 1834-, A 1860- used N; old, worn N; former N (*cf.* -V**gu-**)

From **-x̂ta- | -ta-**$_1$ *and* **-qa-**.

chu-x̂taqa- clothes (possibly in good shape)	**chux̂taqax̂taqa-n** E worn out clothes; **-s** A used clothes
uliig- mukluk	**uliixtaqa-x** A 1977 old mukluks
chaayu- tea	**chaayux̂taqa-n** En tea grounds
suna- ship	**Yapuunim sunax̂taqaa** A 1909 an old Japanese ship (J 78:62)
ayaga- wife	**hamaan ayagax̂taqaa** A 1860 his former (deceased) wife (Mark 12:19)

-x̂tusi- *in*

chmi- cancellous bone	**chmix̂tusi-x̂** En hard pus in carbuncle

Apparently from ***-x̂t-** *and* -V**si- | -usi-**.

-x̂tuya- *in*

kang$_1$**-**, **kanga-** top	**kangax̂tuya-** Ea headpiece of fire-drill

Apparently from ***-x̂tu-** (**-ĝ-tu-** ?) *and* **-ya-**

-ĝu- | -aĝu- E 1909-, A 1791-, Au 1952 to have many N (*cf.* **-tu-**)

aniqdu- child	**aniqduĝu-** to have many children
sxa- E family	**sxaĝu-kux̂** En has a large family
kitu- louse	**kituĝu-** to be lousy
chiikda- shot, bullet	**chiikdaĝu-s** A shotgun
hmiikaaya- A red sculpin	**Hmiikaayaĝu-s** *islets*
hiix oyster catcher	**Hiigaĝu(m) tanadgucha** A the village of Spit Point

adum angaĝiĝugan nagan qanguulakux̂ En 1909 he was brought into a cave with many men in it (J 46:9)

isxam quganaĝugan, ilan chiqix̂ hasinaqaganulax il A 1860 on stony ground, where it had not much earth (Mark 4:5)

Differently in

chunu- back of neck	**chunuĝu-** to carry (baidarka) on the neck
qangli- shoulder	**qanglaĝu-** E to pack on the shoulder
sad- outside	**sadaĝu-** A northwest
hat- outside	**achaĝu-** E northwest

[[*Perhaps cf.* WCI **-ruaq-** to have N; GRI **-uar-** to have much *or* too much N]]

-ĝut- | -aĝut- E, **| -aĝu-** A to ask to be N, to look for N (*cf.* -V**ĝu- | -aaĝu-**)

ayaga- wife	**ayagaĝut-** E to ask (woman) in marriage; to look for a wife
ugi- husband	**ugiĝut-** E to ask (man) in marriage
agiit- another	**agiichaĝut-** E, **agiichaĝu-** A to ask to come along

-ĝyag- E *in*

tunu- to speak	**tunuĝyag-** to reason, discuss

| -ka- *see* **-qa- | -ka-**.

-ka- *variously in*

chunu- nape, back of neck	**chunuka-** id.
kuchu- lip; to lap up	**kuchuka-x** E bill

uchu- to suck		**uchuka-** E bill; lips
		hiiyuka-x A, Au bill
at- lower part	?	**achika-** inside (of skin)
slu- 3. habitat	?	**sluka-** sea gull
hidalu- flat cape		**Idaluka-x̂** En Idaliuk Pt.
chalu- narrow opening of seawater pool		**Chaluka-x̂** En Nikolski Village
hani- lake	?	**hanika-** to float

Occurs perhaps in **-kaada-**, **-kadag-**, **-kaaĝu-**, **-kaaya-**, **-kaayu-**, **-tuka-**.

-kachiida- E 1832-38 *in*

qudug- to be narrow	**qudukachiida-** narrow

matanagan husukachiidangin E 1832 absolutely all he had (Matthew 18:25)

Apparently from **-kachi-** (**-ka-chi-** ?) *and* -V**da-** | **-aada-**.

-kaada- *in*

saahmi- knife; iron	?	**saahmikaada-** A, **-kaaya-** Au yarrow

From **-ka-** *and* -V**da-** | **-aada-**. *Occurs in* -V**chikaada-** | **-iichikaada-**, **-lakaada-**.

-kadag- (*rel.* **-kadgim**), **-kaad(a)g-** *in*

hyaaga- log, tree	**hyaagakadax** E spruce grove
	uuĝumikadax, *etc.* (*see entry*) blowfly
	saax̂ulikaadgi-s A brown flies

Perhaps from **-ka-** *and* **-dag-**.

-kagu- *in*

a(h)ma-ya- to try to frighten	**amayakagu-** E 1834 to confuse, embarrass

-kaaĝu- *in*

aygag- to walk	**aaygakaaĝu-**, **aaykaaĝu-** E fox
	Ukaykaaĝu-x̂ Eb Rona Island

Apparently from **-ka-** *and* -V**ĝu-** | **-aaĝu-**. *Cf.* **-qaaĝu-**.

-kasa- (?) Ea 1910 very (?) V *in*

adu-tu- (to have much length)	**adutukasax̂** very long (J 20:14)

-kaaya- *in*

hla- son, boy	**lakaaya-x̂** E boy
	haaglikaaya-x̂ E devil, evil spirit
	chugdukaaya-x̂ A the Devil

From **-ka-** *and* -V**ya-**. *Cf.* **-qaaya-**.

-kaayu- *in*

qaxchag-, **qaxchxi-** E black	**qaxchikaayu-** E to be dark
uglig- to rub	**uglikaayu-** E to be wrinkled; to rub
tuumilgi-n E green salmonberries	**tuumlikaayu-** E green berry
hax̂-sxi- E crumbs	**hax̂sikaayu-** E dust
hux̂sx̂i- E dust	**uux̂sikaayu-** E dust
	chugdukaayu-x̂ E the Devil
	chiim(i)kaayu-x̂ E periwinkle

From **-ka-** *and* -V**yu-** | **-aayu-**. *Cf.* **-qaayu-**.

-kda- small N, *rare, partly obsolete* (*cf.* **-kucha-**)

kaala- E grass mat	**kaalakda-x̂** E small grass mat
hani- lake	**hanikda-x̂** A 1840 small lake
asxinu- girl	**Asxinukdax̂** A 1791 Little Girl (*man's name*)
a-naĝi- something	**anaĝikda-x̂** A 1840 a little bit
ila-a part of it	**ilakda-a** A 1840 small part of it
aaĝuliix hawk	**aaĝuliikda-x̂** A butterfly; salmon fly
hux̂sx̂i- E dust	**ux̂sikda-n** E dust
tux̂i-la- dots, spots	**tux̂lakda-x̂** E motley, spotted

Verbal in

ki(h)mitu- E, Au to pinch	**ki(i)hmitukda-** A to pinch
alig- to vomit; to overflow	**alikda-** A to belch
sulug- to make noise	**suulukda-** A to jiggle
qaxchag-, **qaxchxi-** A dark	**qaxchikda-** A to be dark

Differently (*cf.* **-qda-**) *in*

chut- to be plugged up	**chutikda-** E something plugged up; bud
ix̂tug-, **ix̂txi-** to eat raw	**ix̂tikda-** E raw

Cf. **-Vtikda-**, **-likda-**, **-łukda-**, **-mikda-**, **-quchikda-**, **-tukda-**.
[[CAY **-kcak** something that looks like N; CSY **-křak** small N; thing like N]]

-kdag- *in*

achig- to fall	**achikdag-ni-** En to let (spear) fall; to throw

Possibly syncopated from **-kadag-**.

-kdu- *in*

qisa-ag- E to tie together	**qisaakdu-** E id.

-kicha- *see* **-kucha-**

-kidaag- E 1804-, A 1837-, **-kiyaag-** Au 1949-52 many N, lots of N

tayaĝu- man	**tayaĝukidaax** Ep 1941, **tayaĝukidaagin** E 1838, **tayaĝukiyaagin** Au 1952 many men
sa- bird, duck	**sakidaax** E 1804- lots of ducks
chiikda- shot, bullet	**chiikdakidaagis** A 1840 shots
angali- day	**angalikidaaginulux** E 1870, **-kidaagizulax** A 1860 some days (John 2:12, *calque from Russian* **nemnogo dney**)

Verbal in
hamakus Haman mangikidaagnas A 1860 they asked Him about many things (Mark 5:10)

-kla- *in*

chiĝ-ata-	**chiĝatakla-** A 1840 to splash

Cf. **-miklaada-**.

-klu- *in*

qaxchag-, **qaxchxi-** dark, black	**qaxchiklu-** E to be black
sadag- to be fat	**sadiklu-** E id.
cham- to scrape	**chaamiklu-** A 1840 to plane
uliig- mukluk	**Uliig(i)klu-x̂** En 1982 "Old Shoe" (nickname)

Cf. **-miklu-**, **-qlu-**.

-klug- A *in*

uku- to get sight of	**ukuklug-** to see omen of death

Cf. **-lug-**.

-kna-|-ikna- E 1834-, **-gna-|-igna-** E 1805-, A 1791-, Au 1909 result of V; to be a result of V
Occurs in **-chikna-**

six̂-t- to break	**six̂tikna-** E, **six̂tigna-** A broken piece
chuni- to stab	**chunikna-** E splinter; to have lots of holes in it
chix̂-t- to become wet	**chix̂tikna-** E to be soaked wet
kamgi-li- to behead	**kamgilikna-n** E heads of killed people
axsa- to get a hole in it	**axsagna-** E, A, **axsaxna-** Ea hole, rent
chag- to split, crack	**chagigna-** E, A, **chagina-** Au fissure
hig- to burn	**higigna-** E, A ashes
iga-ĝi- to saw	**igaĝigna-** E, A sawdust
amu-x̂taqa- A worn clothes	**amux̂taqagna-s** A pieces of worn clothes
qa-lga- to be eaten	**qalgagna-** En bait (for fox trap)

Differently in Atkan place names

kudu- leg, shank	**Kudugna-x̂** *cape*
waygi- blue mussel	**Waygigna-x̂** *bay*

-ku-|-iku-$_1$ *present tense* (*neg.* **-lakaĝ-**)
ulax̂ quhmakux̂ the house is white.
qakuqing E, **qakuq** A, Au I am eating.
Piitrax̂ waaĝakux̂ Peter is coming back *or* just came back.
Piitram sukuu Peter took it (right now).
anqax̂takum haqaaĝan aĝakux̂ A he went away but will come back.
alitxux̂ inakuĝaan, Atx̂am hadan uqitiiĝutanas when the war was over, we returned to Atka.
hlagan umlatikuu hax̂tnax̂ A his son woke him up and he got up
suganaĝikumis aslagaan A 1860 at the time when you were young (John 21:18)
[[*Possibly cognate of* Y **-ke-**, I **-gi-/-ga-|-ki-/-ka-**, *etc., transitive participle, dialectally indicative*]]

-ku-$_2$ *non-singular with demonstratives and* **ataqa-** one

wa-n this one, *du.* **wakux**, *pl.* E **wakun**, A **wakus**
hinga-n that one, *pl.* E, Au **hiikun**, A **hiikus**
ataqa-n one, *pl.* E **ataqakun**, A **ataqakus** one set (*see entry*)

[[Y, I **-ku-** id.]]

-ku- | -iku-$_3$ to be *or* do (too) N-ward *in*

hada-a its direction	**hadaaku-** A to turn toward
agal- rear, subsequent time	**agaliku-** to be too late
kad- front	**kadiku-** to be ahead of time; to blow from the front
sad- outside	**sadiku-** - to be far out
sitx- underside	**sitxiku-x̂taasa-** to do secretly

Cf. **-miku-**.

-kucha-, *after* **u -kicha-** (modern A **-kucha-**) | **-ikucha-** *or* (ĝ)**-qicha-**, **-kicha-** (*after* **u**), (g)**-kucha-** E 1791-, A 1791- small, small-sized N (*cf.* -V**da-** | **-aada-**); *in verbal forms it refers to the subject or object* (*opposite of* **-lgu-**)

Occurs in **-laayakucha-**.

ayaga-ada- E girl	**ayagaadakucha-** E 1805 small girl
lakaaya- E boy	**lakaay(a)kucha-x̂** small boy (En 1982: smaller than **lakaayaada-x̂)**
aniqdu- child	**aniqdukicha-x̂** A 1780- small child
alux̂ writing	**aluqicha-x̂** A 1840 small writing
isux̂ seal	**isukicha-x̂** A 1952, **isuĝikucha-x̂** A 1952- small-sized seal (*cf.* **isuĝ-aada-x̂**)
awa-ax A time	**awaagikuchamaan** A 1860 for a short time (John 12:35)
haman that one, *rel.* **hamaan**, *pl.* A **hiikus** those	**hamanikucha-x̂** A 1973 that little one, *rel.* **hamaanikucham**, *pl.* **hiikukuchas**
txin you	**txikuchaan** A 1981 you little one
hizax, ***hizaax̂** A hardly	**hizaaquchaam** A barely
adu-lakax̂ is short	**adukichalakax̂** Ab is rather short; **ayukichaqayakux̂** Au got a little short
anguna-ada-ĝ-ulux E small	**qam angunaadak(u)chang(i)-nulux** En 1982 (very) small fish

Asla unuugikux̂ aqadanax̂. Inaqaadkuchang unuugiiĝlilix ting atxinaqing En 1983 Everybody stopped singing. Only little me sang, until I stopped.
alaĝum ilan kayux anikakchadan En 1984 they (seaweed) are the little ones floating in the ocean.
alax hlakuchax haang ukux̂takuchal A 1909 he saw two small boys there (J 76:92)
hingamakuchaqadada, hingaax agaax̂t A 1971 quit that, little thing, go away.

[[*Cf.* **-kuda-**, **-kusa-/-kuza-**, **-kuta-**, *and* CAY **-kuyuk** small bit of N, poor N; GRI poor, humble N; ECI, GRI **-kuluk** poor, mean N; ECI **-kutsuk** small N; GRI **-kur̂ak**, **-kullak** clumsy, ugly N]]

-kuda- En 1910 (*unknown* Ekn 1982) *expresses great anger* (Jochelson) *in* **"Inglaakungin qiganukukudax̂, ting ignikudaax̂txin"** "You wretch with the whiskers sticking out, put me down!" (J 49:36)

Perhaps also in

chix̂-ta- to be wet	**chix̂takudax̂** E 1834 humidity

Cf. **-mkikuda-**.

-kuxtax̂ (**-kux̂ta-x̂?**) *in*

anga-mi- to lie (on the side)	**angamikuxtax̂** E 1834 lying; ignorant, pagan

-kusa- Ea 1909-52, En 1950 (*unknown* 1982), **-kuza-**, *after* **u -kiza-** A 1791, 1840 (*unknown* 1971-), Ab 1963 (-kuda-) dear N

hla- son	**lakusaking** Ea 1909 my two dear sons (J 8:30)
asxinu- daughter	**asxinukusaking** Ea 1909 my two dear daughters (J 3:73)
atxida- codfish	**Atxidkusax̂** En 1950 "Little Codfish"
aniqdu- child	**aniqdukiza-x̂** A 1840 dear child
tayaĝu- man	**Tayaĝukizax̂** A 1791 Dear Man (*man's name*)

Perhaps also in

uluĝ-u- hatch of baidarka	**Uluĝukiza-x̂** A *small bay*

[[*Cf.* **-kucha-**, *etc.*]]

-kut^{r}axt- Au 1909 *perhaps expressing anger in*

sichix-t-, Au **chichixt-** to take by the edge	**chichikut^{r}axs** taking by the edge (J 81:11, *cyl. different*)

[[*Cf.* **-kuda-**]]

-kuta- A 1909, Au 1909 poor (?) N *in*

txin talikutamal akux̂ A she was consoled too, the poor one (76:80, *cf.* 76:73, 168)
maya, tin hiistakutaqang Au look, here I have got a poor one like you (J 82:39)
[[*Cf.* **-kucha-**, *etc.*]]

-kyug- E *in*

tunu- to speak	**tunukyug-** to murmur, grumble

-l(i)- *in*

aga- go away	**agal-** "space left behind": rear, space behind, subsequent time
hanga- to ascend, rise	**hangali-** upper *or* outer layer
[I **aqu-** back, stern]	**aqul(i)-** lee; gate, door
	asl- position corresponding to, *etc.*

-la- E 1870-, A 1838-, Au 1909-52 to V repeatedly, time after time; to V one after another (subject or object); REL one another; lots of N; to have lots of N

kacha- to rock	**kachala-** to swing (in a swing)
haqa- to come	**haqala-** to come one after another
isi- to cut	**xliibax̂ isila-** A to cut bread
chu- to put on	**chula-** to dress
tux̂i-x̂ spot, dot	**tux̂ila-s** A spots, dots; **-l** to be spotted
utxi- ashes	**Utxila-x̂** A "ashes all around," *point, bights*

Taanasxaadanas waaĝalakus. Qilagan kamgax̂ hulaaĝan aĝikuĝaan mal, kamgaaĝin haqalal hagumakus. A 1950 The campers are coming in (to the village). Tomorrow there will be church service so they are coming for the service.
aahmaaĝis hulalal A 1952 the flowers are blooming
ukaxsxal haang txidix sulalgaqadaangan A 1952 when they had been laid on the ground on their back and held by several men (N.M. 3:77)
kigusingin sixsilakan Ea 1983 breaking his teeth
alitxum alanaayulax agalilamaax txin ayx̂atikux̂ ukux̂tal A 1952 seeing that a host of warriors started out after them (N.M. 3:91)
snangan nuĝin kulalangin (-la-la-) ax̂tuqadaagiim En 1909 after piling stones beside it (J 41:41)
karandaasim qugdulaa A 1952 a many-edged pencil
[[AAY **+lar-** to V continually, CAY customarily, repeatedly; NAI **-la-** to be saying over and over, CI to say, *etc.*]]

-la$_2$- *in*

ugi- husband	**ugila-** widow

Possibly from ***-ila-**, *cf.* **-ula-** to be without.

-lag- to V spotwise, spasmodically or the like, *in*

quhma- to be white	**quhmalag-** A to be motley
qaka- to be dry	**qaklag-** A to be dry and hard, brittle
haqisxa- A to sneeze	**haqisxalag-** to be sneezing
chik- -	**chiklag-** to move, be frisky
haĝ- -	**haĝlag-** E, **haĝag-** A to come to
	tidĝilag- to sound repetitiously
	six̂alag- to splash in the water
	chmilag- E to crush together
an'gu- stake, peg	**aan'gulag-aada-** E small stake, splinter

[[*Perhaps cf.* NAI **-llak-** to V gradually, nonstop for a period of time; **-llagr̂uaq-** to V suddenly, at full speed; GRI **-(a)llag-** to V suddenly]]

-laag- *in*

quhma- to be white	**quumlaag-nix̂ta-** Ep to turn whitish
iga- to leave the ground	**iigalaax** En dust
mada- -	**madalaag-na-** ocher

Cf. **-laagdu-**, **-laakda-**

-laga-, Au **-lagu-** *negation with following optative and intentional* -V**ĝ- | -iiĝ-**, *imperative* -V- | **-a-** *and* **-da** (*which see*), *and anterior* -V**ng- | -iing-** *in* A (*which see*)

ulaam nagan (hadan) kimlagaax̂ta E 1870 (A 1860) don't let him go down into (to) his house (Mark 13:15).

ugigan anagan tamaanulaguut hix̂tax̂tagalikuu Au 1909 although her husband's mother told her not to go there (J 84:3, E **amaanulagaax̂ta[x̂]**)

sulagaaqaan E, A don't take it!

chix̂talagaangan qanguuĝutal angaliq A 1952 in order not to get wet I went in again.

aman ayagax̂ saĝalagaaĝan anuxtaqalinax̂ En 1910 the woman did not want to sleep, *lit.* wanted not to sleep (J 69:21)

[[*From* **-lag-** *and* **a-**, Au **u-** to be, *cf.* **+ulux**, A **+ulax**]]

-laagdu- *in*

qaka- to be dry	**qaklaagdu-** A to be too dry, crispy

From **-laag-** *and* **-du-**.

-laĝ-to V repeatedly, back and forth, or the like *in*

umchu- E to kiss	**umchulaĝ-** to kiss, to greet
qingu- to kiss	**qingulaĝ-** En to kiss (A **-la-**)
agi- to open one's mouth	**agilaĝ-** E to yawn
sayu- to pull	**sayulaĝ-** to pull back and forth
hanku- A to move, push	**ankulaĝ-** En to teeter, seesaw
iga- -, **hmiga- -**	**igalaĝ-**, **hmigalaĝ-**, *etc.*, to whistle
tunu- to speak	**tunulaĝ-a-** *vp.* to be answered
	tunulaĝ-alux̂ A meetinghouse
ugli- A 1840 to crumple	**uglilaĝ-** to become crumpled
igu- to pull out	**igulax̂** digging stick
chim(i)- footprint	**chimlaĝ-** Ea to make footprints in snow or sand
anga- side; match	**angalaĝ-** to help each other carrying
atx̂u-x̂si- E finger-ring	**cham atx̂ux̂silaĝikix** A 1840 gloves

[[*Apparently related to* **-la-**, *cf.* AY **-lar-** *under* **-la-**]]

-laaĝana- | -saaĝana- E 1860-, **-laĝana-** A 1909- *recent past* (*in* A *rare*, *cf.* **angali-** 3., **saĝa-** 4.; Au **-lkuna- | -skuna-**); E *enclitic negation* (A *in Jochelson's grammar not accepted* 1950-)

qilam waaĝlaaĝanax̂ Eu 1984 he came in this morning (A **waaĝal qilax̂six̂**).

sngaxsaaĝanaqing Ea 1952 I was dreaming last night.

yam qilam waaĝakux̂ ukux̂talaaĝanang Ep 1941 I saw him coming yesterday morning.

asagax̂, unugulux asx̂alaaĝanan ax̂takun! En 1910 cousin, we are already lost! *lit.* we apparently died long ago (J 68:39).

ugiim adan uyakuu ukux̂talaaĝanaam adan txin aygagnax̂ En 1909 she walked to where she had seen her husband go (J 49:11).

[[*Probably from* **-la(a)ĝa-** *and* **-na**$_1$**-**, cf. NAI **-lġaq** one who first V-ed; WCI **-lraaq-** to first V; GRI **-rlaaq** one who newly, just V-ed]]

-laĝaaya-, **-laĝaayu-** *in*

huĝ- -	**uĝlaĝaaya-** Ea, **uĝlaĝaayu-** Ekn to be soft

Perhaps from **-laĝ-** *and* **-aaya-**, **-aayu-**.

-lax̂si- small *in*

atxida- (big) cod	**atxidlax̂si-n** Eu small cods
anĝ(i)- to breathe; breath	**anĝilax̂si-** to be short of breath

A *with negation* to be very V

adu- to be long	**adulax̂si-lakan** to be very long
qaya- to be high	**qayalax̂si-lakan** to be very high

[[*From a* **-la-** and **-x̂si-** *or a* **-laĝ-** and **-(x̂)si-**, *cf.* **-laayakucha-** *and* CSY **-laaq** insignificant N; I a little N; to V a little; ECI tiny, young N]]

-lax̂ta- *in*

sixsa- to break in two	**sixsalax̂ta-** A to be brittle
chisi- to be naughty	**chisilax̂ta-** Ea floppy (girl)
signu- 3. bridge of nose	**signulax̂ta-** Ea to peer, make faces

From **-la-** *and* **-x̂ta- | -ta-** *but indistinguishable from* **-lax̂-ta-**.

-lax̂t(i)- *in*

king- time after	**kinglax̂ti-x̂**, **kinglax̂ch-a** E offspring, descendants (A **kingu-lix̂**)

From **-laĝ-** (*cf.* **-liĝ-**) *and* **-t-**.

-lakaada- *in*

an'g(i)- 2. mind	**aan'gilakaada-** to think

From **-la-** (*or* **-lag-**?) *and* **-kaada-** (**-ka-** + **-aada-**).

-lakaĝ- (*late* A **-laka-**) *negative present*

ulax̂ tagadalakax̂ the house is old, *lit.* not new.

Piitram sulakaĝa Peter did not take it (now).

wan hyaagax̂ adulakaĝim tumtatukux̂ A 1952 this log is not long but thick.

kangaa aĝiyaaĝalikuun aĝismililakaĝa, amaan ayagagan ilaan itikuu awa Ea 1909 when he had tried to get her to raise her head and still was not able to do it, his wife went out and left him (*lit.* went out from him) (J 10:48).

[[*Possibly from negative* **-lag-**, *cf.* **-lag-a-**, *and* ***-kaĝ-**, *related to* **-ku-**]]

-lakan *negative conjunctive; with anaphoric reference 3.p.sg.* **-lakakan** E 1791-, **-lakaka** E 1826-60, Au 1909, **-lakanka** A 1840-1952; *pl.* **-lakakin** E 1833-, **-lakankis** A 1860; *a 1. or 2.p. subject is marked by an enclitic pronoun or, the 2.p.pl. after a pl. anaphoric suffix (***-ki-***), by a possessive suffix.*

ayang wan, ingan txin achx̂ilakating Ea 1910 my friend here, I didn't think it was you (J 33:8)

dux̂taasaĝilakatxichi hi? En 1909 you don't have a guest, do you? (J 41:26)

ilamchi aĝatalilakaki(txi)chi hi? E 1870 (1860) do you not yet remember it (*pl.*)? (Mark 8:18)

ayulakan! A 1950 don't fall, *lit.* without falling (= good-bye)!

tunulakan saĝada! En 1978 stop talking and go to sleep!

Iisuusam aasaadaasalakankis maaqangis ngiin maquliisaqangis A 1860 Jesus immediately told them to do so (Mark 5:13).

ayagagan alqukum uqitlakan hamamatal anuxtaqaa A 1952 his wife wondered why he did not return.

[[*Possibly from negative* **-lag-** *and* **-kan**, *cf. Esk.* ***-kena-** *in negative contemporative* CAY **-vkena-** | **-pek'na-**, CSY **-gpena-**; I **-na-**, NAI *with thematic uvular also* **-qna-**, GRI **pi-nna-**]]

-laakda- *in*

quhma- to be white	**quumhlaakda-x̂** En silvery (fox)

From **-laag-** *and* **-kda-**.

-lamig- En 1934-52 to V time after time

From **-la-** *and* **-mig-**.

aygagnaax̂six ting taĝagung, ayul(a)mixsix nuĝin ukux̂talakan utximixtalix when I tried to walk I fell time after time and hit rocks without seeing them.

-laang- approximately *in*

sana- 2. to equal	**chang sanalaangikun** En 1983 they (kind of seaweed) are about as big as my hand
chidgi- to hang loose	**Chiidgilaangi-s** A *rocks*

-laangta- E 1878- to be a little V, a little more V; almost N (A **-naax̂ta-**)

From **-laang-** *and* **-x̂ta-** | **-ta-**.

adu- to be long	**adulaangta-** to be longer
da-tu- to have large meshes	**datulaangtaĝulux** 1878 smaller, finer
chumnux yellow, brown	**chumnuglaangta-** 1878 brown
husu-ngin all of them	**husulaangtangin** 1878 almost all of them

agitaasaam ilaan adulaangtakux̂ En 1982 it is a little bit longer than the other one.

ayaĝiislaangtaliqang En 1983 I still was a little bashful about it.

-laqaya- *in*

qilu- curve	**qilulaqaya-n** E the crooked

From **-la-** *and* **-qaya-**.

-laayakucha- A 1973- very small, tiny N

From **-laaya-** *and* **-kucha-**.

da- eye	**dalaayakucha-s** small little eyes
tukuulki- axe	**tukuulkilaayakucha-x̂** tiny little axe
ayaga-	**ayagalaayakucha-x̂** small little women

-lga- | -sxa- (*late* Ep, A *also* **-lĝa- | -sx̂a-**, *influenced by* **-ĝa- | -a-**), Au **-lu- | -su-** *passive* to be V-ed, *frequently in the sense of* we V; to be taken by N

Used with all types of active verbs, also intransitive ones. An underlying object may become a subject (so also a dative in E*) or remain an object, especially in the sense* we *of the passive.*

1. *With an intransitive base*

ayuxtalgaax̂tax̂ A 1952, **ayuxtaluut** Au 1952 let us go out (in boat)

Amilaayas algax̂ A 1978 we are Americans.

il yaxsulakax̂ Au 1909 it was not entered into (J 81:32, E **ilan aĝalgalakax̂**)

ugimgim ilidan qixyax̂siĝinax̂ liidagan, kugan algaakaan mataa A 1952 a cliff side having as if a shelf made on it where one can stay (N.M. 3:74)

adaam uyalgakux̂txin ukux̂tanax̂ Ep 1941, En 1982 he saw someone coming toward him, *lit.* he saw himself being come toward.

nung iqax̂silgaqaqing Ea 1909 I had a baidarka made for me (J 8:14, *likewise* En 1982; A **ngus iqyax̂silgakux̂**).

2. *With a transitive base*

asx̂asxaamin aqax̂txin Ea 1910 you will be killed (J 16:2).

kidulgaamis aĝnax̂t *or* **txin kidulgaaĝan aqax̂** A 1981 you will be helped.

hlas kidulgaqas A 1980 the boys were helped.

hlas kidulgaqax̂ A 1980 we helped the boys.

ulam ilan sulgakuqing E 1909-, A 1982- I am taken into the house.

ilan sulgakung E, A I am taken into it.

hamaya tumaniin adan kayux inaqalingin aygagulanaax̂sxaaĝdagalisxaqax̂ E 1870 that neither our fathers nor we were able to bear, *lit.* was in vain tried to be walked with (*triple passive*) (Acts 15:10)

3. *With a reflexive base*

ngaan tuman iqaĝisxalix Ea 1910 we paddle to it (J 22:2)

ilagaan achixalgaqax̂ A 1980 one (we) learned from him.

4. *With a nominal base*

tanadgusim Iilngan asax̂taa tanadgusiĝaliiĝlikux̂, qugalgalix, tanaĝaqadaqax̂ En 1910 the village named Iilngan was inhabited until it was taken by demons and was abandoned (J 52:1).

qax̂ kuusxilgal amaxs ax̂takux̂ A 1977 the fish was apparently stolen by a cat last night.

ukinax̂ Piitralgaqax̂ A 1980 the knife was taken by Peter.

[[*From* **-lg- | -sx-** *and* **a-**, Au **u-** to be; *cf.* **-lix, -lgi-, -sxi-**, *and* Y **-lek**, I **-lik** one with N or Ns, having N]]

-lg(i)- | ĝ-algi- *variously in*

tugi- to slope	**Tugilgi-x̂** *bay bordered by sloping hills*; **Tugilg-aada-x̂** *bay*
chuyngi-x̂ godwit	**chuyngilgi-x̂** E bone point of harpoon
yaax̂ cape	**yaaĝalgi-s** A 1840 oysters (*see entry*)
sidm(i)- to leak	**sidimilgi-x̂** A 1840 [leaking] through
	qimalgi-x̂ A 1840 strong wind
	qumilgi-x̂ E edible root

[[*Possibly syncopated from* **-lig-**, *cf.* **-lix**, **-sx(i)-**, **-lg-a- | -sx-a-**, Y **-lek**, I **-lik** one with N]]

-lgu- | ĝ-algu-, **-ilgu-** E 1826-, **-lĝu- | -ilĝu-** E 1870, A 1860- big, large N (Au **-sugaaya-**); to be a big N (*cf.* **-tuqda-**, **-tx̂uda-**); many N's; to V greatly; *with verbal forms also in reference to the subject* (*opposite of* **-kucha-**)

tayaĝu- man	**tayaĝulĝu-x̂** A a big man
isux̂ seal	**isuĝilĝu-x̂** A big seal, seal of great size
agux̂ beach	**aguĝalgu-x̂**, **aguĝilgu-x̂** E, **aguĝilĝu-x̂** A very low tide, *lit.* large beach
Siirgii Sergie (*Russian* Sérgey)	**Siirgilĝuu** A Big Sergie
hama-n that one, *rel.* **hamaan**, *pl.* **hamakus**	**hamanilĝux̂** A that big one, *rel.* **hamaanilĝum**, *pl.* **hamakulĝus**
tx-in you	**txilĝuun** A you big one
ti-ng I	**tilĝung** A I big one

hamang ulalĝux̂ akux̂ A there is a big house there.

ulalĝukux̂ (**hinga**) A it is a big house.

tanaa tanadgusilgunax̂ Ea 1909 her place was a big village (J 13:46)

anĝaĝin ilin malgaduukanulux Aguuĝum max̂talĝukungin E 1870 what is impossible with men, God does it mightily (Luke 18:27)

hamaax hagumalĝul ax̂takux̂ ukux̂talka ngatikung hama A 1909 this morning I saw him doing greatly (J 76:217).

akux̂ anax̂ malĝuutulakan hagumazakux̂ A 1971 but he doesn't want to say (*lit.* do) anything, that big one (*namely* **Siirgilĝuu**).

-lguuda- | -ilguuda- to be very V; fool, damned, *in verbal forms with reference to the subject or object; with negation* small N

From **-lgu-** *and* -V**da- | -aada-**.

kaangulguudalilakax̂ Eu 1909, En 1982 he is very sick (J 38:10)

Kuyakuyasaa ukalilguudaqadax̂taax̂tukux̂ Ea 1909 that damned K. apparently has already been in here again (J 8:32; *likewise* Ea 1952, 1974).

amaan txin liidam ingamatakin ix̂talguudaakaqanginulux ingaya Ea 1909 one like you should not say it like that, fool (J 9:5).

akuudaasan aĝilguudaaqaan, imin ix̂talguudakating Ea 1909 I told you to put it farther up, didn't I, you fool! (J 9:62)

dalguudaĝulux En 1948-82 small eye (of person or needle)

-lguĝ- *in*

qa- to eat, meal	**qalguĝ-** E to go after food

[[*Perhaps* **-lg-uĝ-**, *cf.* **-lg(i)-**, *etc.*]]

-lĝ- the place DEM *with 3.p.sg.* **-a**, *rel.* (E *also absol.*) **-an**

uka in here	**ukalĝa(n)** the village in here

Occurs in place names, mostly with demonstrative bases: **Akulĝa, Amalĝa, Ikalĝa, Nalĝan, Qawalĝa, Qigalĝan, Qmalĝan, Ugalĝa, Unalĝa, Samalĝa, Walĝa, Yalĝan, Yugalĝan.**

[[*Perhaps cf.* **-liĝ-** *and* AY **+qliq**, SY **-liq**, I **-(l)liq** the N-most one, the N-ward part, *etc.*]]

-lĝ-$_2$ *in*

agi- to open one's mouth	**agilĝ-a** his mouth; its door
aga- to go away	**agalĝi-x̂** dart, spear
chiĝ- -, **chiĝi-** to dip	**chiĝilĝi-x̂** swamp, marsh

-lĝali- *in*

ilga- to search	**ilgalĝali-s** A *n.pl.* search party

From **-lĝa-** (*passive?*) *and* **-li-**

-lĝi- | -sx̂i- E 1791-, A 1791-, **-ĝli-** Au 1909 to provide with N, to put N on *or* into, to put in N; *vr.* to supply oneself with N, to get N, to get N on it

Conjunctive also **-lĝisix | -sx̂isix**; *passive* **-lĝisxa- | -sx̂isxa-**; En, A **-lĝ-** *before* **-ala-** (**-ula-**), **-asa-** (**-usa-**), A **-usi-**.

ayaga- wife	**ayagalĝi-lix**, **-six** to marry, give a wife; *vr.* to marry, get a wife
alga- mammal	**Tanax̂ Algalĝinax̂** E Sanak 1791 Brought Mammals To The Place (*man's name*)
taanga- water	**taangalĝi-** to pour water into; to put in water
anat-, **anati-x̂** mark	**anasx̂i-** to mark, put a property mark on
hug- case, cover	**huxsx̂i-lix**, **-six** to wrap up, to cover; to put shoes on (feet)
qugaanguusi-x̂ magic protector	**qugaanguusx̂-asa-** En to give (**ngaan** him) as a magic protector
ula-aka- burial hut	**ulaakalĝisxa-lix** to be put in a burial hut
siga- provisions	**Kaalaan Sigalĝinax̂** Eu 1791 Put Provisions On His Mat (*man's name*)

aman asxinuun angunaa aqaangan, tanaam slugan ugilĝiqadaagiim, tanadgusiim amtigan kangan ulalĝichx̂inax̂ En 1910 when his daughter was grown up he gave her in marriage within his island and had a house built for her on the highest spot of his village (J 73:6).

Aglagam tukugan taangagan usungin amgiĝnalĝiqaa En 1910 the chief of Aglagax̂ put guards at all his sources of fresh water (J 72:3).

Sitxinax̂ txin uluudalĝinax̂ A 1984 Sitkin Island got red foxes on it.

ayx̂aasix̂ ulalĝikuq A 1981 I put the boat in its house (**ayx̂aasim ulaa**). NOT ***misuukax̂ ulalĝikuq** I put the sack in the house (unless there is a shed for sacks, "misuukam ulaa").

Differently in

su-la- to take several	**sulalĝi-lix** En to pick one by one
gi- to envy	**gilĝi-lix** E to be envious

Nominal in

husi- load (inside boat)	**usilĝi-n** E, **husilĝi-s** A passengers
tatu- A lagoon	**tatulĝi-x̂** A 1840 puddle

[[Y **-lir-**, I **-liq-** to provide with N]]

-lĝida- small *in*

qa- fish	**qalĝida-n** E small fish (**Qalĝiza-x̂** A *islet*)

From **-lĝi-** *and* **-da-** (*perhaps from* -V**da-** | **-aada-**).

-lĝita- | **-sx̂ita-** E 1838-, A 1838-, **-ĝlix̂ta-** Au 1909 to have provided with N; to keep N on *or* in; to keep in N
From **-lĝi-t-** | **-sx̂i-t-** *and* **-x̂ta-** | **-ta-**.

asa-ada- E nickname	**asaadalĝita-** to call by nickname
plaastira- plaster	**plaastiralĝita-** A to keep a plaster on (wounded finger)
ula- house	**ulalĝita-** to keep indoors
ina-asi- end	**inaasx̂ita-lakan** A 1860 without putting an end to it, infinitely

asux̂ umnalĝital inkatal A 1973 having the pot hanging on a rope

txichi isx̂asx̂italalakan, ama axsux̂sx̂italalakan, ama uliigilĝitalakan txichi snux̂tang aslagaan A 1860 when I sent you without purse (**isx̂ati-**), and scrip (**axsux̂ti-**), and shoes (Luke 22:35, *likewise* E, *with* **uliixsx̂italakan**)

Qaglaaĝim qugan ayuĝlix̂taqang Au 1909 the spirits which Raven kept in a cave (J 81:14)

slax̂ aqadaa imax akiix̂sx̂itaasanax A 1952 at (to be) an appointed time (**akiix̂t-**) for themselves they set the change of weather (N.M. 3:85)

-lĝu- *see* **-lgu-**

-li-

1. to remove N from; to lose N from

mida- fat on back of skin or hide	**midali-** to remove the fat from the back of (skin, hide)
qaagu- dust, dirt	**qaaguli-** Au to clean (house)
kamg(i)- head	**kamgili-** E to behead
qalug- cover	**qalugli-** E to uncover
husi- load	**husili-** Ab to unload
utxi- ashes	**utxili-** Ab to remove ashes from

Kanaax̂ Ayagalinax̂ E Unimak 1791 Took Women Away From The Koniag (*boy's name*)

Kanaax̂ Chuyulinax̂ Eu 1791 Cut The Koniag's Arm Off (*man's name*)

Kanaax̂ Sigalinax̂ Eu 1791 Robbed The Koniag's Provisions (*man's name*)

ayagax̂ ingaya inaqaam txin asxinulilix iisaqadaagiim En 1909 saying that that woman had killed (*lit.* deprived herself of) her own daughter (J 41:40)

uĝaluningiin kadaliisalka A 1840 spoiling the points of my spears on him (V B 1:8)

2. to go to or into N (*cf.* **-lit-**)

akayu- strait	**akayuli-** E, Au to cross a strait (A **akayu-**)
alaĝu- sea	**alaĝuli-** A to go into the sea
Kanaaĝim tanaa the land of the Koniags	**Kanaaĝim tanalinax̂** Ea 1910- whoever visited the land of the Koniags (J 17:160)
angyu-na- A to be slippery	**angyunali-** to walk on slippery ground

3. to make N, prepare N (*cf.* **-lix̂ta-** *and* **-x̂si-** | **-si-**)
Occurs in **-liga-**, **-qali-**.

x̂aaya- E steambath	**x̂aayali-** En 1935 to cook steambath
chaanika- tea kettle	**chaanikali-** E to make tea
hum-aĝi- inflated decoy seal	**isuĝim umaĝili-** Eu to make a decoy seal
ila- 3. friend	**ilali-** E *vr.* to make friends

4. *Verbal base in*

txa- to be tight, **txa-t-** to tighten	**txali-** E to be tight, narrow
nga-t- to cool off	**ngali-** *vr.* to cool off
chag- to split	**chagli-** to cut out
ma- to do	**mali-niisa-** to get tired of

5. *Nominal in*

uyu- neck	**uyuli-** E neckerchief, scarf (A **-liiti-**)
miidu- E wind, air	**hmiduli-** A butterfly
hiidu- draft	**hiiyuli-** Au butterfly
kuumx̂u- timothy	**Kuumx̂uli-x̂** A *flat land* ("cutting timothy"?)
chugu-ziga- A good sand	**Chuguzigali-x̂** *bay*

[[Y, I **-li-** to make N; to become or cause to become V]]

-hli- (E *mostly* **-li-**) | **-smi-** E 1870-1910, A 1860-1952, **-smili-** E 1833-, **-smihli-** A 1860-, **-hli-** A 1860-; **-si-** Au 1909 (**-li-** 1909-52 *from* E, A)

1. to still, constantly V; to V still, further; to V again (*cf.* -V**ĝuta-** | **-iiguta-**); to just V (without ado); to still, nevertheless V; to V already (*cf.* **-qada-**); *with negation* not at all V ("only not" *rather than* "not only"), not even V

Occurs in **-Vdahli-|-aadahli-, -hliida-, -hlix̂ta-**.

achunax̂ malgahlikux̂ A 1952 it is still windy.

asaa agach idax̂tahlingulax A 1979 I still remember its name.

kuufyaatuhlit ii? A 1971 do you want more coffee?

qilagan haqahliikin aĝnax amasukux A 1950 perhaps they will be coming in again tomorrow.

imis maatuniguuniin, kum ting hagyasmihlix̂t A 1860 if you want to you could make me clean (Mark 1:40).

aman lakaayaan txin unaganulux amaxsmilii ngaan txin ayx̂atxaa Ep 1941 the very same night that his boy didn't get to him, he started out for him (the old man Ball).

yaxtahlikung kay hagumaasahlikung A 1952 I love him but still (nevertheless) do so to him (spank him).

asx̂aalkidaliltxin Ea 1909 you still (already) died, wretch! (J 10:118)

taĝa awaax masxaqalikux̂, ama masxahlikux̂, ... A 1860 but the time is coming, and comes already (John 4:23, E **waaĝaqadakux̂**)

anaĝiidahlix̂ wakus liidaadahlis maĝimahlizalakaĝis A 1979 we never had anything even like these before at all.

amax axsmililakan asx̂anax̂ Ep 1941 (the whale) died without even passing through the night.

2. while V; V until; as soon as V (*cf.* **-Vgusa-** 4.); *with negation* not yet V; not V before, not V until

Occurs in **-liiĝali-**.

qalikuqingaan ting uyaaĝin ukaaĝanan E 1909 while I was eating they came in to fetch me.

alaĝum chidaĝa axtalikuniin qam angtaa ukunan En 1952 we walked (*lit.* passed) along the shore until we found the half of a fish.

tutahlikung ting saĝaniqang ax̂takux̂ A 1979 I must have listened to him until I fell asleep.

... talix̂sikun, kavingin tiyin uluutʳas, asqalanan Au 1909 (the spirits) danced until their heads became red and they died (J 81:36)

alaĝum taagaa aqaqaliguun, taagam ilaan iqiliiĝdagalikux, txidix ukux̂taqadadaqalikux awa Ea 1910 when a billow came, they would escape from it but (until they) began to lose sight of each other (J 28:5).

txidix ayugninangis ukuĝaduukaqadahlikus, tayaĝum angaĝiikangin uyminangis hingaax ayuxchx̂isxal, ... A 1952 as soon as they no longer were seen moving, able-bodied, vigorous men were sent out (N.M. 3:39)

agalim hadagaan txin haqaalahlilakax̂taan iĝanax̂ asx̂aasal A 1952 he was deathly afraid of being overtaken from behind, *lit.* while he was not yet caught up from behind he was scared to death (N.M. 3:92)

inax̂tahliĝulagaan qan'gix̂ ikaaĝazaqaa A 1952 it (the food) did not end before the winter was over (N.M. 1:19).

3. to be rather V; fairly V (verbs of distance, size, *etc.*)

sagnihlikux̂ amaatxahlikux̂ A 1952 it is fairly distant, pretty far away (N.M. 3:18).

alax chagim angunahlikix A 1950 two rather big halibuts

Aliguutax̂ aluĝalaa kayugnahlikux̂ A 1952 Aleut is pretty hard to write.

4. whatever V

Occurs in **-ĝahlina-**

hamaax ilamiing mangihlinaan aguu, imis aĝiingan aĝnaq A 1860 whatever you ask of me I will give you (Mark 6:23, E *likewise*).

ugux̂talinakix ugux̂six Ea 1910 cut every joint in their bodies, *lit.* whatever they had as joints (J 17:146)

5. just N, only N; the same N, the very N; even N

Used with verbal nouns, ordinary nouns, positional nouns, quantifiers and pronouns

saĝaĝulaq, quyuĝihlix̂ makuq A 1952 I didn't sleep, I just lay down.

haagahlimax ilaan asx̂alal A 1952 died of plain hunger, *lit.* of just their hunger (N.M. 3:110)

Unangam ulahlii A 1952 just an Aleut house, an ordinary Aleut house (N.M. 1:15)

hingaan angalihlim ilan A 1860 on that very day, the same day (Luke 13:31, E **hingaan angalim ilan**)

iistalix ax̂taĝalikux̂ angilix̂ ngaan agulgaqaĝulux Ep 1941 although saying this, he got no answer, *lit.* not even voice was made to him.

naviiskim hadahlii ulax̂tazanas A 1979 we used to live on the attic side only.

satmalim hamix̂smiligan isxaĝakux̂ anaĝulux E 1870 there was no place to be had even by the door (Mark 2:2, A **qahmigim agaliidahligan**).

inaqangin qankulis amakus A 1979 we, too, were only three.

tihling Ab 1963, **uhling** A only I

inaqataling makuning, Aalikam agatligan makungin En 1936 even I myself did so, even Alex did.

hingayalii matakung A 1982 that's the only thing I have.

Meaning 1. in the adverb **tatahliim** over again, **tatahliiĝutaam** once again (**tata-**).

6. just LOC, right LOC

Used in the locative and ablative with demonstrative stems, e.g.

qana-ngun where	**qana(h)ligan** where, just where
wangun, wang(us) here	**wahligan** here (in this village), right here

Temporal sense of **amaliim** E, **hamahliim** A long time ago.

Verbal use: **amali-** E, **tamali-** Au to go there; *cf.* **-hlita-**.

[[CAY **-mli-** to V casually or aimlessly; Y **temli-**, I **itivli-** to sleepwalk *from* CSY **tegh- -**, I **itiq-** to wake up]]

-hliida- A 1840- to V anyhow

From **-hli-** *and* -V**da-** | **-aada-**.

Occurs in **-ĝahliida-**.

manaaĝnaning mahliidaqing anuxtaasalix A 1840 thinking that I would (anyhow) carry out what I tried to do (V B 1:5)

asix qidaaĝing aguu-kuma, qidahliidax̂ liidax̂ tutalix A 1840 feeling like crying (anyhow) if I had had someone to cry together with (*ibid.* 11)

-lix | **-six** E 1778-, A 1780-1952, **-l** | **-s** A 1860-, Au 1909-52 *conjunctive; with anaphoric reference 3.p.sg.* **-lka** E 1778-1860, A 1780-1952, **-ka** E 1833-60, Au 1909, **-kan** E 1791-, A 1950- (*from* E) | **-sxa** E 1838-1909, A 1838-1952, **-sxan** E 1909-; *du.* **-kix** E 1870- Au 1949, **-lkix** A 1840-1952 | **-sxix** E 1870; *pl.* **-lkin** E 1833-39, **-kin** E 1861-, **-ki** Au 1909, **-lkis** A 1840-1952 | **-sxin** E 1838-, **-sxis** A 1860-1952; *a 1. or 2.p. subject is marked by an enclitic pronoun or, the 2.p. du. and pl. after a pl. anaphoric suffix* (**-ki-**) *in* A *by a possessive suffix.*

Taĝa waya kayuĝiqadalting. Ukung ulting. Ea 1910 Now I have no more strength. I have reached my end. (J 15:58-59)

mang unguchiting Au 1952 I am sitting here (A **unguchikuq**).

qungtuxsiting ii? A 1952 did I snore (right now)?

alqulix ting adaluusaltxin? Ea 1909 why did you deceive me? (J 13:26)

sulkis ii? A 1950 did he take them?

haqahlilix! A 1950 come again! (= good-bye)!

qiigas lax̂tal, isxax̂tal, ingtix̂ akiiĝasal, chachix̂tal, saĝazanas. A 1973 we used to sleep on grass we got for a bed, covered by a blanket we had with us.

sulka igiim aygaxtusakuu A 1950 he took it and walked off with it.

Hamaya inkamaaĝum sukan hamakun ukux̂taqadaqaa E 1870 a cloud hid (*lit.* took) Him and they no more saw Him (Acts 1:19).

sunax̂ haqal hix̂tanax̂ A 1971 he said that the ship was coming.

chngax̂ sux̂takanaan qiglunang chugalakax̂ En 1978 the yarn I used for knitting is not enough.

[[Esk. **-lu-** *contemporative (subordinative)*]]

-lig- provided with N *in place names*

adgayu- pink salmon	**Adgayulix**, **Adgayulgi-x̂** A *bight*
iiguyaax upper piece of baidarka bow	**Iiguyaaglix** *bay*
chag- split, crack	**Chagligi-s** A *pl. point with gorges and rock slides*
chidag- to stretch ?	**Chidaglix Hanii** A *lake*
agamaxchi- rorqual **-za-**	**Agamaxchizalix** A *bight*
	Aaĝumchiidalix A *bay*

[[*Cf.* **-lg(i)-**; Y **-lek**, I **-lik** one with N]]

-lig-, **-lix-ta-**, **-lix-t-** to have a presentiment of N (*or* V)

ma- to do	**malig-** to have a presentiment (J 24:1-3); **malixt-** to have a presentiment of
(d)ux̂taasi- guest	**dux̂taasilig-na-x̂** Ea 1910- he who has a presentiment of a guest; **ux̂tasixta-lix** Eu 1984 to have a presentiment of guests
qanisa- slit	**qanisalig-na-x̂** Ea 1910 he who feels that he will be cutting himself (J 24:15)
iĝa- - to be afraid	**iĝalig-** A to look scared, be timid

-liig- *in*

quhma- to be white	**quuhmliig-** A to be whitish, gray

-liga- E 1832-, A 1840-, Au 1909 future N; material for N

From **-li-** 2. *and* **-ga-**.

ugi- husband	**ugiliga-** bridegroom

akalux̂ path	**akaluĝligaa** E 1832 a path for him
ayx̂aasim igluqaa baidarka skin	**ayx̂aasim igluqaligaa** A 1952 material for baidarka skin
hya- flood tide	**hyaliga-** rising tide
ma- to do	**maliga-ĝ-ulux** E good for nothing

ulam ixtiligaa asugikun En 1935 we dug a house pit.
amuligas chaglil A 1952 cutting clothes
ayx̂aasiligaan ilax̂tax̂ igiim atxax̂s ax̂takux̂, ... A 1952 (his cousin) had a boat ready for him, too (N.M. 3:90)

-ligda- *see* **-likda-**

-ligna- *see* **-likna-**

-lixsa- *in*

ug- to extinguish	**uxlixsa-** A to extinguish

-liĝ- *in*

kad-, **kada-** time before	**kadali(i)ĝ-** ancestor
king-, **kingu-** - time after	**kinguliĝ-** descendants; **kingulix̂ti-x̂** generation

[[*Cf.* **-lĝ-** *and* AY **+qliq**, SY **-liq**, I -(l)**liq** the N-most one, the N-ward part, *etc.*]]

-liiĝ(a)li-|-smiliiĝli- E 1909- while V; V (in vain) until
From **-hli-|-smili-** *and* -V**ĝali-** (-V**ĝa-** *and* **-hli-**).
qaliiĝalikum, kdax̂ txin agaasalaaĝanax̂ ax̂takuĝaan, kangaan aĝitikux̂ awa Ea 1910 while she was eating the ice had drifted away with her but then she raised her head = she was eating until she raised her head and noticed that the ice had drifted away with her (J 27:1).
aman sax̂ chmaxtaliiĝlikun, angalix̂ inatxalikun nawa En 1910 they chased that bird in vain until the end of the day (J 29:4).
aman iqyamixtix̂ ingasmiliiĝlikum, igiqaĝiqadaqalinax̂ nawa En 1910 he threw spears at the fleet until he ran out of spears (J 68:16).
slam ayx̂aasaliiĝlikuu, chigisxakux̂ nawa En 1909 the wind carried him until he was cast ashore (J 43:24)

-lix̂ta- 1. E 1826-, A 1840- to have had too much N; to suffer in N
From **-li-** 2. *and* **-x̂ta-|-ta-**.

taanga- 2. liquor	**taangalix̂ta-** to be drunk
qa-qa- food	**qaqalix̂ta-** E to be overloaded with food
kamg(i)- head	**kamgilix̂ta-** Eb to be crazy

isux̂ qaliiĝalikuqingaan isuĝlix̂tang aqakux̂ En 1936 I ate seal until I got tired of seal.
Verbal base in

qi(i)chi- to go around	**qiichilix̂ta-** to feel dizzy

alqulix̂tax̂t A 1952 what is the matter with you?
2. A 1952- to make, prepare N
From **-li-** 3. *and* **-x̂ta-|-ta-**.

kuufya- coffee	**kuufyalix̂ta-** to make coffee
chaanika- tea kettle	**chaanikalix̂ta-** to put on the tea kettle, to make tea
zaavtrika- breakfast	**zaavtrikalix̂ta-** to prepare breakfast

-hlix̂ta- 1. A 1860 already (*cf.* **-qada-**)
From **-hli-** *and* **-x̂ta-|-ta-** ("temporarily nothing but")
quganax̂ agachaĝihlix̂takux̂ ukunas they saw that the stone was already removed (Mark 16:4, E **quganam haĝichaĝii**).
huzuchi kayix saĝahlix̂takux̂txichi ama ukunix̂tahlix̂takux̂txichi all of you are already asleep and passing the night (Mark 14:41).
anĝaĝinam ukuqulalix aĝax̂tahlix̂tanaa a person already born blind (John 9:1)
2. A *see* **-hlita-** E.

-liiĝu- *variously in*

tayaĝu- man	**tayaĝuliiĝu-** A 1840 idol
imli- hair	**imliliiĝu-** En hair in nose, ear
qaku-ma- do in there	**qakumaliiĝu-** A 1840 molar
hig- to burn	**igliiĝu-n** E kindlings

From **-li-** *and* -V**ĝu-|-aaĝu-**

-likda- E 1982-, **-ligda-** En 1909-, A 1840- to clean N; to punish, beat N

From **-li-** *and* **-kda-**.	
iqya- baidarka	**iq(y)alikda-** E, **iqyaligda-** A to clean baidarka skin (*see entry*)
qa- fish	**qaligda-** A 1952 to clean fish
chiqi- mud	**chiqiligda-** A 1860 to plow
ayaga- wife	**ayaglikda-** E to beat his wife
hla- son	**laligda-** E 1909, **hlaligda-** A 1952 to shake, punish his son
ma- to do	**maligda-** A to rebuke; to beat
Differently in	
sa- bird, duck	**salikda-** Ea 1982 to "pick up lots of ducks"
hiqa- -	**iqaligda-** E to stutter
asxinu- girl, daughter	**Asxinulikda-n** E, **-s** A Pleiades

-likna- E, **-ligna-** A, Au *in*

haĝ- -	**haĝlikna-** E, **haĝligna-** A, **haĝaligna-** Au crumb
qa- to eat; meal	**qaligna-n** Au food remains
From **-li-** *and* **-kna-**.	

-liiluĝ- A place for removing *or* killing N, *in place names*

kimla- (E **kilma-**) stomach	**Kimlaliilux̂** *bight*
aniida- pup	**Aniidaliiluĝis** *pl. islet*
asx̂a-ada- outlaw	**Asx̂aadaliilux̂** *bay*
	Qagahmaliilux̂ *point*
From **-li-** *and* -V**luĝ-**|**-aluĝ-**.	

-hli-ma- *in*

in'g-, **in'ga-am** A for a while	**in'gahlimaaga** A 1840 immediately

-limaĝ-, (t)**-simaĝ-** E 1834-, A 1838-, Au 1909 to deal with N

From **-li-** *and* **-maĝ-**.	
chamli- boat rack	**chamlilimax̂-s** A to work on the boat rack (J 77:13)
hyaaga- wood	**yaagalimax̂-six** En to do carpentry; **hyaagalimaĝ-na-x̂** A carpenter
qa- fish	**qalimaĝ-** A 1981 to cut fish
isux̂ seal	**isuĝlimax̂-six** En 1950 to butcher a seal
anga-duuti- enemy	**angaduusimaĝ-** A to make war
sla- wind, weather	**slalimaĝ-** to check, forecast the weather

x̂aayam ilan unalimax̂sxan En 1909-10 treated his wound in the steambath (J 46:32; 68:33)
masxiniin tayaĝulimaĝiiĝan aqatxin Ea 1910 the way he was going to fight people (J 17:44)

Verbal base in	
chaĝ- to split, crack	**chaĝlimaĝ-** to tear to pieces; to cut up
ugi- to extinguish	**uxlimaĝ-** En to beat out grass fire
ma- to do	**malimax̂-ta-** to fight
iĝa-t- to scare	**iĝasimax̂-ta-** to be reverential
Differently in	
ila- part of	**ilalimaĝ-** approximation (*see entry*)

-lisxu- A *in the following place name*

kuna- skinny (fish)	**Kunalisxu-x̂** *cliffs*
From **-li-** *and* **-sxu-**.	

-liisi- *variously in*

chimchi- something caught between the teeth	**chimchiliisi-** toothpick (**chimchili-** to pick the teeth)
qidĝu- ear wax	**qidĝuliisi-** En ear pick
qa-qa- food	**qaqaliisi-** food that makes one filled up
qangu- to enter	**qanguliisi-** A 1840 bowsprit
taka- to come off -Vda-	**takaadliisi-** En hook on spear thrower

-lit- *variously* (*cf.* **-li-**) *in*

ma- to do	**malit-** to take away
qaku in there	**qakulit-** A to clean the inside of
tana- land, ground	**tanalit-** E 1870 to run (ship) aground

alaĝu- sea	**alaĝulit-** A *vr.* to get into the sea
sla- wind	**slalit-** En to wait for the wind to slow down
qigna- fire	**qignalit-** A 1840 to burn off
qichiĝ-na- sharp	**qichiĝnalit-** A 1840 to cut, slice
qaata- where **-ĝu-**	**qaataĝulit-** A 1840 to surround
tagada- new	**Tagadalisxam** (+ **-lga-** | **-sxa-**) **kamgaĝanaa** A 1840 Festival of Renovation

From **-li-** *and* **-t-**. ||*Cf.* CAY **nuna-llite-**, **nunite-** to run aground||

-lita- *in*

saĝa- sleep	**saĝalita-** A to sleepwalk
quga- spirit, demon	**Qugalita-x̂** A *name of points*

From **-li-t-** *and* **-x̂ta-** | **-ta-**.

-hlita-, **-lta-** E 1909-, **-hlix̂ta-** A 1950- to go to, pay a visit to DEM

From **-hli-** 6. *and* E **-t-ta-** (**-x̂ta-**), A **-x̂ta-** | **-ta-**.

wa here	**wahlita-**, **walita-** E, **wahlix̂ta-** A to pay a visit here
uka-lĝ-a(n) in here	**ukalĝalta-** En to pay a visit in here
sad-, **sada-** outside	**sadalta-** E to go outside

ingaan agalaan ingaltanĝulting Eb 1984 after that I did not go there.

udahlix̂tazaa-amunas akus ukuĝaqadanas A 1952 they used to come visiting here but we have never seen them again.

-litaasi- *in*

alga- mammal	**Algalitaasix̂** Eu 1791 Means For Getting To (Killing ?) Mammals (*boy's name*)

-liiti- E something placed against N *in*

luhma- flank	**luhmaliiti-x̂** pillow against side of abdomen
kudu- leg	**kuduliiti-x̂** pad between baby's legs
chiqi- mud	**chiqiliiti-x̂** grass mat against walls of mud house

From **-li-** *and* -V**t(i)-**; *cf.* A, Au **ina-aĝu-li-iti-x̂** the last one.

-lkuna- | **-skuna-** Au 1909 *recent past* (E **-laaĝana-** | **-saaĝana-**)

Apparently from conjunctive **-l** | **-s** *and* **-kuna-** (*perhaps* **uku-na-**, *cf.* **uku-ni-** 2.)

kitaam aaĝingi isilkunax̂ uuyax̂takum, ... he had cut the calf of his leg (J 86:11 *from* E **isilaaĝanax̂**)

inaskunang I finished it (**ina-t-**)

-lqa- | **-ilqa-** *in*

lax Canada goose	**laxilqa-x̂** E Aleutian Canada goose
hung penis	**ungilqa-x̂** E 1909 (-lka-) penis
qaku in there ?	**qaqulqa-x̂** E back-scratcher
slag- to be wide	**slagilqa-** E to be wide
unga- to break	**ungalqa-** E stinger; to pierce with a stinger

-lqachi- *in*

iga- -	**iigalqachi-** E to whisper (= **igalaĝ-**)

-lqaaĝ-usi- *in*

umx̂i- bait	**umx̂ilqaaĝusi-x̂** En bait string

-lquuda- En *in*

chux̂u- sound of splashing	**chux̂ulquuda-** to make sound of splashing

From **-lqu-** *and* -V**da-** | **-aada-**.

-lqux̂sa- *in*

saĝa- to sleep; sleep	**saĝalqux̂sa-** to keep from sleeping (J 42:13)

From **-lquĝ-** *and* **-asa-** (**-usa-**), *cf.* 1840 **saĝ(a)-ulukaĝ-asa-**.

-lu- *in*

sngaax pumice	**sngaaglu-** E rubbing stone of pumice
alaĝu- sea	**alaĝulu-s** A 1840 breakers
tana- island	**Tanalu-s** A 1840 group of islets

uda- bay	**Udalu-x̂** Eu Wide Bay
ya-s A reef	**Yalu-s** A *seal rocks*
chaxa- depression	**Chaxalu-x̂** A *bay*
ut-(t)a- to go down to shore	**Utalu-x̂** A *cape*
	hidalu- low cape
	agalu- tooth
	kagalu- heel
	sukalu- to be out of breath

||*cf.* Esk. **-luq**, **-lu** *in* CAY **qavluq**, I **qavlu** eyebrow, Al. **qam(i)-**; *etc.*||

-lu- Au *see* **-lga-**|**-sxa-**

-lug-, **-lux-ta-** (**-x̂ta-**) 1. E 1832-, A 1840- to have a bad N, to have pain in N; to suffer from N

qagna- bone	**qagnalug-**, **-luxta-** E to have aching bones
gu- nostril	**gulug-** to catch nose-cold
kita- foot	**kitalug-** A to have pain in one's feet; **kitaluxta-** E to be crippled
igasi- wing	**igasiluxta-** En 1949 to have a broken wing
sinig- inside, mind	**siniglux** A 1840 hostility
kahnu- nasal mucus	**kahnulug-** to have a cold
chdag- E, **chdaxti-** A loose excrement	**chdaglug-** E, **chdaxtilug-** A to have diarrhea
quyx̂i- cough	**quyx̂ilug-** to catch or have a throat cold with coughing

Differently in

tayaĝu- man	**tayaĝulug-** E *vi.* to fight

2. to V badly, roughly

hwaĝ- to smoke	**wax̂lug-** En to spurt smoke upward (**-hlug-**?)
kim-dug- A to rain	**kimduglug-** A rain is pouring down
hi- to utter	**hilug-** E to grumble
hingu- to push	**hingulug-** to push roughly (once) A 1840

||AY **-lluk** bad N, one with a bad N; to have bad N; CSY poor N, diseased N; I **-luk** bad N; have a bad or painful N||

-hlug- A 1840-60 to V straightway, soon, sooner (E **angayax̂**); *with negation* 1860- to not V straightway, not soon, only after a while; 1973- to not V as much as one should

Haman akaluĝim hadan slaaĝaqalikugan aslagaan, hamaax waaĝahlugnax̂ alix ... Haman ahmatnax̂ 1860 when He went out to the way, someone came straightway and asked Him (Mark 10:17)

taĝa aasaadalakan kuyuudax̂ ama tanax̂ ilax̂ axhluxhliiqin aĝnax, maaluĝim iluun ataqan chudux̂ hikigan ilugaan 1860 but sooner the heaven and the earth will pass away than one line will get lost from the law (Luke 16:17).

waaĝahluglakax̂ 1973 he did not come right away, only after a while.

qahluglakax̂ 1973 he did not eat as much as he should (not as much as expected).

kdam hulmahlugiiyulax 1973 glacier, *lit.* ice that does not melt right away

||*Cf.* NAI **-tluk** more N; to V more (than), still more||

-luĝ- *in*

kig- to bite	**kigluĝ-** to chew on; to bite off

Cf. **-tukuĝ-**.

||*Cf.* I **-luq-** to V repeatedly||

-lukda- *in*

quxu- -	**quxulukda-** A, **qugut^{r}qut^{r}a-** Au ankle

From **-lu-** *or* **-lug-** *and* **-kda-**.

-luki- *in*

iĝda- -	**iĝdaluki-** to limp

From **-lug-** *and* *-**ki-**.

-luqit- *in*

anga- side	**angaluqiti-** A to turn over (boat)

-ma-, *after* **ĝ**, **g** A 1860-1952 **-ama-** 1. A 1840-. Au 1909-52 to V also, too; to V again, on the other hand; *frequently with reference to the subject or object*

uuquchiingix̂ ukux̂tamanaq A 1973 I too saw a fox (*cf.* **uuquchiingix̂ ilax̂taa ukux̂tanaq** I saw a fox, too)

Kuustilĝux̂ naviiskam hadan ulaĝimanax̂ A 1979 Big Kuustix̂, too, lived in the attic.
ting kaluchx̂imaax̂t A 1971 let me too shoot *(said by a boy to his father)*
txin duluumanax̂ duluumazamada A 1860 greet again the one who greets you.
aqaĝidaatxichi, malix imchi aqaĝilgamaaĝan aqax̂ A 1860 give and you will be given (Luke 6:38).
ting akiiĝasanaan igiim sakaaĝataasamahlimasulakaĝim mal, aasaadalakan hawaaĝal A 1973 perhaps he was worried, too, for having taken me (a kid) along, so going quickly back there....
Veelzevuulam kayuu qugaziin hitxiidguusaguung, hlachi kiin kayuu hitxiidguusamas? A 1860 if I cast out devils by the force of Beelzebub, by whose force do your sons cast them out? (Luke 11:19)

2. En 1936-, A 1860 *with negation* to not V either
kungin maasaaqalqangin aqatamalakaĝning En 1936 what it is going to do to us, I don't know either.
ix̂tanangin aqatnamad(a)nulux awa En 1983 one cannot understand what they (the Attuans) say either.
kay *radio***ĝizamalakaĝis** A 1979 we did not have a radio either.
wan angadalimaĝasix̂ ii taĝax̂tamaĝulaxtxichi A 1860 don't you understand this parable either? (Mark 4:13)

3. E Umnak 1791, Eun 1910- to V finally, for sure (A **-maaya-**)
taamanaan asx̂atamanaan anuxtalix Eu 1910 thinking that now he had finally killed him (J 35:23)
waaĝamakux̂ Eu 1984 he finally came in.
aqamaaĝan ix̂takux̂ Eu 1984 he promised to be here for sure.

[[CAY **+mi-**, I **-pmi-**, **-mmi-|-mi-** to V also, too; I *also* again, and then; indeed]]

-ma$_2$- to be like DEM, to do DEM
Used with most demonstratives, e.g.

wa, Au **ma-** here, now	**guma-**, **wama-**, Au **manga-** to be like this; to do here, now
saka down there; out there	**sakama-** to do down there, out there

Common derivatives are **-maasa-** to be like DEM to; **-mat-** to do DEM; **-mata-** to be or do like DEM *(from* **-t-** *and* **-x̂ta-|-ta-**).
Occurs also in **ma-** to do, do so, *etc., which has lost its base, see the entry.*

-ma$_3$- *variously in*

uku- to see	**ukuma-** to watch
ila- part	**ilama-** A to add, give more
na-, **nga-** south	**Ngamas Udaa** A Southside Bay
chug-, **chugu-(m)** north	**chugumas udaa** A north side bay
chugu- sand	**Chuguma-na-x̂** A *bight* ("being sandy too"?)
kada- front	**Kadama-qa-x̂** A *mountain*
qudgu- -	**qudguma-** shin, shinbone
	alima- leg, limb
	qachima- thigh
	qagama- cartilage

With various additional suffixes in

tani- to lighten	**tanim(a)da-x̂** E shiny
	taanimaada-, **taanhmaada-** E to be shiny
chachi- cover, lid	**chaachmaada-** E snare *(see entry)*
tana- ground	**quganam taanmaazaa** A 1860 stone floor
qaka- to be dry	**qakamadgi-**, **qakamaatukda-** A bearberries
qichi- to go around	**qichmalgi-** A whirlwind

-hma- *in*

hi-la- (to utter repeatedly)	**hilahma-lĝu-** A to mumble

-mag- big N, real N; to V greatly
Occurs in a few words and some place names, and in -V**gamag-|-iigamag-**; *cf.* **-mg(i)-**.

ala- whale	**alamax** humpback whale
ada- father	**adamax** En own (real) father
uda- bay	**Udamax** Eu "Big Bay"
unglu- pinnacle	**Unglumag-in** Eu *pinnacles*
chuchxu-n E jagged rocks	**Chuchxumax** Eu Priest Rock
tanĝi- island	**Tanĝimax** E *islands*

una down below there	?	**Unmax** Umnak Island
ugi- - (steep cliff)		**ugimagi-x̂**, **ugimgi-x̂** A rock wall, cliff
hat- outside		**Hatmax** A *island*
sada-li- to go outside		**Sadalimag-is** A *sea lion rocks*
Saĝuuga-x̂ *peninsula, island*		**Saĝuugamax** A Seguam Island
tada- to step		**tadamag-** (*also* **-maĝ-**) E to trample
tdug- knock; to stamp		**tidgimag-** A to trample, stamp
hiqa- -		**hiqamag-** A to stutter

[[Y **-vak**, **-rpak**, I **-vak**, **-qpak** | **-pak** big N; AY **-pag-**, **-rpag-**, CSY **-vag-**, I **-qpak-** | **-pak-** to V in a big way, *etc.*]]

-hmag- *in*

sangu-(**x̂ta-** to have a wry mouth)	**Sanguhmax** A *islet*
	Nahmagi-x A *du. pair of bights*

-maag- *variously in*

aĝa- to open, appear		**aaĝamaag-** A to be very clear (of sky)
unglu- pinnacle		**Unglumaag-is** A *islets*
kinu- -		**kinumaax** E volcano ashes
una down below there	?	**unamaax** gunwale of baidarka
		Idilmaax Eu *long point*
		Ukulimaax A *peninsula*

[[*Perhaps variant or derivative of* **-mag-**]]

-hmaag- *in*

asx̂a- to die, faint	**asx̂amaag-** En, **asx̂ahmaag-** A to be lonely, bored

-m(a)gu-da- *in*

uĝa-ya- to try to cure	**uĝayam(a)guda-** E to doctor, conjure
chunu- nape	**chunumguda-x̂** E 1834 place at back of head punctured for cure

-maĝ- *variously in*

tugi- to be stretched out		**tugumax̂** E, **tugimax̂** A long sandy beach
chila- to come loose		**chilamaĝ-** groove
sagi- -		**sagimax̂** face
taxta- to be gathered		**Taxtamax̂** Belkofski Village
tig- 2. to be settled		**tigmaĝi-ĝi-x̂** A 1840 assemblage
uda along here	?	**udamaĝi-s** A frame for stretching pelts
kada- point	,	**kadamaĝ-** - to pierce
it- to fall	?	**itmaĝ-** to peck
anu- to flow		**amnaĝ-** (< **an(u)maĝ-**) to run, flow

Occurs in **-limaĝ-** | **-simaĝ-**.

-max̂si- *in*

qiku in there, back there	**qikumax̂si-** E to tuck up one's sleeves

From **-ma**$_2$**-** *or* **maĝ-** *and* **-x̂si-** | **-si-**

-max̂t(i)-, **-max̂ta-** *in*

had-, **hada-** direction, *etc.*	**hadamax̂ti-x̂** A 1840-60 family, community
	hadamax̂ta-x̂ A 1840 accomplice

From **-ma-** *and* **-x̂t-**, **-x̂t-** + **-ta-** (**-x̂ta-**).

-maĝu- *in*

qachx̂(i)- skin	**qachx̂imaĝu-** E linen, cloth (A **qachx̂imigu-** shirt)

-maaĝu- E, **-miiĝu-** A *in*

inka- sky	**inkamaaĝu-** E, Au, **inkamiiĝu-** A cloud
qusa- space above	**qusamaaĝu-** E cloud

-malgi- *in*

-qichi- to go around	**qichmalgi-x̂** whirlwind

From **-ma**$_3$**-** *and* **-lg(i)-**

-maali- *in*

tunu- to speak	**tunumaali-** E to dispute, quarrel
qunĝuĝ- E to be scared	**qunĝumaali-** - A to be amazed
chat-, **chata-** to slide (into the sea)	**chatamaali-x̂ta-** Au flat (rock) going down

-maalu- *in*

sinig- inside	**sinimaalu-s** A 1840 internal organs

-maluĝ- *in*

tada- to step	**tadmalux̂** E step

Contains -V**luĝ-**|**-aluĝ-**.

-maanu- *in*

aka straight out there	**akamaanu-** to be flat and long
hika up there	**hikamaanu-t-** to place across over
adu- to be long	**adumaanu-** to be oval

From **-ma**$_2$**-** *and* -V**nu-**|**-uunu-**.

-maaqu- *in*

ayu- to fall over	**ayumaaqu-** A to limp

From ***-ma-** *and* -V**qu-**|**-aaqu-**.

-masika- *in*

chiĝ-ana- river	**chiĝanamasika-** Au cat's cradle

-masu-, *after* **ĝ -amasu-** E 1832-70, A 1860-, Au 1909-52, **-musu-**, **-msu-** E 1909- may, might V, supposedly, probably V, perhaps V

Perhaps from **-ma**$_1$**-** *and* **-su-**.

atxaĝamasukux̂ A 1950 he is right, I suppose.

quĝax̂ itanungimasukux̂ Au 1909 perhaps the darned thing contains a demon (J 81:7).

slaa txin isxanaguun saalus hulaaĝan amasukux̂ A 1950 if the wind changes it may stop raining tomorrow.

chix̂taqadamasuhliiĝan aĝikux̂ A 1950 it may still stop raining.

ayuxtaa-amasulakaq A 1973 I probably won't go out (in boat).

haqatalgamasuduukalakax̂, haqatalgaduukamasulakax̂ A 1973 we will probably not know anything about it.

txichi kayux amaanuumchi anuxtamasukux̂txichi? E 1870 perhaps you, too, want to leave? (John 6:67, A **agalamaamchi anuxtaĝulaxtxichi ii?** you, too, don't want to leave, do you?)

anakix qidanax̂ akux̂ tutalix, aman ladix amusulix anuxtaasakix En 1909 his parents hearing somebody crying and thinking that it might be their son (J 58:10)

With following **haqata-lakan** to not know, *e.g.*

waaĝaaqaltamsukux̂ aqatalkaĝing Ep 1983 I don't know if he came.

anax̂ maasaa-aqang amasukux̂ haqatalakaĝing A 1952 I don't know if (I doubt whether) I can do anything to it.

With **-x̂ta-**, *e.g.*

ting adaluusanaaĝiiĝutamasux̂takux̂ A 1952 perhaps he tried to fool me again.

haman asagaan alitxuun agiital anĝaĝihlimasux̂tal anuxtaaĝan amunaan hix̂tal A 1909 he thought that his cousin and his crew might perhaps be still alive, he said (J 76:181)

-mat- *in*

changa- 2. to go fast	**changamat-** Au race

From ***-ma-** *and* **-t-**.

-maya- Au *in*

huĝna- 2. lee side	**hunĝamaya-x̂** Au lee side

Possibly from **-ma-da-**.

-maaya- A 1840-, Au 1952 to V at last, to now/then finally V (E **-ma**$_1$**-** 3.); *with negation* not V this/that time

From **-ma**$_1$**-** *and* -V**ya-**

way hitmaayakux̂ A 1950 now he went out at last.

wayaa atiiguzan ngiin tunux̂tamaayakux̂t A 1860 now at last you are speaking plainly to us (John 16:29, E **tunux̂takux̂txin**).

a tayaĝux̂ ukuĝumaayaaĝan ux̂s ux̂tal hix̂tal hama Au 1952 oh, a man is going to be seen at last, she said (1959:125, 33 (51)).

taaman ugigan ... igim ayagaasamaayaqaa A 1840 then (only) her husband finally took her as a wife (V B 3:9)

qa anax̂ amaayaĝulax A 1980 well, it's easy, *lit.* it isn't anything this time.

-maayu- *in*

tugla- to feel	**tuglamaayu-** E to grope around on
utx̂u- to be turbid	**utx̂umaayu-** E to darken
an'g(i)- 2. mind, thoughts	**an'gimaayu-x̂ta-lakan** A to not mind

From ***-ma-** *and* **-Vyu-|-aayu-**.

-mchiida-, **-mchiiza-** A *in*

taanga- water	**taan(g)amchiida-**, **-mchiiza-** cucumber plant
	Aagamchiida-x̂ *cape*

Apparently from ***-mchi-** *and* **-Vda-|-aada-**.

-mdu- E *in*

uku- to see	**ukumdu-** to be puzzled by seeing

Perhaps from **-ma$_1$-** *and* **-du-**.

-mg(i)- *in*

chunglu- flat rock	**chunglumgi-n** E flat rocks piled up on top of house
saati- -	**saatimg-** parent-in-law
huuda- to shout	**uudamgi-kux̂** E (boat) is whistling

Possibly syncopated from **-mag-** (*or* **-mig-**).

-mga- *in*

kad-, **kada-** front	**kadamga-** to meet
sa- 2. face	**samga-** snout; to fall forward
uku- 3. to find	**ukumga-ya-** A to keep, preserve

-mgaaĝu- *in*

saĝa- to sleep	**saĝamgaaĝu-li-x̂** E sleepwalking

Probably from **-mig-** *and* **-aaĝu-**

-mgu- *in*

inu- to put in one's mouth	**inumgu-** to take in one's mouth whatever he picks

-mguusa-, **-mguuda-** *in*

qalngaax̂ raven	**Qalngaaĝimguusa-** (**-mguusi-**),**-mguuda-** E, **Qalgaamiguuya-** Au Real Raven

From ***-mgu-** *and* **-Vsa-|-aasa-/-Vda-|-aada-**.

-mĝu- *in*

da- eye	**damĝu-** E to behold steadfastly
cha- hand	**chamĝu-** A to wash (hands)

-mi- to let, make V, *found with the following bases in* **-t-**

chat- to slide		**chatmi-** E to let slide
chut- to be plugged		**chutmi-** to block
ux̂t-, **x̂ut-** to fade		**x̂utmi-** En to bleach
hit- to go out	?	**hitmi-** to pluck
kit- to drain		**kitmi-** E to staunch
sit- to be cut off		**sitmi-** to cut, erode
qit- to contract		**qitmi-t-** A to bend

-mi$_2$- *variously in*

anga- 2. side	**angami-** E to lie down; to be slanting
uku- to see	**ukumi-** A 1840 to look out, spy out
chisa- to be scattered	**chisami-da-** E to be distracted
aalu- to laugh	**aalmi-isax̂ta-** E to smile *or* grin at
aq(a)- -	**aqmi-** - A, **amqi-** E to be angry

-miida- *variously in*

taanga- water	**taangamiida-** A watery
hanax̂, hanĝi- breaker	**hanĝimiida-** A to break moderately (of sea)

qaalaaĝ- to mock	**qaal(h)miida-** E to mock

From ***-mi-** *and* -V**da-**|**-aada-**.

-mig- *(with loss of the stem-final uvular or velar of polysyllabic bases)* E 1838-, A 1838-, Au 1909 to V repeatedly; to V back and forth; to V off and on

Occurs in **-migda-, -mixta-, -mikda-**.

qasa- to surface	**qasamig-** to go up and down in the water (of whale, *etc.*)
tuga- to strike	**tugamig-** to strike several times
tig- to press down	**tigmig-** A to press down several times
anag- to hit with a club or stick	**anamig-** A to hit several or several times with a stick
sngag- to dream	**sngaamig-** E to dream and wake up intermittently
uqi-t- A to return	**uqitmig-** to run back and forth
taqi- A to turn around	**taqimig-** to move in zigzag
ungu-chi- to sit	**unguchimig-** E 1909 to sit off and on (without permission)
qa- to eat	**qamig-** E 1909 to eat always (without necessity)
iga- to leave the ground	**igamig-** A to fidget, be restless

Differently in

hat- outside	**hatmix** E border, trimming

[[*Cf.* Y **-mig-**, I **-mik-** to hold in one's N (body part), *etc.*]]

-migda- A 1952- to keep on V-ing repeatedly

From **-mig-** *and* **-da-** (*cf.* **-mikda-**).

ag- to pass	**agmigda-** to make repeated movements along
qulug- to scrape	**qulumigda-** to keep on scraping
tuklug- to scrape (once)	**tuklumigda-** to scratch several times

-mixt(i)- *in*

iqya-, iqa- baidarka	**iq(y)amixti-x̂** E fleet of baidarkas

From **-mig-** *and* **-t-** *or* **-x̂t(i)-**|**-t(i)-**.

-mixta- E 1868-, A 1860-, Au 1909-52 to V repeatedly, one after another

From **-mig-** *and* **-x̂ta-**|**-ta-**.

ulan nagin qangudalix, kayux tayaĝun kayux angaĝinan kalatmixtalix E 1870 going into the houses and dragging out the men and women (Acts 8:3)

umaax tangix̂ hnuqamagulax huzuugizaa hnumixtal A 1952 reaching one after the other the islets they had not reached before (N.M. 3:51)

Yapuunan tanaaĝal tanaygusix̂ kal[illegible]mixtal ukuĝaa Au 1949 when the Japanese came ashore and were shooting at the village (1959:126, 34 (5-6))

-hmiĝ- A *in*

qida- to cry, weep	**qidahmiĝ-** - to have pity

-miiĝ-, -hmiiĝ- *in*

kunku- -	**kunkumiiĝ-** E to pound
alaĝu- sea	**alaĝuhmiigi-** A to begin to become rough, choppy sea

-miiĝu- *in*

qa-qa- food	**qaqamiiĝu-** to hunt or fish for food

Apparently from **-mi-** *and* -V**ĝu-**|**-aagu-**, *cf.* **-saagu-**. *Cf. also* **-maagu-**.

-mikda- to V repeatedly, constantly *in*

sitx̂i- to be squeezed	**sitx̂imikda-** E to squeeze, pinch several times
itx̂a- to break (of sea)	**itx̂amikda-** E to be constantly breaking
hwaĝ- to smoke	**waaĝmikda-** E to puff at intervals (**waaĝmig-** williwaw)
ula- to be turned inside out	**kangam ulaamikda-** E, **kangaa ulaamikda-** (**ulaamigda-**) A to somersault

From **-mig-** *and* **-kda-**.

-miklaada- *in*

hani- lake	**aanmiklaada-** En to play or float around in water, to go swimming in a lake

From **-mig-**, **-kla-** *and* -V**da-**|**-aada-**.

-miklu- big N *in*

hasa- reef	**asamiklu-** E big reef
awa- worker	**awamiklu-** E big worker
alga- mammal	**algamiklu-** E 1805 fur seal
iqya-, **iqa-** baidarka	**iqamiklu-** Ea fleet of boats; **iqyamiklu-** Ek big boat
tuta- ear pendant	**tutamiklu-** E 1791 ear ornaments (*see entry*)
	ichimiklu- A nasal bone pin

From ***-mi-** *and* **-klu-**.

-miku- *in*

ang-ta- end	**angtamiku-** E root of avens (*see entry*)

From ***-mi-** *and* ***-ku-**.

-misa- *in*

hani- lake	**Hanimisa-x̂** A *bight*

-hmiiza- *in*

awa- to work	**awa(h)miiza-** A (Ab) to work always, diligently

From ***-hmi-** *and* -**Vza-** | **-aaza-** (-**Vda-** | **-aada-**).

-mka- *in*

tunu- to speak	**tunumka-** E to narrate; A to converse
Differently in	
uyu- neck	**uyumka-** (*or* **-mqa-**) E 1791 neckerchief

-mki-kuda- big old Ea 1910 (J 10:97) *in*

iqya-, **iqa-** baidarka	**iqamkikuda-** big old baidarka
tala-, **tahla-** slave	**talamkikuda-** big old slave

-mki-tu- A *in*

kad-, kada- point	**kadamkitu-** having a blunt point

-mku- A *in*

ilga- to search	**ilgamku-x̂ta-** to lie in wait for
Uza- (**uda-** bay?)	**Uzamku-x̂** *bays inside bays*

-mla- *in*

awa-nga- behind, around	**awangamla-** E to stitch (*see entry*)
tana- 9. Au warp	**tanamla-** E, **tanahma-** A warp
i(i)qi- - (to turn the head)	**iiqimla-aza-** A to nod, wag (head)

-mlu- *in*

kang-, **kanga-** top	**kangamlu-** E hood of gut parka
sutu- grass-mat	**sutumlu-** E grass-mat for covering wall
uka in here	**ukamlu-** E ring tied to end of baidarka skirt (*see entry*)
uku- 3. to find	**ukumlu-x̂ta-** A to put away, store away

-mlug- *in*

qigag- to cut	**qigumlug-**, **qigamlug-** A to clip, shear

-mqi- - *in*

taĝa- to try	**taĝamqi-x̂ta-** E to try one after the other
chig- - (to stick)	**chiigimqi-ila-** E to drift ashore
Differently in	
huĝu- foam	**uĝumqi-** E white of egg; A foam

-mqu- *in*

kli- to put hand into	**klimqu-** En to reach hand into water and fish out
alig- to vomit	**alimqu-** E to belch
huĝna- lee side	**uuĝnamqu-uda-** E to be lukewarm

Occurs perhaps in **-namqu-**; *cf.* **-qu-**.

-mu- *in*

tada- to step	**tadamu-** to trample
chilga-, **chigla-** to be torn	**chiglamu-** A to be ragged

-mux̂si- *in*

chata- to be partially dried	**chatamux̂six̂** E half-dried fish

From *-**mu-** *and* **x̂si-**

-mu-lĝi- *in*

huta- thumb	**utumulĝi-** Ep midway knob on shaft of fish-gag

-mudaĝ- to move N-ward; **-mudaĝ-an** *adv.* N-ward

Used with positional nouns, e.g.

kad- front	**kadmudaĝ-** to move forward
agal- rear	**agalmudaĝ-** to move ba[illegible]
qusa- space above	**qusamudaĝan** upward
at- area below	**atmudaĝan** downward
anga- side	**angamudaĝ-** to move aside
hal- windward	**halmudaĝ-** to go straight against the wind
ataqa- one	**ataqam(u)daĝan** E repeatedly

||*From allative sg.* *-**mud**, Esk. **-mun**, *and* **-aĝ-**, *cf.* **-ngudaĝ-** *and* CI **-muaq-** to move to N||

-mug- *in*

hig- to burn	?	**higmug-ni-x̂ta-** A 1860 to harden, embitter (their hearts)

-muunu- *in*

anga- side	**angamuunu-** E to move aside

From *-**mu-** *and* -V**nu-** | **-uunu-**.

-musu- *see* **-masu-**.

-myu- *in*

at- area below, underside	**atimyu-** En footrest, armrest

-na$_1$- 1. *remote tense: remote past or, with certain auxiliaries* (**aĝ-, saĝa-** *with intentional*) *or suffixes* (-V**qila-** | **-iiqila-**; **-naaĝ-**2.), *remote future; used with active verbs without anaphoric reference* (*cf.* **-qa-**); *the subject is marked by simple number suffixes or enclitic pronouns; enclitic negation.*

atuungidim atix̂ miilix̂ aakax̂ atim chaang signax̂taa chasax̂ iqyaĝinan Eu 1909 they paddled about sixty miles in fifteen hours (J 40:81).

kadim hadaan Qawalangis Niiĝuĝis huzuugizangis txidix ilax̂tal angaĝiqalinas ax̂tanas A 1952 originally, all the Eastern Aleuts and the Atkans had started to live in friendship (N.M. 3:1).

Ting sudanaĝultxichi E 1860-70, **Ting sunaĝulaxtxichi** A 1860 you did not take Me (Mark 14:49).

txin ukux̂tahliingan aĝnaq A 1950 I'll see you again later.

qilagan haqaaĝan saĝanax̂ A 1952 he'll come tomorrow.

2. *participle, used in numerous constructions, often expressing a state or an event contemporative with that of the superordinate verb* (*cf.* **-qa-**). *Folktale variant* Ea 1909 **-gna-** (J 1:4, 20, 23; 2:31).

anaa aqataatukung En 1952 I want to know who he is.

igax̂tax̂ haqanaa ukux̂tanax̂t ii? A 1952 did you see the airplane coming?

itx̂aygim xaadagnaaĝnaa tayaĝum xaadagnaaĝnagan ilagaan axchigazax̂ A 1952 a reindeer runs faster than a man, *lit.* a running reindeer is faster than a running man.

uuquchiingix̂ tiĝlam txin sunaa kignax̂ A 1973 the fox bit the eagle that grabbed her.

amaan tayaĝum ukunagan qanglaĝukan ulaam adan uyaasaqaa Ep 1941 the man who found him took him on his back and brought him to his house.

anuxtanaa ngaan aĝada Eu 1984 give him what he wants.

algax̂ asx̂asxan qanamchi qagnangin Ea 1910 the bones of the animals they killed and ate (J 29:14)

adux̂ ilan anaam tayaĝungin En 1909 the men in the cave where he was (J 46:14)

Cf. also **a-lix** 3a.

3. *agent noun* one who does V-ing, V-er; to do V-ing

hachiga, **achixa-** to teach	**hachigana-x̂** E, **achixana-x̂** A teacher
taya- to visit the market	**tayana-** trader; to do trading
una- to cook	**unana-** cook; to be a cook, do the cooking
ala-naaĝ- to hunt whales	**alanaaĝna-s** A whalehunters

Irregular vowel quantity in

asx̂a- to die	**asx̂aana-x̂** dead person, mummy

4. A 1952- being more *or* most V

hlam anguna-a big boy	**hlam angunanaa** the biggest boy
chuquda- to be small	**chuqudanaa** the smaller part of it

chagim hasinanaa qal inasxakux̂ we ate most of the halibut.
ilangin uyminanangis the more vigorous ones (N.M. 3:19)
Atux̂ agach amaatxanaaguzax̂ akux̂ Attu is still farther (from here).
[[Y **-neq**, I **-niq** 1. act of V-ing; 2. one that is more or most V]]

-na$_2$- E 1870-, A 1838-, Au 1909 to be such that one may or must V, to be V-able
Occurs in **-suna-**, **-Vtuna-**|**-aatuna-**.

ala- to need	**alana-** to be needed
angyu- A to be cautious not to fall	**angyuna-** to be slippery
haaga- to be hungry, to starve	**tanam haaganaa** A island without food, where one must starve
iĝa-x̂ta- to fear	**iĝana-** to be frightful

maaĝan aĝnangis haqatanazaĝulax A 1952 one can never know what he will do.
ulam asla agunax̂ aqatanaayulux En 1949 a house that is not known who built
hix̂tanangis lunalakax̂ A 1952 one cannot believe what he says. (*cf.* **hix̂tanangis luusalakaĝing** I don't believe what he says.)
huzugan ilan tunungis kinguunul, tutanadaqadaqaliqas A 1952 their voices gradually became weaker and finally could not be heard anymore (N.M. 3:43).
nung ukuĝul nung at^{r}ayalul, nung kalunaqalil Au 1909 when it (fox) was seen and pointed out to me and I could shoot (J 80:3)
[[Y **-nar-** (**-narqe-**), I **-naq-** to cause one to V, to be V-able, *etc.*]]

-na$_3$- *variously in*

isxa- place	**isxana-** to change; substitute
agux̂ beach	**aguĝna-** sea urchin

[[*Perhaps cf.* Y, I **-naq** something resembling N *in names of animals, fishes and plants*]]

-nag- *in*

tngu- smooth; hard	**tngunag-** to be skillful; to be firm

-naaĝ- 1. E 1870-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52 to try to V; to nearly V
Occurs in **-naaĝiiĝali-**, **-naaĝiiĝdagali-**; **-naax̂ta-**
txin hax̂sanaaĝada A 1952 try to be ready
hunkinaax̂s taĝaaqaan A 1971 try to tip it over.
qan'gimaan anaĝis taxsanaax̂sxal gumalgazakux̂ A 1950 we now try to gather supplies for the winter.
agalagaan xaadagnaaĝnaaĝnam aaqaa A 1952 let us try to run (**xaadag-naaĝ-**) after it.
alaĝinaax̂s aaĝakun Au 1909, **alaĝinaax̂six aaĝlikun** Eu 1909 when they tried to cut whale they could not (J 82:43)
qas qanaaqalii-ax̂takus A 1952 the fish started to bite.
igachining qitnaaĝzakus A 1952 I feel as getting cramps, *lit.* my sinews try to cramp.
asx̂aaĝinaaĝikuq A 1952 I feel sick.
2. *With remote tense and negation* E 1826-, A 1860 to not V in the future, later
txin ayagalĝigumin, ayagamin angaan ax̂txadagumin, ayagaminaan qachx̂iin utanaan iqaminaan utadaqalinaaĝnaĝulux ax̂takux̂txin? Ea 1910 when you marry, after having risen from your wife's side, won't you touch your baidarka with the skin that touched your wife? (J 28:23)
hawaya samaaĝin aqan, taĝa aguuĝux̂siĝanaaqanulux E 1870 they (the saints) ought to be honored but not worshipped, *lit.* should not be made into gods.
igniqaĝisxumchigulax, Adachix kayix kuyuudam kugan aa, tunux̂taaĝuchix imchi ignimanaaĝnaĝulax A 1860 if you do not forgive, your Father in heaven will not forgive you your sins either (Mark 11:26).
hamakus haĝagusix̂ malganaaqaĝulax hiisax̂tadangis A 1860 those who say that there will be no resurrection (Mark 12:18)
aĝim asx̂anaaĝnaayulux E 1839- immortal soul
3. E 1834-, A 1840-, Au 1909 to go for N, try to catch N, hunt N; to look for N (*cf.* **-saagu-**)

qa- fish	**qanaaĝ-** to fish; **qanaaĝis** A fishermen
isux̂ seal	**isuĝnaaĝ-** to hunt seal
ikla- firewood	**iklunaaĝ-** A 1981 to look for wood
tayaĝu- man	**tayaĝunaax̂** "outside man"; robber

wayangin imin aagayuuĝnaaĝikuning En 1909 here are the cormorants I caught for you (J 43:18)
isuĝnaaĝnaaĝnas A 1981 they tried to hunt seal.
[[*From* ***-nigaĝ-**; Y **-niar-**, CSY **-niigh-**, I **-niaq-** to try to N, to V in the future, *etc.*; to hunt for, look for, *etc.*]]

-nax̂chx̂i- E 1948-, A 1909- *expresses anger (also jokingly)* the damned N; *in verbal forms it refers to the subject or object, but it is also used with no particular reference (emotionally stronger than* **-Vlkida-|-iilkida-**, *cf.* **-namqu-**)
sabaakanax̂chx̂ix̂ A 1971 damned dog
hingayanaax̂chx̂iilkidaa A 1979 there is that damned thing (dog).
txinax̂chx̂iilkidaakluun A 1981 you clumsy damned thing
ihnax̂chx̂ida En 1984, **hitinax̂chx̂ida** A 1971 get out, damn it!
hingamanax̂chx̂iilkidaqadaax̂t! A 1971 quit doing that, damn it!
waan ulaam naga axtanax̂chx̂il A 1909 the damned (bear) went around in his den (J 79:212)
ayx̂ahnax̂chx̂iiĝlikung En 1948 I can't get the damned thing (motor) started.
qaatunax̂chx̂il gumakuq A 1971 I'm damned hungry.

-naĝi- Ep 1983, A 1860- to be V-ed, *lit.* to have a V-er
From **-na$_1$-** *and* **-ĝi-|-aĝi-**.
amgiĝnaĝinax̂ A 1952 he had a guard, was watched (N.M. 3:87)
inix̂siisichi ilimchiix agatnaĝiduukalakax̂ A 1860 your joy shall not be taken (nobody shall take) away from you (John 16:22).
ukunaĝilakan Atx̂am kugan haang azas A 1978 they (the reindeer) live on Atka without being herded.
anaadang ukunaĝiqdanax̂ liidaa aqalix Ep 1983 my mother became like having nobody to watch her anymore.
Somewhat differently in the formula
hinaĝilalix qangunaĝilalix waaĝachx̂isxakux̂ Ea 1909 was brought home with many going out and many going in (J 3:120; *cf.* 41:48 En)

-naaĝiiĝdagali- E 1838-78, **-naaĝiiĝali-** Eun 1910- to be unable to V, *lit.* to try in vain to V (A 1860 -V**ka-|-ika-** *with negation*)
From **-naaĝ-** *and* -V**ĝdagali-|-iiĝdagali-**, -V**ĝali-|-iiĝali-**.
aygagnaaĝiiĝdagalinaqing Eu 1978, **aygagnaaĝiiĝalnaqing** Eu 1984 I couldn't walk, was unable to walk.
unuqun haĝidanax̂, taĝa Inaqaam Txin haĝinaaĝiiĝdagalikux̂ E 1838-70 He saved others, but He cannot save Himself (Matthew 27:42)
The components are split by another suffix in
tumaniin alquulalix hinaax̂chx̂isxaaĝdagaliqax̂ ax̂takux̂? E 1870 why couldn't we cast him out? (Mark 9:28, A **alqus qulingiin timas haman hitxisakanazulax?**)

-naĝlux̂ (*possibly* **-naĝlu-**) *in*

tum(h)da- to shoot	**Tumhdanaĝlux̂** Eu *point*

-naax̂ta- A 1952- to V a little more; to almost V; almost N (*cf.* E **-naangi-**)
From **-naaĝ-** *and* **-x̂ta-|-ta$_2$-**.
agitaadaam ilagaan adunaax̂takux̂ 1977 it is a little longer than the other one.
achunanaax̂taguun hilmakuchas aguх̂tazax̂ 1952 when it blows a little more there will be small whitecaps.
kuusxing, kuusxiin as txin sananaax̂takux̂ 1981 my cat is almost as big as your cat.
huzunaax̂tangis 1977 almost every one of them
udam alixtinaax̂tan 1952 almost in the middle of the bay

-namqu- Eu 1909 (1984: "Atka language"), En 1950, A 1791, 1909; **-naqu-** Au 1909 (*cf.* **-nungi-**) *expresses anger or contempt* the darned N, the wretched N; *in verbal forms it refers to the subject* (*cf.* -V**lkida-|-iilkida-**, **-nax̂chx̂i-**)
ulanamqu-x̂ E 1909 a big ugly house
hlanaqu sixtit qumanax̂taa Au 1909, **lanamqum sitxitxin quhmanax̂taa** Eu 1909 the darned son having white excrement (J 82:41)
alax sunam asxunamqukix A 1909 two wretched ship nails (J 78:63)
aliĝnamqux A 1909 the darned two old men (J 79:7)
agiitaqanamquu chaanikakuchaan sux̂tal, agiitaqaa skuuvuruudakuchaan sux̂tal, hamaax slaaĝanamqul txidix kimkalil aanganax A 1909 when the one of the darned (old men) with his little kettle, the other one with his little frying pan, had gone out and started down to the beach (J 79:46-48)
aqadaam asx̂anamquulkidanax̂ A 1909 whereupon the darned man died (J 76:72)

-naang(i)- E 1870- to V more; to V for a while; to almost V (*cf.* A **-naax̂ta-**)
ilaan manaangkuu En 1984 it is more than that
tanam quganatugan chiqiĝinaangiganulux kugan E 1870 on rocky ground with not much soil (Mark 4:5, Eu 1984)

hamaligan anaangiqadaamax E 1870 after having been there for a while (Acts 15:33)
imliĝinaangilakax̂ E 1909 has almost no hair.

-naangta- E 1805- to V more; E 1834 not quite (*no example*)
From **-naang-** *and* **-x̂ta-|-ta**$_2$**-**.
manaangta- to do more to, *etc.* (*see entry*)

-nasika- E 1870-, **-nisika-** E 1870, V-**nsika-** E 1909, En 1948-, **-snika-** E 1909-, A 1950- (*from* E), **-sniika-** Eb 1984 habitual V-er, skilled, professional V-er (*cf.* **-x̂ta-|-ta-**$_3$, -V**lux̂ta-|-alux̂ta-**)

a- to be	**anasika-x̂** En 1948-, **asnika-x̂** En 1948, Ek 1982 expert
chxa- to steal	**chxanasika-n** En 1952- robbers
halu- to sew	**alunsika-x̂, alusnika-x̂** E 1909 seamstress, tailor
atxax̂-ta- to keep in order	**ulaan atxax̂tanasikax̂ matanax̂** E 1870 had a steward of his house (Luke 16:1)
tunu-x̂ta- to talk	**tunux̂tasnika-x̂** Ek 1982 talkative person
aluĝ- to write	**aluĝnasika-x̂, alux̂snika-x̂** E 1909 writer, author
tanĝaaĝ-naaĝ- to hunt bears	**tanĝaaĝnaax̂sniika-x̂** Eb 1984 bear hunter
chx̂uuĝ- A to wash	**chahmaschx̂uux̂snika-x̂** A 1950- dish washer (person)
qaslug- to quarrel	**qasluxs̀nika-x̂** A 1971 quarreler
unuug- to sing	**unuuxsniika-n** Eb 1984 singers (in church)
hawag-, hagug- to tow	**agugnasika-x̂** Ea 1983 tugboat
qagat- to throw at from a slingshot	**qagasnika-x̂** E 1909 slinger

-n'gi- *in*

chiĝ(i)- -	**chiĝin'gi-x̂** A drizzle, mist
hug(i)- -	**hugin'gi-x̂** confined air

-nĝi- *in*

ugi- (**kinga** dawn)	**uginĝi-x̂** shadow

-nĝu- *in*

sigu- wrinkle	**Sigunĝu-x̂** A *high point*

-ni- E 1791-, A 1780-, Au 1909-52 to cause to V, to make (somebody or something) V; *vr.* to begin to V, to become V (gradually) (*cf.* **-chx̂i-**, **-t-**)

saĝa- to sleep	**saĝani-** to put to sleep; *vr.* to go to sleep, to fall asleep
ayx̂a- A to move	**ayx̂ani-** A to start (boat)
ayug- to go out, start out	**ayugni-** to put in motion; *vr.* to make a move
aalu- to laugh, smile	**aaluni-** *vr.* to start laughing; to have fun together; Ab 1982 to smile to each other
haaga- to be hungry	**haagani-** A *vr.* to become hungry
asx̂a- to die; to faint	**asx̂ani-** *vr.* to get tired
anux-ta- 2.b. to want	**anuxtani-** A *vr.* to decide

kuudnguutun sayulix iqyaan angax̂talix txin kimninax̂ En 1909 holding on to seaweeds, he pulled himself with his baidarka under the water (J 45:10).
sax̂ iĝas iganikuq A 1973 I scared the duck into flight.
ting tuuhyuniimis aĝikux̂t A 1950 you'll make me lonesome (I'll miss you when you leave).
Twice in
ulumin unangin kayux ngaan asx̂aninix̂taasanatxin agatingin kinguuĝitalix E 1839 belittling the wounds of your body and the fact that you make it suffer
Irregular long vowel in

taga- to alight	**tagaani-x̂** chicken roost

[[CAY **qavar-ni-** to be sleepy; Y, I **-ni-** to say that V]]

-ninginiqiti- Au 1909 *in*

umli-, uvli- groin	**uvlininginiqitiyix** your darned(?) groins (J 82:9, 10, 21, note)

-niiĝisa- E 1832-38 to V with difficulty

ma- to do	**maniiĝisa-** to be difficult to do
ag- to pass	**agniiĝisata-** 1832 to pass with difficulty (Matthew 19:24)

-nisa- E 1791-, A 1860-, Au 1909 to wait for to V; to cause to V, induce into V-ing (*cf.* **-chx̂i-**)
From **-ni-** *and* ***-sa-**.

haqa- to come	**haqanisa-** to wait for to come; to decoy, imitate in order to make (the game) come
hazaang-lakan A to be angry	**hazaangnisa-lakan** to make angry; *vr.* to get angry

iingun txin ungusix angalix̂ ikunisaqaliiĝutakux̂ Ea 1910 she sat down there waiting for the daylight to end (J 20:15).

quganam kugan isux̂ qasanisal A 1977 standing on a rock waiting for the seal to emerge

qawas ayx̂anisal A 1981 (going in a boat) getting the sea lion to go the way one wants them to go

hlax̂ anaan aqlanisal A 1981 the boy is causing his mother to get angry

Nominal in

hit- 2. to grow	**hinisa-x̂, ihnisa-x̂** E, **hitnisa-x̂** A cultivated plant
alig- E to vomit	**alignisa-x̂** jaeger (*see entry*)

-nisaĝ- *in*

gi- to envy	**ginisaĝ-** E to brag

-nisaaqu- Au *in*

qiyĝi- to spit	**qiyĝinisaaqu-** to clear one's throat

From **-nisa-** *and* -Vqu-.

-nqa- *in*

chidu- to set (of the sun)	**chidunqa-lga-** En to be evening chill

-nu- E 1791-, A 1860-, Au 1909 to smell of N; to taste of N

qa- fish	**qanu-** to smell of fish
saaxara- sugar	**saaxaranu-** to taste of sugar
chitx̂(i)- gall	**chitx̂inu-** E, **chitiqnu-** A to taste of gall, to be bitter

asx̂alaknanuqalix̂takux̂ A 1860 he has begun to stink of corpse (John 11:39)

piivan(u)x̂ agux̂takux̂ Eu 1984 he smells of homebrew.

ulum qiiganuu A 1952 meat that tastes of grass

alaxsxinuugusax̂ Ea 1910 the very smell of inland (J 20:17)

[[Esk. **-ni-** *in* AY **+cugnite-**, **+cugninarqe-**, *etc*., to smell or taste like N; CSY **+ni-** to smell of N, **+nite-** to taste of N; I **+-suŋnit-**, *etc*., to smell or taste of N]]

-nuuĝ(i)sa- E 1910-, **-nuuĝiza-** A 1840-, **-nuuĝida-** A 1950- to smell of N, to have the nice odor of N; to taste of N

From **-nu-** *and* *-V**ĝi-** + **-sa-**, **-za-**, **-da-** (*under* **-da-**).

ma- to do; to be so	**manuux̂sa-** E, **manuuĝiza-** A to taste good, be delicious
qa- fish; meal	**qanuux̂sa-x̂** En 1984 smell of cooked fish; favorite, appetizing food
ilg(i)- smell	**ilginuux̂sa-x̂** Eu 1984 smelling good
taanga- water	**taanganuux̂sa-** E, **taanganuuĝida-** A to taste flat, insipid

alaxsxinuux̂sax̂ umaa! Ea 1910 what a nice smell of inland! (J 20:5)

-nungi- Au 1909 *expresses anger* (E, A **-namqu-**)

qugax̂ itanungimasukux̂ perhaps the darned thing contains a demon (J 81:7).

aqutax̂ hiistanungiqax̂ ux̂takux̂ dash it! what is it called (J 80:23)

-nuuqi- E 1791, 1909-, A 1909- to V to some degree, to V a little more

From *-**nu-** *and* *-**Vqi-**

tixsix, igalix, iqaan sayunuuqiqadaagiim E 1910 after landing, getting out, and pulling his baidarka up a little (J 14:12)

imliĝnuuqikux̂ En 1948, Ek 1982 he barely has a little hair.

qam agalaan chasutanuuqix̂ aqalix En 1935 after dinner there came a little dry weather

waan tanam algaa ilganaam ilaan aĝdiikax̂ agacha ilan saxtananuuqidakux̂ Ea 1910 she is usually out a little longer for ptarmigan than for the other animals of this country that she is looking for (J 26:9).

slagnuuqikux̂ A 1981 it is somewhat wide.

tuutx̂aaĝuta(m) kugaan qudus al ax̂taguun kum maqaĝiigatunuuqizuukaĝulax amasukux̂ A 1909 (she thought that) it would probably be quite all right to urinate from a dry parsnip stem (J 78:130)

-nga- E 1833-, A 1838-, Au 1909-52 the DEM side, N side
Used with some demonstratives and a couple of positional nouns.

aga across over there	**aganga-** the other side
aka straight out there	**akanga-** ceiling, *etc.*
ama- away, out of sight	**amanga-** behind, around
awa over there, aside	**awanga-** behind; around
ika right over there	**ikanga-n** on the other side
una down below there	**unanga-** side below, *etc.*
qaka out there; east	**qakanga-** east side (of island)
na- west	**nanga-** west cape (of Atka)
qiga- in front; east	**qiganga-** head part; east side
qaga outside; east	**qaganga-** bow (of boat)
uka in here	**ukanga-** stern; *etc.*
qawa- (east)	**Qawanga-** *beach*; *island*
uga- - (by the exit)	**Uganga-** *island*
ad- landward side	**adanga-** landward side; the other side
sn(a)- - (side)	**snanga-** side, environs

-nga- A (to utter INTERJECTION) *in*

ay *interj. of wonder, etc.*	**aynga-** to sob
(***yay**)	**yaynga-** to sob

-ngi- A *in*

snu- to send on errand	**snungi-** to tell, order

-ngiin | **-iin** E 1791-1909, **-ngi-s** A 1860, **-ngis**, *rel.* **-ngin** A 1973- people (A *also* person) of N (name of place, country)
The E form is like a 3.p.pl. ablative; the modern A forms are identical with the possessive 3.p.pl. and may alternate with a reflexive suffix.

Akutanangiin Akungangiin E 1834 the people of Akutan (**Akutana-x̂**), the people of Akun (**Akunga-n**) (V A 10:6)
Ikalĝangiin Eu 1909 the Chernofski (**Ika-lĝa-n**) people (J 37:30)
Alaxsxiin Ea 1909 the mainland (**Alaxsx-**, **Alaxsxi-x̂**) people (J 9:75)
Afinangiin! E 1870 (you) men of Athens! (Acts 17:22)
hingakus Galileeyangis Galileeyangiqasidix huzungis ilingiin agatingis tunux̂taaĝuĝiiguzakus A 1860 those Galileans are more sinful than all the other Galileans (Luke 13:2)
Iudeeyangiziin A 1860 to the Jews (John 8:31)
Galileeyangis akux̂t A 1860 you are a Galilean (Mark 14:70).
Umnagingis, Akutanangis amas kay Unalaaskangis A 1973 the people from Umnak, Akutan and also Unalaska
Umnagingin hix̂saasakan adaaĝachx̂ikan A 1973 the people of Umnak recognized him and let him go ashore
Amlagingis A 1981 people of Amlia (**Amlax**, **Amlagix̂**); **Amlagidix aĝix̂taasal ayuxtanas** leaving their people from Amlia they set out.

-ngiina- *in*

qaga east	**Qagangiina-x̂** A Shemya Island

Perhaps derived from **-nga-**.

-ngiya- Au 1909 *expresses anger or the like in*
iim haqatingiyaasaaqaa (told her) to come with him to him (J 82:40, note d.)

-ngsa- E *in*

hula- -	**hulangsa-** rosy, ruddy, redcheeked; to be red in the face (from heat)

-ngudaĝ- E 1804-, A 1838-, **-nguyaĝ-** Au 1909-52 to move in DEM direction; **-ngudaĝ-an** E, A, **-nguyax̂** Au *adv.* in DEM direction
Used with all but four demonstratives (**ama-**, **kama**, **qaku**, **qiku**).
From locative (allative) ***-ngud**, E **-ngun**, A **-ngus**, *and* ***-aĝ-**; *cf.* **-mudaĝ-** *with positional nouns.*

qana where, which	**qanangudaĝ-** to go where, in which direction; **qanagudaĝan** in which direction
wa, Au **ma-** here	**wangudaĝ-** to come this way; **wangudaĝan** E, A, **manguyax̂** Au in this direction, toward here
aka straight out there	**akangudaĝan** forward, ahead

-qa-|(ĝ)-qa-; (g), m-**ka-**, t-**xa-** 1. *remote tense: remote past or, with certain auxiliaries* (**aĝ-**, **saĝa-** *with intentional) or suffixes* (-V**qila-|-iiqila-**; **-naaĝ-** 2.), *remote future; used with active verbs with anaphoric reference (subject marked by possessive suffixes) and with passive verbs (subject marked by simple number suffixes or enclitic pronouns) (cf.* **-na**$_1$**-**); *enclitic negation.*

udakus uuquchiingis udang anangis, huzungis Kasakas udaaĝaasaqangis hiilax̂takus A 1984 the foxes that are around here, all of them were brought by the Russians (*Aleut active construction*), it is said.

anaĝiidax̂ nung aĝnaa, awan chngatum iĝax̂taadaliqaayulux Ea 1909 the little thing she gave me, of that the sea otter was not at all afraid (J 4:19).

ukux̂taqaan? A 1950 did you see him (the other day)?

ukux̂tal saĝaqang hama A 1950 I saw him yesterday.

x̂aayax̂ ikin aniqax Ea 1909 a steam bath was lit for them (J 4:35).

ting kidulgaqax̂ A 1981 I was helped (one helped me).

asx̂asxaamin aqax̂txin Ea 1910 you will be killed (J 16:2).

maangan saĝaqang A 1981 I'll do it tomorrow.

2. *Participle, used in numerous constructions, expressing a state or an event prior to that of the superordinate verb* (*cf.* **-na-**).

Occurs in **-qaada-**, **-qadag-**, **-qadiga-**, **-qaĝi-**, **-qax̂ta-**, **-qaaĝu-**, **-qalĝi-**, **-qali-**, **-qatu-**, **-qula-**.

Usilam-aan iklaqaning a! Eu 1910 there are the pieces of wood that I got for Usilax̂! (J 35:21)

hlax̂ ayuxtal qawanaaĝiqaa isxaam ilan saĝakux̂ A 1981 the boy who was out hunting sea lion (the other day) is now sleeping in his bed.

maayun ngaan aguqatxinulux maayux̂tanangin ngaan ahmayaax̂taqaliqaa En 1910 he began to ask her about the things she possessed which he had not made for her (J 53:8).

tanadgusix̂ kugan aĝax̂taqaam adan txin idgix̂tikux̂ awa Ea 1910 he ran toward the village where he was born (J 13:16).

tanaan nuqaam agalagaan En 1909 after he had gotten back to his village (J 44:22)

tanaa ngaan nuulaqaam agalaan En 1910 after he had been brought back to his village (J 54:12)

3. someone *or* something V-ed

hachiga-, **achixa-** to teach	**hachigaqa-x̂** E, **achixaqa-x̂** A pupil, student; disciple
qa- to eat	**qaqa-x̂** food, dish
ma-yaaĝ- to hunt, trap	**mayaaqa-x̂** A fur, pelts
hingu- to push	**hinguqa-x̂** E needle
idgi-t- to pull out	**idgitxa-x̂** E thread
kada-maĝ- - to pierce	**Kadamaqa-x̂** A *hill*

Differently in

chat-(t)a- to slide	**chataqa-** Au sleet
umlig- to be caused by	**umlika-x̂** E epidemic
ila- 3. friend	**ilaqa-x̂** E friend, companion

[[Y **-kaq**, I **-gaq** *passive participle*, CSY *also transitive past tense marker*]]

-qachaada- *in*

uku- to see	**ukuqachaada-x̂** A vision, ghost

From **-qa-** *and* **-t-** + -V**da-|-aada-**.

-qachi-, **-qachi-iya-** *in*

iga-laĝ- E to whistle	**iigalqachi-** E to whistle
[h]ugumaĝ- E to whistle	**hugumaqachiiya-x̂** whistler, whistling person

-qada-|(ĝ)-qada-; (g), m-**kada-**, t-**xada** E 1834-, A 1838-; **-qaya-|** (ĝ)**-qaya-**, (g)**-kaya-**, t**-aya-** Au 1909-52 1. to stop V-ing, cease V-ing; to finish V-ing; to no more V, to not V anymore (*the base indicates a state, process or action*)

Occurs in **-ĝiqada-**.

quganas amnixtaasaqadada! A 1950 quit throwing rocks!

luyat qaqayal tamaax sigikuĝaa Au 1909 (he stayed there until) his older siblings had finished eating and went up from the shore (J 81:21)

hingaan aslaan tagiiĝmas guudam ilan haagaagamaxsidaqadanas A 1937 at that time our families were no more too hungry during the year.

asaadahlingis haqataqadaqaning ax̂takus A 1979 I must have forgotten (*lit.* no more known) even their names.

anax̂ maasaduukaqadakung A 1979 I could no more do anything to it.

alaĝum taagaa aqaqaliguun, taagam ilaan iqiliiĝdagalikux, txidix ukux̂taqadadaqalikux awa Ea 1910 when a billow came, they would escape from it but began to lose sight of (*lit.* no more see) each other (J 28:5).

ugiĝiqadanax̂ E, **ayagam ugiĝiqadanaa** A widow, *lit.* woman who no more has a husband

2. to have already V-ed; to have V-ed some time ago (*the base indicates an event*); *extremely common with the anterior and conditional in the meaning* after having V-ed

imis hix̂taqadakung A 1952 I have already told it to you (I have told it to you before *or* I just told it to you).

mang hitiqayakux̂ Au 1952 he just went out.

unugulux qanikinga haqaqadax̂takux̂ Eu 1909 spring had apparently come already long ago (J 34:52)

aman akaya akaaĝaqadaaĝutakux̂ En 1910 now he had come up there again (J 52:14).

algax̂taqadakuu ayagagan unaqaa A 1952 after he had cut it up his wife cooked it.

chaayuqadaangin, sichin alix tuman aygagnan Eu 1909 after having had tea four of us set out walking (J 40:50).

txin saĝaniqadaguum txin qungtukalizax̂ A 1952 when he has fallen asleep he starts snoring

3. *As an inchoative of the contrary negation the suffix is an antithetic equivalent of* **-qali-** to begin to V

tagada-lakax̂ it is not new = old	**tagadaqada-kux̂** it is getting old
ama-atxa-lakan to be close to	**amaatxaqada-** to get closer to

hakaa hixs angunakuchaqayal, sugaqayaku Au 1909 his feathers burned and he became small and stopped running (J 81:34)

itx̂aygix̂ axchigaqadakux̂ A 1952 the reindeer starts going slower.

saaqudax amaatxaqadaqalix̂tanaa haqataqalidakux̂txichi E 1870 (when you see their leaves beginning to appear) you know that the summer is beginning to come closer (Luke 21:30).

-qaada- | (ĝ)**-qaada-**, (g)**-kaada-**, t**-xaada-** to more or less V; more or less V-ed *in*

ugunu- to forget	**uugunqaada-** E to be forgetful
aluĝ- to write	**aluqaada-** A 1840 to draw
sngag- to dream	**sngaakaada-** (**sngaakiida-**) E to dream half asleep
chigi-t- to attach, stick	**chigitxaada-** A to be sticky
agu- to make	**aaguqaada-** E decorated thing
uku- to see	**ukuqaada-** A vision, ghost
tut-xa- to hear	**tutxaqaada-** A hearsay, rumors
quga- spirit, demon	? **qugaqaada-** A mold; **qugaqaaya-** Au mushroom

From **-qa-** *and* **-Vda-** | **-aada-**.

-qadag- *in*

chma- coagulating	**chmaqadag-** to get out of breath by blood clots sticking in the throat

From **-qa-** *and* **-dag-**.

-qada-t- *in*

ma-asa- E, **maaza-** A	**maasaqadat-** E to bare, to rob; **maazaqadat-** A to annihilate

Occurs in **-ĝiqadat-**.

-qadiga- to V well

From **-qa-** *and* **-diga-**.

uku- to see	**ukuqadiga-** A to have good eyesight

-qagna- *in*

qit-tuĝ- - to be crooked	**Qituqagna-x̂** Eu crooked creek

Perhaps from **-qa-** *and* **-gna-** (**-kna-**).

-qaaĝ- | t**-xaaĝ-** *in*

chit- to stick	**chiitxaaĝ-** A to glue, paste
ilhma- En wave	**ilhmaqaax̂** En choppy sea
hut- to tip over + **-tu-**	**huutuqaaĝ-** A to rock, roll (of boat)

Cf. also

chihmi-t- to plug	**chihmitqaaĝ-** E to plug (several holes)

-qaĝi- | (ĝ)**-qaĝi-**, t**-xaĝi-** E 1805-, A 1780-, Au 1909 *intransitivizer* to V somebody *or* something

From **-qa-** *and* **-ĝi-**.

Occurs in **-txaĝi-**.

agu- 2. to give birth to	**aguqaĝi-** to give birth, be delivered
tut-(t)a- to listen to	**tutaqaĝi-** to obey, behave well

asx̂atxaĝilagaax̂txin E 1870, **asx̂atxaĝilagada** A 1862 do not kill (anybody), do not commit murder.

tadutxaĝinazulax A 1952 they were unable to make a surprise attack (N.M. 3:10)

ilamiis mangiqaĝinam tamadaganaan aqaĝida A 1860 give to everyone who asks you for something (Luke 6:30, E *likewise*).

Hamaya uyalgaax̂ta-ngaan, Hadan qanguchx̂iqaĝiqangin E 1870 they had somebody go in to Him to call Him (Mark 3:31).

amulinalix tutaqaĝichx̂iqaĝinax̂ A 1860 he proclaimed loudly, *lit.* made people listen (Mark 1:45).

Nominal base in

way aalax hiisix̂ isuqaĝiqaan ii? A 1952 is this the second seal you caught?

-qax̂ta- *in*

ma- to do	**maqax̂ta-** to do usually

From **-qa-** *and* **-x̂ta-**.

-qaaĝu- *in*

chxa- to steal	**chxaqaaĝu-** A to look for something to steal
su-la- to grab several	**sulaqaaĝu-x̂** Au 1952 who steals often

Perhaps also in

aygag- to walk	**aaygakaaĝu-x̂**, **aaykaaĝu-x̂** E fox

From **-qa-** *and* -V**ĝu-** | **-aaĝu-**.

-qalĝi- En 1982, A 1840- to make V-ing; *vr.* to become V-ing, more V-ing

From **-qa-** *and* **-lĝi-**.

ukuqulas txidix ukuqalĝizakus, ... tutxaqulas txidix tutaqalĝizakus A 1860 the blind can see, ... the deaf can hear (Luke 7:22, E **ukuqulan ukux̂taqaĝingin haqakun**)

huzugaan txin taĝaqalĝikux̂ A 1952 (En 1982) he always understands more, makes progress (in the school).

-qali- | (ĝ)**-qali-**; (g), m**-kali-**, t**-xali-** (Au t**-ali-**) E 1833-, A 1840-, Au 1909-52 to begin to, start to V; to begin, start V-ing; to have started V-ing, to V now *or* then (*this usage especially common in* E *tales*); *the base may retain its valency but frequently, especially in* A *and* Au, *an intransitive verb becomes reflexive and a transitive verb reflexive-transitive. The suffix may follow but not precede* **-qada-** (*see this and* **-na**$_2$**-**).

From **-qa-** *and* **-li-** 3.

chix̂taqalikux̂ A 1950- it has started to rain (*cf.* **chix̂tatikux̂** it starts raining). **chix̂tatiqaliiaĝikux̂** it will start raining now.

chix̂tayukaqalikux̂ it has been raining for a long time now.

hlax̂ txin kurizaqalikux̂ A 1981 the boy has started to smoke, has become a smoker. **qilam (txin) kuriqalizax̂** he starts smoking in the morning.

ayugnan aaĝin maayuĝalinan Eu 1909 we began to prepare to set out to sea (J 40:24).

aygakalil, txin aygakalil A to start walking (as of baby) (*cf.* **txin aygaxtikux̂** he walked off)

maa slux̂ skuuliĝiqalil Au 1952 this year he started going to school.

ukuqaĝiqalit ii? A 1952 do you see now?

akay kuuĝaqliix̂tukux̂ Ep 1984 here he comes (shows up) again.

qayax̂ igiim kimkalikux̂ A 1952 he went down the hill.

Alaxsim changanaa iim sikaliiyax̂taku iim sugataliqaa Au 1909 when he (Raven) began to go (fly) up the valley of Alaxsxix̂, he (the man) began to chase him (J 81:30)

txin saĝanilix anuxtaasaqaliigiim, nuĝaadax̂ suqadaagiim adan ikitikuun, ... En 1909 as soon as he thought he fell asleep he took a little stone and threw it at him (J 41:19)

daĝan aĝalgaatuqaliqaĝulux En 1934 we (*vp.*) didn't want to go on it (the ship).

hingaan aslaan udakus chux̂taqas hiilax̂taa-aqas ngiin chuĝaqaliqas hiilax̂tadas A 1952 at that time people (*vp.*) began to wear what we now call clothes (N.M. 2:41; **ngiin** *corresponds to* **imax** *in an active construction*).

With a negation the suffix may be an antithetic equivalent of **-qada-** to stop V-ing, to no more V

maakananing aqataqalinaĝulting En 1952 I no more knew what I could do.

Nominal in

chxa- to steal	**chxaqali-x̂** A thief (**chxaqali-** to be given to thieving)
chx̂uuĝ- to wash	**chx̂uuqali-s** A clothes to be washed (Ab **chx̂uuquli-s**)
saĝa- to sleep	**saaqali-x̂** E, **saĝaqali-x̂** A something to sleep on

-qalsaaĝana- Ea 1952- to have V-ed some time ago

From **-qali- + -t-** *and* **-laaĝana- | -saaĝana-**.

iqax̂ uqalsaaĝnaan iistakux̂ tutakuu 1983 he (A) heard that he (B) said that he (B) had met the boat some time ago. (Eu 1984 **iqax̂ nuqal(i)laaĝnax̂txin ...**).

"adaan aqalnaan aqataqdalix udamtaqalsaaĝanax̂ ting iisalaaĝanax̂" iistakux̂ tutaqlikux̂ nawa 1974 he (A) heard him (B) saying, "He (C) told me (B) that he (C) had lost his way" (*lit.* did no more know where he came from).

-qana- *in*

tugi-da- to be stretched	**Tugidaqana-x̂** *cape*

-qanaada- E *in*

uku- to see	**uukuq(a)naada-** vision, ghost; to see something unknown outside in the night
tut-(t)a- to hear	**tuutaqnaada-** to hear spooking sounds in the night

From ***-qana-** (**-qa-** *and* **-na**$_{2}$**-**?) *and* -V**da- | -aada-**.

-qanaaĝi- Au *in*

utu- sea anemone	**utuqanaaĝi-x̂** sea snail

-qasi- (*with possessive suffix*) E 1832-, A 1952 x's fellow N, another N, an N like x

Unangaq(a)sining Ep 1983 my fellow Aleuts

ayagaqasiim ilan ukaaĝakux̂ En 1909 she came in to a woman like herself (J 49:13).

ukuqulax̂ ukuqulaqasiin ii akiiĝasaakalix A 1860 can the blind lead another blind? (Luke 6:39, E *likewise*)

hlaqasit ilingii agach sugax̂tayaayal Au 1952 he runs faster than the other boys.

quganax̂ quganaqasiim kugan txin aĝiisaduukalakax̂ E 1834-70 there shall not be left one stone upon another (Matthew 24:2).

yaagam adqux̂ sanaa yaagaqsigan ngaan uliglalix aguum, qiigax̂ anikux̂ En 1983 when a piece of wood the size of a finger is rubbed at another piece of wood it sets fire to the grass.

[[I **-qan, -qati-** fellow N, companion at V-ing]]

-qati- *in*

alqu- what	**alquqati-** A what kind

-qatu- | (ĝ)**-qatu-**, (g)**-katu-**, t**-xatu-** E 1870-, A 1840-, Au 1909 to V much, to V well

From **-qa-** *and* **-tu-**.

qa- to eat	**qaqatu-** to eat (too) much
uku- to see	**ukuqatu-** to have good eyesight
iĝa-tu- to be afraid	**iĝatuqatu-** to be very fearful
sla- to blow	**slaqatu-** to be stormy
inaag- to have little trust	**inaak(a)tuuqlanax̂** En he gave up right away
hamakus aglimatxatuusaachxuzanax̂	A 1860 He charged them strictly (Mark 5:43)

-qaya- *in*

qilu- curve	**qilu-la-qaya-n** E the crooked
	qilu-qaya-li- E zigzag
ma- to do	**maqaya-n-ulux** E things of no importance

-qaaya- *see* **-qaayu-**

-qaayag- *in*

ma- to do	**maqaayag-** E to defecate

-qaayu-, **-qaaya-** *in*

sla- wind	**slaqaayu-** E rainstorm
imaĝ- fish line	**iimqaayu-**, **iimqaaya-** E to angle in a creek
uginĝ- shadow	**ugimiqaaya-**, **ugimiqaayu-**, *etc.*, E shadow, ghost
tunu-da to speak habitually	**tunudaqaayu-** A rumor

Cf. **-kaaya-**, **-kaayu-**.

-qda- E, A, **-qit^{r}a-**, **-qit^{r}i-** Au *variously in*

igachi- sinew	**igachiqda-** Ea rope plaited of sinew

qu(h)ma- white	**qu(h)maqda-** E beads
qamti- scapula	**qamtiqda-** E cockleshell
amti- hill	**amtiqda-** E back between shoulders
qagama- cartilage	**qagamaqda-** A 1840 cartilage
qilĝ- umbilical cord	**qii(h)liqda-** E, A, **qit^{r}qit^{r}i-** Au navel
iti- anus	**ichiqda-** E backside
achili- A little finger	**ichiliqda-**, *etc.* E little finger
	chiniqit^{r}a- Au little finger
	qalngaliqda-, *etc.*, uvula
qatxaya- E, A winter wren	**qaxtiyaqit^{r}a-** Au winter wren
asxinu- girl	**asxinuqda-n** E "beggars" after Christmas
anga-laĝ- A to help each other carrying	**angalaqda-** E to hold between themselves (carrying)

Occurs in -**Vliqda-**, -**Vtiqda-**, **-tuqda-**.
[[*Perhaps from* (ĝ)**qda-**, *variant of* **-kda-**]]

-qi- *variously in*

qaku in there	**qakuqi-** back-scratcher
uyu- neck	**Tanagam uyuqii** A *isthmus*
anu- current	**Anuqi-x̂** A Banner Bay
kasu- to find (on beach)	**kasuqix̂** A black chiton
	atiqi- E, **ataqi-** A end pieces of baidarka keel
ma- to do ?	**maqi-lakan** A to be unworthy
angyu- to be cautious not to slip; to have a difficult time	**angyuqi-x̂ta-** E to lean on the back; to do not stand
	kitaqi- A to stretch (skin)
	qayuqi- to be forced

[[*After* **u** *possibly by dissimilation from* **-qu-**]]

-qida-, **-qidgi-** *in*

tihni- to pitch	**Tihniqida-s, Tihniqidgi-s** A *islets*

[[*perhaps from* *-**qi-dag**-]]

-qiida-, **-qiisa-/-qiiza-** *in*

uyu- neck	**uyuqiida-** A to be long and skinny (of neck)
aalu- to laugh	**aal(u)qiida-** E smile, silent laugh
aĝla- to flutter	**aĝlaqiida-** Eb butterfly
uku- to see	**uukuqiisa-** E, **uukuqiiza-** A to look around, inspect

Seems to occur in **-yuukiida-**.
From **-qi-** *and* -**Vda-**|**-aada-**, -**Vza-**|**-aaza-**.

-qinaada- *in*

qaku in there	**qakuqinaada-** molar

From **-qi-** *and* **-na$_1$-** + -**Vda-**|**-aada-**.

-qinamu- *in*

qaku in there	**qakunámu-s** A 1840 gum

From **-qi-** *and* ***-namu-** *or* **-naamu-**.

-qla- *in*

tana- land, island	**Tanaqla-x̂** A *island*
taxi-t- to tie around	**taaxtiqla-x̂** E wooden visor
qa- to eat	**qaqla-tu-** to eat (too) much

Occurs in **-tuqla-**.

-qlaag- *in*

uka in here	**ukaqlaag-** A to smoke in

-qlu- *in*

tanĝaax̂ bear	**tanĝaaqlu-x̂** Ea large, old bear
sagi-maĝ- face	**sagimaaqlu-x̂** mask
tungaĝ- to be hard	**tungaqlu-** Eu to be hard
cha-duĝ- to crawl	**chaduqlu-** A 1840 to crawl
achima- -	**achimaqlu-** En to snuggle

qidgaĝ- A curl	**qidgaqlu-x̂** E curly
	uchxuqlu-ya-x̂ta- A to try to be better than the others

[[*Probably from* (ĝ)**-qlu-**, *variant of* **-klu-**]]

-qluuĝ- *in*

tunu- to speak	**tuunuqluuĝ-** A to murmur

-qluungsa- *in*

uku- to see	**uukuqluungsa-** E *vr.* to show off

-qu- *variously in* 1. *nouns*

qaga east	**qagaqu-x̂** E the east-northeast
qiga east	**qigaqu-x̂** E the east (direction)
tana- land	**qigaadim tanaquu** E north-northeast
anga-yĝi- A twin	**angayqu-x̂** wife's sister's husband; husband's brother's wife
sagimax̂ face	**sagimqu-x̂** E mask
tani- forehead	**taniqu-** En head
huta- thumb	**an'gim hutaquu** Au appendix
chunix̂ backbone	**chunuqu-x̂** A 1840 backbone
	qihyaqu-x̂ E coccyx, short tail
	tihmaqu-x̂ A short tail
	ikalqu-x̂ Eb ring finger
	tuhluqu-x̂ E left hand
	qimaqu-n E sedge
	tutuqu-x̂ E sea snail
	qahmaqu-x̂ cockle clam
ahya- -	**ahyaqu-x̂** E fish spear
	chumlaqu-x̂ E plug for seal stomach
	taxiyqu-x̂ E wooden visor
	Sisaqu-x En Thumb Point
	atx̂u-x̂. adqu-x̂ finger

2. *verbs*

anguna- to be big	**angun(a)qu-** Ea to be bigger
chuhni- to stab **+ -ya-**	**chuhniyaqu-usi-x̂** E leister
	chux̂duqu- En to be wet (of ground)
	tagaqu- A to be narrow

[[Y **-quq**, I **-quq**, **-ruq** *in anatomical terms, etc.*]]

-quchaada- *in*

sa- bird	**saquchaada-x̂** E small bird

Perhaps from (ĝ)**-qucha-**, *variant of* **-kucha-**, *and* -Vda-|**-aada-**.

-quchikda- *in*

sa- bird	**saquchikda-x̂** E fly, gnat

From ***-qu-chi-** *and* **-kda-**.

-quda-, Au **-quya-**, **-qutʳa-** *in*

ilhma- E wave	**ilhmaquda-** (**-quuda-**) choppy sea
cha(h)ma- dish	**chamaqutʳa-** Au cavity
chunu- nape	**chunuqutʳa-** Au hollow below occiput
	chavlaqutʳa- Au bola
	samtiquda- A, **savtiquya-** Au thick

From **-qu-** *and* ***-da-**.

-quuda- *in*

chadu- fat, oil	**chaaduquuda-** A black beetle
sagi- -	**sagiquuda-** E face
satma- -	**satmaquuda-** E scallop

From **-qu-** *and* -Vda-|**-aada-**

-qudaag- *in*

ahya- -	**ayaqudaax** E sea otter spear
imu- circle, area around	**Imuqudaag-is** A *pinnacles*

From **-qu-** *and* ***-daag-**.

-qula- to be without V-ing; to be without N *in*

ma- to do	**maqula-** to be idle
qa- to eat	**qaqula-** Eu to be out of food
uku- to see	**ukuqula-** to be blind
tut-xa- to hear	**tutxaqula-** to be blind
tana- 7. space	**tanaqula-** E to have no room; to be narrow
hi- to say, utter	**hiqula-t-** E to persuade (make speechless)

From **-q(a)-** *and* **-ula-**.

Different **-qula-** *in*

ma-da- to do usually	**madaqula-ala-** (**-ula-**) A to be agreed

-quli- | **-(ĝ)-quli-**, (g)**-kuli-**, t**-xuli-** E 1870-, A 1838-, Ab 1909 something to be V-ed, something for V-ing; to produce something to be V-ed

ma- to do	**maquli-** E law; E, A to order, command; **maquliquli-** A 1840 to propose
qa- to eat	**qaquli-** something to be eaten (salted)
aluĝ- to write	**aluquli-** En sheet of writing paper
hawag- to tow, drag	**awakuli-** En draglog; **awaxquli-** Eu 1984 some thing to drag
tat- to burst	**tatxuli-** A bomb

Guuspudam-ngaan axtaqulix̂ atxax̂sachi E 1870 prepare the way (where to pass) for the Lord (Luke 3:4).

Iisuusam hix̂taqulix̂taqangis matalix A 1860 doing what Jesus had ordered (Mark 11:6)

Irregular form in

atxi-t- to measure	**atxichx̂uli-x̂ta-** A to compare

-qusa- *in*

taka-x̂ta- (Au to dive)	**takax̂taqusa-x̂** Ea common merganser
sa- 4. scarp	? **Saqusa-x** A *two hills*

-quya- *in*

sa- bird	**saquya-x̂** E sooty shearwater; Au bird, duck

-sa- *variously in*

hum- to inflate; to swell	**humsa-** A to splash
ing-(**t-** to move back)	**ingsa-** to move backward
tax-(**t-** A to gather)	**taxsa-** to gather
siĝ- -	**six̂sa-** Au to club
ituĝ- -, **ituĝi-** -	**ituĝisa-** E to be merciful
chunuĝu- to drag across portage	**Chunuĝusa-x̂** A *long point*
taqu- to embrace	**Taqusas-s** A *pl. island*
uyaĝ- opening	**Uyax̂sa-x̂** A *bay*
hiix oyster catcher	**Hiixsa-x̂** A *bay*

Also in **-nisa-**.

-sa-, A **-za-** *see* **-da-**.

-sag- E, **-zag-** A *in*

ila- part	**ilasag-a** E, **ilazag-is** A about
ika across over there	**Ikazaga** A *village site*

Perhaps variant of **-dag-**.

-saag- *in*

haangi-(**na-** to be difficult)	**aangisaag-aan** E hardly, with effort

-saĝ- *optative, see* -V**ĝ-** | **-iiĝ-**.

| **-saaĝana-** *recent past, see* **-laaĝana-** | **-saaĝana-**.

-zax̂chi- A 1952- to V for the first time

hlax̂ isuqaĝizax̂chil saĝanax̂ 1952 the boy caught his first seal yesterday, *lit.* caught seal for the first time.

tanam *Port Heiden* **hillaĝaa hingay, tanaagamagix̂ hnux̂tazax̂chiing, hnux̂tamaayanaq** 1973 the place called Port Heiden, that's (where) I got to the mainland for the first time, *lit.*

in order to get to the mainland for the first time, I got to (the mainland) at last.

Adverbial in

itaangi- the first	**itaangizax̂chim** 1952 for the first time

En **-sax̂chi-** *in*

a- to be	**ásax̂chidáĝan** 1950 (-xch-) [to do for the] first time **ásax̂chiisakan** 1948 [doing it for the] first time (1982 **taaĝat(a)x-iisakan**)

-saĝu- *see* -V**ĝu-**|**-iiĝu-**.

-saaĝu- A 1840-, Au 1909-49 to look for, hunt for N (*cf.* -V**ĝu-**, **-naaĝ-** 3, **-siiĝu-**)
From *__-sa-__ *and* -V**ĝu-**|**-aaĝu-**.

isux̂ seal	**isux̂saaĝu-** to hunt for seals
qa- fish	**qasaaĝu-** to fish
misiisi- Au fox	**misiisaaĝu-** (*by haplology from* ***misiisisaaĝu-**) to hunt foxes, trap foxes
tayaĝu- man	**tayaĝusaaĝu-** A 1977 to look for men (for working) **Liisasaaĝu-** A 1987 to look for Lisa ("like hunting her down")

Verbal base in

ma- to do	**masaaĝu-x̂** Au 1909 hunting, trapping, fishing (E **ma-yaax̂**)
hataĝ-ni- to startle	**hataĝnisaaĝu-** A 1973 to try to startle

-saaĝu- E 1805-, **-zaaĝu-** A 1909-, **-tʳaaĝu-** Au 1909; *also (restricted)* **-daaĝu-** E 1839-, A 1952- to have recently V-ed; which has recently V-ed
Apparently from **-sa-/-za-**, **-da-** *and* -V**ĝu-**|**-aaĝu-**.

umlasaaĝukux̂ Eu 1984 he woke up a while ago.
waaĝasaaĝukux̂ En 1978 he came back a couple of days ago.
pulaatkan iqisxasaaĝux̂takun ukux̂talix Eu 1909 seeing that tents had been recently moved (J 40:61).
awaasaaĝuqlikuqing En 1948 I just started to work.
ukalĝaltasaaĝuqdakux̂ En 1948 he hasn't been to (visited) this village for a long time, *lit.* no more recently.
hamaaĝazaaĝukus atuung asx̂atinas A 1973 shortly after we came there, we killed six (reindeer).
isaaĝukuĝaan sakaltakan ingamaaskuun ama Eb 1984 just after he had gone out, you went down there (to look for him).
aniqdum aĝazaaĝuu A 1952- a newborn child (2-3 days old)
Kiiĝuusim hitzaaĝuu A 1952 "the recently emerged mountain" (A 662, rose in 1760)
hulasaaĝu-x̂ E, **hulazaaĝu-x̂** A new moon
agdaaĝu-x̂ E newly hatched; growing up (**haĝ-**); young hair seal
Tanax̂sidaaĝu-x̂ E "the newly made island," Bogoslof Island (emerged in 1796)
Hidalux̂sidaaĝu-x̂ A "the recently made cape," Cape Korovin
wayasaaĝuum E 1870-, **wayazaaĝuum** A recently (*from* **wa-yaam** now)
hingamatasaaĝuudaĝulux agulgakuĝaan E 1870 after a little while had passed (Mark 14:70, Luke 22:58; **-ulux** not *probably due to the Russian* **ne** *in* **nemnogo** a little)

-sang- *anterior, see* -V**ng-**|**-iing-**

-sang- E 1791-1834 *in*

saĝa- to sleep	**saĝasang-ulux** May, the time when one sleeps little, not (**-ulux**) much

-zang A *in place names*

chiĝ- -	**Chiĝzang** *bay with a marshy plain*
nga- south	**Ngazang** *coast; bay*

-saang En *in*

agalu- tooth	**qigan agal(u)saang** whale with two teeth on lower jaw

-saaya- Au 1952 *in*

kudu- leg	**kudusaaya-** lower leg, shank

Possibly from *__-sa-__ *and* -V**da-**|**-aada-**.

-sx- *in*

tana- 5. dwelling place	**tanasx-a** field, camping area; **tanasxaada-** A, **tanaxsaaya-** Au to camp (**+ -aada-**)
hani- lake	**Hanisx-a** A *bay*

| **-sxa-** *passive, see* **-lga-** | **-sxa-**.

-sxi- *in*

uka in here	**ukasxi-** back of head, occiput
haĝ- -	**hax̂sxi-** E crumbs; A dust
ahmdi- A to be loose	**Ahmdisxi-x** *du. bays*
ixsax̂ bail	**Ixsax̂sxi-n** E *pl. island*
imgaĝ- to fish with line	**Imgax̂sxi-x̂** E *point*
uyu-qiida- A to be long and skinny (as of neck)	**Uyuqiidasxi-s** *pl. beach*
	Ayugasxi-s A *pl. islets*
chug(u)- north	? **Chugusxi-s** A *islets (with no sand)*
	Ukdax̂sxi-x E *du.* Buck Island

-sxu- A *conditional (negative) see* **-gu-**

-sxu- A *in*

angu- lamp	**Angusxu-s** *pl. islet*
kuna- skinny fish **-li-**	**Kunalisxu-x̂** *cliffs*
qya- to be tight	**Qyasxu-x̂** Sarana Cove

| **-sx̂i-** *see* **-lĝi-** | **-sx̂i-**.

-sx̂i- *in*

ini- sky, ceiling	**inisx̂i-n** gums

-si- E 1909-, A 1791-, Au 1909-52 to get N (especially game), to pick N, to gather N, to store N; to get N on (*cf.* **-x̂si-** | **-si-**; **la**$_1$**-**, *etc.*)

chngatu- sea otter	**chngatusi-** E to get sea otter (J 47:9)
tanĝaax̂ bear	**tanĝaax̂siqas** A 1909 slain bears (J 79:270)
taaĝan'gi-s A cow parsnip	**taaĝan'gisi-** to pick cow parsnip; *island*
qa- fish	**qasi-** to fish for supply, to store fish
kuuchaĝ- A to be full of "milk" (of sea urchins)	**Kuuchaxsi-s** *islets*
sitxi- excrement	**sitxisi-** En 1935 to get excrement on (his hands)
hax̂sxi- A dust	**hax̂sxisi-** A 1840 to litter
Differently in	
ataqa-n one	**ataqasi-** Au to put in one place, gather
chingli- hot, heat	**chinglisi-** E to be hot, feel hot
anĝ(i)- breath	**anĝisi-** E to take a rest
an'g(i)- 2. mind	**an'gisi-** to give an idea
sitx̂i- to be tight	**sitx̂isi-** to be stingy
tana- 4. ground	**tadung(am) tanasingin** E strawberry runners (as if seek the ground)
ula- house	**ulasi-x̂** E tent; dugout

[[CAY **+ci-** to buy (some) N; CSY **+si-** to acquire lots of N, to get lots of N; CI, GRI to get, buy, find N]]

-si- *vs.* **-sa-** *see* **-i-**, *cf.*

hum- to inflate; to swell	**humsi-** A, **husmi-** E to blow, puff

-siig- *in*

um- to smell, get the scent of	**umsiig-** to sniff

-siga-, A **-ziga-** *see* **-diga-**.

-sigat- E 1834-, **-sixt-** E 1941-, **-zigat-** A 1838-40 (-s-), 1909-, Ab 1963, to V firmly, carefully, fully, much; Ebaup 1910-, **-t^{r}igat-** Au 1952 to have V-ed for a long time (*cf.* **-yuka-**, **-yukat-**)
From **-siga-/-ziga-** (**-diga-**) *and* **-t-**.

su- to take, grab	**susigat-**, **susixt-** E to grab firmly
uku-x̂ta- to see, look	**ukux̂tasigasxan** E 1870 looking earnestly upon

	him (Luke 22:56)
hag- to grow up	**hagzigat-** A 1909 to come of age
qa- to eat	**qasixchaa!** Ea 1983 eat lots!

sinikin agzigatiiklul ulaam hadan huyazanax̂ A 1979 the poor guy used to come home pretty high (*cf.* **sinig-** 2.).

wangun anqax̂tasigasiting Ea 1910 I have been standing here for a long time (J 17:155).

avatʳigasuqalil Au 1952 we (*vp.*) have been working for quite a while now

-sigata- E 1832, **-sixta-** E 1950 to V much (*cf.* **-tuuqi-**); Eu 1984 to V for a long time; **-zigata-** A 1860- to V well, firmly; 1909 to V for a long time; **-tʳigata-** Au 1909-52 to be pretty (quite) V

From **-siga-t-/-ziga-t-/-tʳiga-t-** *and* **-x̂ta-|-ta-**$_2$.

chaay(u)sixtada! En 1950-, Ea 1983 drink lots of tea!

sisuxsixtalix angalkuqing Eu 1984 I spent the day walking over to the other side.

hix̂tanangis tutazigatakung A 1952 I understand well what he is saying.

haman ilgazigataduukalakan ii? A 1860 will she not seek it diligently? (Luke 15:8)

tayaĝum idax̂tazigatalgaaulax A 1952 a well-known man

Iilam kugan axchx̂inaax̂sxazigataqadaam A 1909 after they (*vp.*) had for a long time tried to make him pass to Iilax̂ (J 76:327)

slum alixch angalix̂ ayutʳigatayaayal Au 1952 in the middle of the summer the day is pretty long

-siiĝu- E 1834-, A 1840-, Ab 1963 to look for N, to gather N, to catch N (*cf.* **-saaĝu-**)

From **-si-** *and* -V**ĝu-|-aaĝu-**.

ma- to do	**masiiĝu-** to gather, look for; to catch
amu- piece of clothes	**amusiiĝu-** A to look for fabric; Ab to pick out [clothes]

-siiluĝ- En 1910, A 1952-, Au 1952 place for gathering or picking N

From **-si-** *and* -V**luĝ-|-aluĝ-**.

chikna- limpet	**chiknasiiluĝing** En 1910 my place for gathering limpets (J 65:10)
uugli- A coal	**uuglisiilux̂** place for gathering coal, coal supply (at former military camp)
qanga-na- being cooked	**qanganasiilux̂** Au 1952 cooking place

-simat- *see* **-chimat-**

-siisi- E 1791-, A 1952- means for getting or gathering N

From **-si-** *and* -V**si-|-usi-**.

chala- clam	**chalasiisi-** shovel for digging clams
waygi- blue mussel	**waygisiisi-** A container for gathering mussels
umĝi- bait	**umĝisiisi-** E bait knife
tayaĝu- man	**tayaĝusiisi-** En dagger

-snika- *see* **-nasika-**

-sngi- *in*

qa- to eat; food	**qasngi-** En to be particular about food
li- to appear	**lisngi-** E to resemble, be like (*cf.* **liida-**)
qit- 3. to turn	**qisngi-** (**qisxi-**) to steer
	chix̂isngi- E pectoral sandpiper

-su- to resemble N; which resembles N, N-like

Occurs perhaps in **-masu-**.

daax̂tu- A kidney	**daax̂tusu-la-** A to be crimson, purple
ula- house	**ulasu-** hut, temporary shelter
nix̂, ix̂ baidar	**nix̂su-, ix̂su-** temporary shelter
tana- island	**tanasu-** A inshore island
tayaĝu- man	**tayaĝusu-** Ab manly
chngatu- sea otter	**Chngatusu-x̂** En Bobrof Island
kagalu- heel	**Kagalusu-x̂** A *bluff*
kanuux̂ heart	**Kanuux̂su-x̂** A *rock, islet*
qa-ygi- feast	**Qaygisu-x̂** A *bay*
	Uxtasu-x̂ A *lagoon (see entry)*

|-su- Au *passive, see* **-lga-|-sxa-**.

-su- E 1826-, **-zu-** A 1860-, Ab 1931-63 to be good at V-ing, to V well, ably, easily (*cf.* **-x̂ta- | -ta-**$_3$)
tunumkaazazuzax̂ A 1952 he is a good storyteller.
unangsuulkidakux̂ Ep 1983 he speaks darned good Aleut
tunux̂tasuu aqanax̂ E 1870, **tunux̂tazuqalinax̂** A 1860 he began to talk clearly (Mark 7:35).
guchixsunan E 1870 those who could swim (Acts 27:43)
agaludigakux̂ mal qazuzax̂ A 1978 he has good teeth so he is a good eater.
tayaĝum isuĝnaaĝzuu A 1952 an expert seal hunter
aygaxsuqadax̂takux̂ En 1952 he does not walk well anymore.
ayĝasqudalix (= **ayĝasuqadalix**) Ea 1909 going more slowly, *lit.* going no more well (J 6:30)
[[*Variant of* **-du-**, *which see*]]

-suda- E 1868, Ebau 1982-84 to be good to V (*cf.* **-suna-**)
From **-su-** (A **-zu-**) *and* **-da-**
qasudakux̂ it is good to eat, is delicious
A **-zuda-**, **-zuuda-** (+ -V**da-** | **-aada-**) *in names of bays*

asu- Au to portage	**Asuzuda-x̂**
chaĝa- amulet, lure on fishhook	**Chaĝazuda-x̂**
uyqiix̂	**Uyqiiĝzuda-x̂** (*cf. entry*)
unglu- pinnacle	**Ungluzuuda-x̂**

***-zug-**, Au **-t^{r}ug-** 1952 to V for a short while (A **-yugaaĝ-**)
mang tagax̂tat^{r}ugiix̂ ux̂s it (the airplane) will land here just for a short while

-sugaaya- Au 1909-52 a big N (A **-lĝu-**, E **-lgu-**)
ataqa kasaarmasugaayax̂ 1952 one big house (1952:125. 33 (20))
iyĝasugaaya- 1952 three hatch-baidarka (*vs.* **iyĝakucha-** one-hatch b.)
iĝilasugaaya- 1952 baidar for 24 persons

-suugna- Eun 1952- to be good to V, *in*
qasuugnakux̂ it is good to eat, is delicious
From ***-suug-** *and* **-na**$_2$**-**.

-suuĝ- *in*

qa- to eat; food	**qasuuĝ-** to go after food; to bring food to
iĝa- to be afraid	**iĝasuuĝ-** to try to frighten; to give a warning

-suuĝyaag- *in*

ma- to do	**masuuĝyaag-** En to try to get everything, the whole pot

From ***-suuĝ-** *and* ***-yaag-**.

-suuka- A *in*

tiĝ- - (to jerk)	**ti(i)x̂suuka-** to be jerky

From **-su-** *and* -V**ka-** | **-iika-**.

-zuuka- *see* **-duuka-**

-suukda- Eun *in*
qasuukda- to pick food at random; to eat leftovers
From ***-suug-** *and* **-kda-**.

-suna- E 1909- to be good to V, to be easy to V; *with negation* to be bad or hard to V (A -V**tuna-** | **-aatuna-**)
From **-su-** (A **-zu-**) *and* **-na**$_2$**-**.
qasunakux̂ it is good to eat, is delicious.
agiitasunakux̂ 1909, **agiitusnakux̂** En 1982 he is easy to get along with (to be together with).
sux̂tasunalakan En 1950 is hard (or bad) to hold (*e.g.* too hot)
agusunlakax̂ En 1948- it is not good to work with, it is cut wavy (of wood).

-zuuza- *in*

huĝ- -, **huĝu-** -	**huuĝuzuuza-** A, **uux̂suusa-** E to be soft

From **-zu-** *and* -V**za-** | **-aaza-** (-V**da-** | **-aada-**).

-t- 1. to cause to become V, to make V; *vr.* to become V; to start V-ing
Occurs in **-chx̂i-t-**, **-lĝi-t-** | **-sx̂i-t-** (+ *conjunctive* | **-six**, *passive* | **-sxa-**); **-lit-**.
(a) *intransitive base indicating dimension, state, position or activity*

adu- to be long	**adut-** to lengthen
slag- to be wide	**slaxt-** to make wider
qaka- to be dry	**qakat-** to dry; *vr.* to become dry
sadag- to be fat	**sadaxt-** to make fat; *vr.* to become fat
husa- to be rolling	**husat-** to roll; to roll himself
ayx̂a- to move	**ayx̂at-** *vr.* to start, set out
aygag- to walk	**aygaxt-** *vr.* to walk off
(b) *intransitive base indicating change of state or change of position*	
ina- to come to an end	**inat-** to finish
asx̂a- to die	**asx̂at-** to kill
hag- to grow up	**haxt-** to bring up (child)
kim- to descend	**kimt-** to take down
ayu- to fall over	**ayut-** to fell
chala- A to land	**chalat-** to meet (person) landing
haqa- to come	**haqat-** to come upon
(c) *meteorological expressions*	
chix̂ta- to be raining	**chix̂tatikux̂** it has started raining
ayangi- to be foggy	**ayangitikux̂** fog came in
chiĝdu- to be high tide	**chiĝdutikux̂** the tide is rising
(d) *transitive base*	
qadgi- to go through	**qadgit-** to put through
gu- to pass through	**gut-** to put through, pierce through
imu- to go around, take around	**imut-** to surround; to sew around
kahngi- A to bend; *vr.* to stoop	**kahngit-** to bend; *vr.* to bend down (of person)
(e) *bound base*	
na-(**na-** to give pain)	**nat-** to hurt
huĝna-(**ya-** to warm)	**huĝnat-** *vr.* to get warm
ungu-(**chi-** to be seated)	**ungut-** *vr.* to sit down
2. *vi. with bound base* to V once; to become V, to get to V	
(a) *vs. continuative* **-chx̂i-**	
higi-(**chx̂i-** to be jumping)	**higit-** to make a jump
ima-(**chx̂i-** to shout)	**imat-** to shout once
(b) *vs. transitive* **-i-**, **-it-**, *etc.*	
haĝ-it- to put upright	**hax̂t-** to get up, stand up
six̂-i- to break, smash	**six̂t-** to break, go to pieces
chix̂-i- to make wet, dip	**chix̂t-** to become wet
chix-i- to stick, attach	**chixt-** to get stuck
hiĝ-ni- to sprain	**hix̂t-** to give way, collapse
nga-li- *vr.* to cool off	**ngat-** to cool off, grow cold
3. *verbs with a nominal base*	
(a) to get N, to pick, gather N (*cf.* **-si-**)	
Occurs in **-txa-**, **-txaĝi-**.	
taanga- water	**taangat-** to get, fetch water
qaayu- E, **aangsu-** A berry	**qaayut-**, **aangsut-** to pick berries
saahmla- egg	**saahmlat-** to gather eggs
hla- A innermost part of plant	**hlat-** *vt.* to take apart (grass for weaving)
ila- 3. friend	**ilat-** E *vrt.* to make friends with
chuq(i)- root	**chuqit-** A 1840 to eradicate
(b) to hit on the N side of (game) and miss	
anga- side	**angatikung** I hit beside it (seal)
qusa- space above	**qusat-** to hit (shoot) over
sitx(i)- space below	**sitxit-** to hit under
agal- space behind	**agalit-** to hit behind
kada- front	**kadat-** to hit in front of
(c) to spend N *in*	
amax night	**amaxt-** Au to spend the night: to do in the night (A **amax-si-**)
Cf. **-tusi-**.	
(d) **itaangi-** the first	**itaangisix** doing first, for the first time
4. *isolated nominal forms*	
asxu- nail; to nail	**asxut-**, **asxuti-x̂** post, pole
ini- E to go to bed	**initi-x̂** bedstead
sayu- to pull	**sayuti-x̂** E muscle
aĝi- -	**aĝiti-x̂** rest

[[Y **+te-**, I **+t-** (1) *transitivizer*; (2) to get or catch N]]

-ta- to have made V; to keep V-ed; *vr.* to have become V; to have started V-ing
From **-t-** *and* **-x̂ta-**|**-ta**$_2$**-**. *The examples are ordered as for* **-t-** (*no examples of* **-ta-** *for* 1. (c), 2. (a), 3.)

1. (a)		
	adu- to be long	**aduta-** to keep (hair) long
	qaka- to be dry	**qakata-** to keep dry
	chx̂a- to be full	**chx̂ata-** to have filled; to keep full
	ayĝaĝ- to walk	**ayĝaxta-** *vr.* to have walked for a while
(b)	**umla-** to wake up	**umlata-** to keep awake
	asx̂a- to die	**asx̂ata-** to have killed
	haqa-(t-) to come (upon)	**haqata-(lakan)** to (not) know
(d)	**qadgi-** to go through	**qadgita-** to go through; to see through
	qaĝa- *vr.* to be grateful	**qaĝata-** to make glad; *vr.* to be glad
2. (b)		
	haĝ-it- to put upright	**hax̂ta-** to be in raised position; to stay up
	chix̂-i- to make wet	**chix̂ta-** to be wet; to rain
4.	**kilma-** stomach	**kilmata-x̂** E third finger; **atx̂u(m)**
		kivlataayang Au finger tips (**-Vya-** = **-Vda-**|**-aada-**)

-tag- *in*

hit- to go out, come out	**hitag-** to come into sight
hig- to burn	**hixtagi-gna-** piece of partly burned (wood)

-txa- E 1791-, A 1971-, **-ta-** Au 1909 N gotten (caught, killed) by (person)
From **-t-** *and* **-qa-**|**-t-xa-**.
Qalngaaĝim alatxaa E, **Qanglaaĝim alatxaa** A, **Qalgaaĝim alataa** Au 1909 the whale killed by Raven (J 81:36)
imin kalagatxang ii? En 1910 I caught a sculpin for you, didn't I? (J 60:9)
uuquchiingitxaning A 1971 the foxes I have caught

-txaĝi- E 1791-, A 1950-, **-taĝi-** Au 1909 to catch (some) N; to find (some) N
From **-txa-** *and* **-ĝi-**.
chngatutxaĝikux̂ E 1909, **chaxtutaĝikux̂** Au 1909 he caught (killed) a sea otter.
qatxaĝit ii? A 1973 did you catch any fish?
anaĝitxaĝilakan A 1950 not catching anything (any fish)
ulatxaĝit? A 1981 did you find a house?

-txaĝiisi- E 1791 means for getting N (*men's names*)
From **-txaĝi-** *and* **-usi-**

alga- mammal	**Algatxaĝiisix̂** E Unimak 1791 Means For Getting Mammals
chaduĝna- blubber	**Chaduĝnatxaĝiisix̂** Eu 1791 Provider Of Blubber

-txula- - E 1834 to catch none *in*
algatxulasxalix no animals being caught (V A 10:6)
From **-tx(a)-** *and* **-ula-** + **-t-sxa-** (**-lga-**).

-txi- *in*

kda- ice	**Kdatxi-s** A *pl. island*

-txu- *in*

na-, **nga-** south	**ngatxu-x̂** A south, south wind
hani- lake	**Hanitxu-x̂** A Cyril Cove
una down below there	**Unatxu-x̂** Eb Wosnesenski Island

-tx̂i- *in*

ula- house	**Ulatx̂i-s** A *pl.* Boot Bay

-tx̂u- *in*

i(h)ngi- dipnet, bird net	**ihngitx̂u-x̂** line with snares

-tx̂uda- *see* **-tuqda-**.

-t(i)- *see* **-t-** 4.

-ti- *in*

qam, qami-x A eyebrows	**qamti-x** E eyebrows

-tikda- *in*

qichi- to go around	**qichitikda-x̂** A top (toy)
sixsa- to break in two	**sixsatikda-** E to be brittle

From **-t-** *and* **-kda-**.

-tqasang (*syncopated*) *in*

qugana- stone	**Quganatqasang** E *name of man*

-tu- E 1780-, A 1780-, Au 1909 to have a big N, to have much N; to have much N on/in/to it
Occurs in **-qatu-**.

adi- lip	**aditu-**, Au **ayitu-** to have big lips
kayu- muscle; strength	**kayutu-** to be strong
chugu- sand	**chugutu-** to be full of sand, to be covered by sand
tana- 7. space	**tanatu-** to be roomy, spacious
saĝa- to sleep; sleep	**saĝatu-** to sleep late in the morning
quyx̂i- to cough; cough	**quyx̂itu-** A to cough loud

chux̂taqaning taangam miilatugan ilan chx̂uqadaaming En 1936 having washed my clothes in soapy water
ulas quchigis qaniixtul A 1950 there is much snow between the houses, *lit.* the space between the houses has much snow.
iqaan aaniktuudaĝulux itxadaagiim Ep 1941 Having gotten his boat heavily loaded, *lit.* having made his boat not much floating (**hanika-**)
[[Y, I **+tu-** to have much N, to have a big N]]

-tudang *in*

chiĝ- -	**chix̂tudang**, **chix̂tudngi-** E, **chix̂tudgi-** A boil, carbuncle

From **-tu-** *and* *-**dang-**.

-tuĝ- E 1832-, A 1860- to V in great numbers (*refers to subject or object*); to V many times (*cf.* **-la-**)

it- to drop	**ituĝ-** to drop in great numbers
aĝ- to put; to give	**ax̂tuĝ-** to put several; to give to several
uguĝ- E to disjoint	**ugux̂tuĝ-** to dismember, cut all joints of (person)
aliĝ- E to vomit (once)	**alixtuĝ-** Ea 1983 to vomit many times

tanam kugan achixtuĝnas A 1860 they (the band of men and officers) fell to the ground (John 18:6, E **awaaĝalanan**).
snangan nuĝin kulalangin ax̂tuqadaagiim En 1909 after piling stones beside it (J 41:41)
[[CAY **+tur-** to V for some time, or repeatedly; CSY to keep on V-ing; to V by repeated actions; I **+tuq-** to V repeatedly or by prolonged action]]

-tux̂sa- A 1860- to V in heaps hurriedly or violently
From **-tuĝ-** *and* ***-sa-**.
hakaax itux̂sal itux̂sahlikus hingan isim naga qakatnas 1952 they dropped down in heaps and finally filled up the interior of the chasm (N.M. 3:67)
agalilamaax hitux̂sanas 1860 they went out one after another (John 8:9, E **hitux̂six**).
tanamax ilaan agaatungizulax hawaax naa-hadagaan hiing Saĝuugam kugan ax̂tux̂salgaqas 1952 they were removed against their will from their islands to the west and put at Old Harbor (N.M. 3:110)
slam ilan six̂tux̂sanax̂ ax̂takux̂ 1952 it (boat) was badly damaged in a storm.

-tuĝya- *in*

kiĝ- to bite	**kixtuĝyax̂** E headpiece of drill

Apparently from **-tuĝ-** *and* **-ya-**.

-tuka- *in*

angli- to be hard, solid	**anglituka-** A to be hard, solid

Perhaps from **-tu-** *and* ***-ka-**.

-tukda- *in*

qaga- to knock	**qagatukda-** E board for flipping dart
qaka- to be dry	**qakatukda-n** E *pl.* alpine bearberry (*unclear* **qakamaatukda-n** bearberries)

From **-tu-** *and* **-kda-**.

-tuluĝ- - *in*

um- -	**umtuluĝ-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) E pressed together

From **-tu-** *and* ***-luĝ-**.

-tuqaaĝ- *see* **-qaaĝ-**.

-tuqda- Ea 1983, En 1984, **-tx̂uda-** Eapkn 1978-84 big N (*cf.* **-lgu-**); to be very V

Apparently from **-tu-** *and* ***-qda-**.

ula- house	**ulatx̂uda-** En a big house
tayaĝu- man	**tayaĝutx̂uda-** En a big (tall) man
hani- lake	**anitx̂uda-** En big lake
anguna- to be big	**angunatuqda-, angunatx̂uda-** to be very big, real big
qaya- to be high	**qayatuqda-, qayatx̂uda-** to be very high, really tall

angunqutuqdakux̂ Ea 1983 "my god, that's a big one" (*cf.* **-qu-** 2.)

qangutx̂udada En 1984 come in, you big one (*said to a big person, cf.* **qangukchada** *said to a small person*)

Differently in

chaĝat- to go out to sea	**chax̂atuqda-** En to go through water or wet grass
ayaĝi- to be ashamed	**ayaĝitx̂uda-** A 1840 proud; A (E) 1973- to be embarrassed
qichi- to go around	**qichituqda-** hair-whirl
aygaĝ-asi- basket	**aygax̂tuuqda-** pack-basket

-tuuqi- E 1805-, A 1860, 1909 (*obsolete* 1971) to V much *or* too much

From **-tu-** *and* *-V**qi-**.

qatuuqida E 1909- eat much, eat lots!

qatuuqkuqing Eu 1984 I eat too much.

saganax̂txinaan saĝatuuqix̂tanaan iisanax̂ En 1910 he said that he had been sleeping and had slept for a long time (J 48:49).

saĝatuuqiisaadkuqing Ea 1983 I've slept far too long.

imasuĝaadaasin ngiin hachigatuuqiisaqangin E 1870, **angadalimaĝasis hamakuziin achixaasatuuqinax̂** A 1860 He taught them many things by parables (Mark 4:2).

-tuqla- *in*

chaĝat- to sink down	**chaĝatuqla-** Ea to sink repeatedly down in soft snow

From **-tu-** *and* ***-qla-**.

-tusi- A place for passing N *in*

qanax winter	**qanaxtusi-** wintering place

From **-t-** 3. (c) *and* -V**si-** | **-usi-**.

-t^{r}qut^{r}a- Au 1952 most REL *in*

king-uuĝi- younger	**hlang kinguuĝit^{r}qut^{r}aa** my youngest son
luda-aĝi- older	**hlang luyaaĝit^{r}qut^{r}aa** my oldest son

||*Perhaps from* ***-lqu-za-**||

-vichiiya- Au 1952 *in*

ix̂chi- worm	**ix̂chivichiiya-** cuticle of fingernail; duodenum(?)

||*Perhaps from* **-mchiida-**||

-viya- Au 1909 *expresses some emotion in*

ana- *du.* parents	**hiik anaviyaki!** my parents there (J 82:8)

||*Perhaps from* ***-mgida-**, **-mag-da-**||

-y, -ya- *deictic used with demonstratives, 3.sg.* **-ya** E, A, Au, **-yaa** A, Au; *du.* **-yakix**; *pl.* **-yangin** E, **-yangis** A

hingay haqakux̂ A 1971 there he comes.

hingaya(a) haqakux̂ A 1971 that's the one who is coming.

hingay akux̂ A 1977 that's the one.

Sintaabrax̂ way akux̂ A 1978 it is September now.

uknung(u)n uknaya ulax̂ akux̂ Ea 1910 a little ways below here is a house (J 15:54).

laan kayux umniin kamayakix asx̂asxakux En 1909 your son and your sister's son are gone, both killed (J 46:21).

Aman Kangax̂simaax̂ amaya uging, kayux adaan. Waya anaan ting. En 1910 Kangax̂simaax̂, that's my husband and your father. I'm your mother. (J 74:35-36)
ingan ludaaĝix̂ ayagax̂ ingaya nung taĝax̂taasaangan aĝikung Ea 1910 it's that older woman I'll be trying to get (J 17:143).
hingayaa tanĝix̂ kugan mayaaĝzaqaa A 1971 that's the island where he used to trap (foxes).
[[CAY = **i** *interjectional with demonstratives, as in* **maa-i** here, now, at the present time]]

-ya- | **-aya-** to try to make V (try to **-t-**)

(a) *intransitive base indicating state*

qaka- to be dry	**qakaya-** to dry, let dry
sadag- to be fat	**sadagaya-** to try to make fat, fatten
saĝa- to sleep	**saĝaya-** to try to put to sleep (child, as by rocking)
atxaĝ- to be in order	**atxaĝaya-** to try to repair

(b) *intransitive base indicating change of state or change of position*

asx̂a- to die	**asx̂aya-** to try to kill
ayu- to fall over	**ayuya-** to try to turn over
iqi- 2. to come loose	**iqiya-** to try to take off
hit-xi- to rush out	**hitxiya-** to try to cast out

(c) *meteorological expressions*

higa- to freeze, be frozen	**higaya-** frost; to freeze
qaka- to be dry	**qakaya-x̂** dry weather

(d) *transitive base*

tali- to console	**taliya-** to comfort, try to stop crying
ugi- to extinguish	**ugiya-** to try to extinguish

(e) *bound base*

huĝna- -	**huĝnaya-** to warm; *vr.* to warm oneself
hi-t- to make (become); *vr.* to become (something)	**hiya-** to try to make (become); *vr.* to try to become (something)

[[AY **+car-**, SY **+sagh-**, I **+saq-** to cause to V, to try to induce to V]]

-ya₂**-** *variously in*

adu- to be long, tall	**aduya-** tall person; shearwater
an'ga- line rope	**aan'gaya-** (strawberry) runners
ma-qa- thing	**maqaya-n-ulux** E things of no importance
qatxa- penis	**qatxaya-** wren

-ya-, -yaaya- Au *see* **-da-**

-yag- A *with* **-da-** 1840 *or* **-za-** 1979- *and negation* to V rarely, not often, to hardly V
ukuĝazagdazulax 1840 (-ulux) they are rarely seen
hnuyagzaqangulax hama 1979 I did not go there often.
qalgayaxsxazalakas maalal kalulgazaĝulas 1980 they (killer whales) are hardly eaten (are not favored too much as food) and so are not shot at.
Differently in

alaĝu- sea; to run high	**alaĝuyag-** Ab 1963 to be choppy

[[*Perhaps* CAY **+yag-** (for there) to be much N, many N; CSY for the number of N to increase; *cf.* **-Vgamag-** | **-iigamag-**]]

-yaag- *in*

kig- to bite	**kigyaag-** A to peck, eat pecking
ngag- -	**ngagyaag-** A to gnaw
ukag- to fall backward	**ukayaag-** E to lie on his back
	adĝiyaag- E to shake, vibrate

Cf. **-suuĝyaag-**.
Differently in nouns

qagna- bone	**qaagnayaag-ix** En *du.* socket foreshaft
igu- bridge of nose	**iiguyaax** upper piece of baidarka bow
alix̂ old man	**Aliĝ(u)yaax** *name of man*
chalu- opening of saltwater pool	**chaluyaax (chaluyaax̂)** Au awash reef

-yaĝ- *in*

qaga east	**Qagayax̂** En *village*
qiga- east	**Qigayax̂** A *island, promontory*
uda along here	**udayax̂** central part of baidarka keel
anga- 4. match	**angayaĝ-aĝi-** (**-ĝi-**) E, **angayĝi-** A twin

-yaaĝ- *in*

ma- to do	**mayaaĝ-** to hunt, trap, fish
ahma-(t- to ask)	**ahmayaaĝ-** to ask, try to find out
chidgi- to hang loose	**chidgiyaax̂-chx̂i-** A 1840 to strain
chi(h)mi- track	**chiihmyaaĝ-** En to follow tracks of
	igayaax̂ E threats

[[*Perhaps derived from* **-ya-**]]

-yaaĝ$_2$- *in*

kang-, kanga- top	**kangayaax̂** E tree branch; inflorescence

[[*Perhaps derived from* **-ya$_2$-**]]

-yaĝi-x̂ta- Au 1909 *in*

ag- to pass	**agyaĝix̂ta-** to pass (beside each other, J 82:11, note)

-yaaĝu- *in*

hala- to turn the head	**haalayaaĝu-** E to look from side to side
uku- to see	**ukuyaaĝu-** E to look (around him)
kang- interior; meaning	**kangayaaĝu-x̂ta-** A to examine

Apparently from **-ya-** *and* -V**ĝu-**|**-aaĝu-**.

-yaqu- *in*

chu(h)ni- to stab	**chuhniyaqu-usi-** En leister

Apparently from **-ya-** *and* *-**qu-**.

-ygi- *in*

qa- to eat	**qaygi-** A to feast, give a party
chdu- fish stomach; penis	**chduygi-** En standing post

Cf. **-yug-**.

-yĝi- *in*

ahma-(t- to ask)	**ahmayĝi-za-x̂ta-** A to interrogate

-ynga- *in*

iĝa- to be afraid	**iĝaynga-** E to be respectful

-yngu- *in*

mika- to play	**mikayngu-** A to be playful

-yqu- *in*

ma- to do	**mayqu-** to be healthy, vigorous
anga-4. match	**angayqu-x̂** wife's sister's husband; husband's brother's wife

-yu$_1$- *in*

iĝa- to be afraid	**iĝayu-** to be respectful
mangi- to ask, beg, pray	**mangiyu-** to believe, be devout
tiĝ- -	**tix̂yu-** to jerk out

[[Y **+yug-**, I **+suk-**, WCI **+yuk-** to want to V, tend to V; *cf.* **-yuug-**]]

-yu$_2$- *in*

kang-, **kanga-** top	**kangayu-** upper part of body
at- lower part	**ahyu-x** *du.* buttocks
with additional -V**da-**|**-aada-**	
uka-nga- stern	**ukungyuuda-** E stern piece of baidarka
hanax̂, hanĝi- breaker	**hanĝiyuuda-** A (to be) small breakers

-yuuchi- Au *in*

anqa-x̂ta- to stand	**aqax̂tayuuchi-** mast

-yuduug- A 1909 *in*

aygag- to walk	**aygagiyuduug-** to make walking movements (*perhaps* dance, J 77:167)

From *-**yu$_1$-** *and* *-**duug-**.

-yug-, **-yg-** *in*

qaga east	**qagaygi-x̂** A southeast; **qagayugi-x̂** Au northeast
had- direction	**hadyux-ta-** E to be close to
tana-ĝa- to be inhabited	**Tanaĝayux** A *bay*

Cf. the following.

-yuug- (**-yug-**) 1. E 1832- to want to, tend to V (*restricted*); A 1840- *with negation* to not want to V, to try not to V (*cf.* -**Vtu-**|**-aatu-**)

anguna-ta- *vr.* to boast	**angunatayuug-** E *vr.* to be audacious
qa- to eat	**qayuug-** E to ask for food; A *neg.* to not want to eat
alĝu- to be shy	**alĝuyuug-ulax** A 1840 courageous

suyuuglakaĝa A 1952 he does not want to take it.

iĝatuyuuglakax̂ A 1952 he tries not to be scared

Differently in

ayaga- wife	**ayagayuug-** A 1791- to try to find himself a wife, to woo
iga- 2. to fall off a cliff	**iigayuug-** A, Ab to be afraid of height
hidĝa- -	**iidĝayuux-sxa-** E to feel nausea
iĝla- -	**iĝlayug-na-** A to be funny
chik- -	**chikyug-ni-** E to trouble
quma- to be white	**quumyug-na-ada-** E shining

2. E 1838-70 (Ea 1983) to V for a while; E 1834- (*restricted*), A 1979- to V a little

Occurs in E **-yugaada-**, **-yugaasa-**, A **yugaaĝ-**

waligan unguchiyugachi E 1860 stay (sit) here for a while (Mark 14:32, 1870 **-yugaasaachi**; Matthew 26:38 1838 **ayuĝachi = ayugachi**, 1870 **ayugaasaachi**).

Apuustulan hitayuxchx̂isxaax̂tan kyaĝusanax̂ E 1870 (Ea 1983 *also* **-yuux-**) he ordered the apostles to be taken (**-chx̂isxa-**) out for a while (Acts 5:34).

txichi sakaaĝatayugachi E 1850-70 rest for a while (Mark 6:31)

aalu- to laugh	**aaluyuug-** E to smile
kig- to bite	**kiigyuug-** A to nibble
tana-anu- to approach land	**tanaanuyuug-** A 1979 to move a little closer to land (of boat)
taqi- to turn around	**taaqiyuux-sxa-** A 1979 to be turned a little bit (of boat)

3. E 1791, 1909-, A 1791, 1909-, Ab 1963 poor N, *expresses pity* (*cf.* **-x̂siida-**), *contempt or modesty*

Occurs in **-yuukicha-**

wan ayagaan aniqduyuugit agiitax̂siidal asx̂asxaqax̂ hagumataaĝutal ax̂takux̂ ukul A 1909 finding his wife lying there killed together with her poor children (J 76:157-158)

ayugiyuuxs gumal aaĝakux̂taan A 1909 the poor thing set out but (stayed there coughing, J 78:217)

qakuun ulam tukuyuugan ilaan kaalakdax̂ hax̂six Ea 1909 from the poor chief of that house a small grass mat got up (J 1:22-23)

lakaayyuuging Eu 1984 my poor boy, **ayagyuuging** my poor wife (*modest expressions*)

[[Y **+yug-**, I **+suk-**, WCI **+yuk-** to want to V, tend to V; *cf.* **-yu$_1$-**]]

-yugaada- E 1832-, **-ywaada-** E 1948-, **-yugaasa-** E 1870 (Ea 1983) to V for a while, for a short time (A **-yugaaĝ-**)

From **-yu(u)g-** *and* -**Vda-**|**-aada-**, -**Vsa-**|**-aasa-** (**-aaza-**).

haman ilamchi ayugaadaax̂ta hayanan 1870 they asked him to stay with them for a while (Acts 10:48; John 4:40 **ayugaasaax̂ta**).

achiĝiywaadada En 1948- wait a little!

chachix̂tayuwaadada ingan Eb 1984 stop that one (the recorder) for a while!

-yugaaĝ- A 1909-, Ab 1963, **-yuĝaaĝ-** A 1838-60 to V for a while (E **-yugaada-**); to V a little

From **-yu(u)g-** *and* ***-aaĝ-**.

Haman ilamax ayuĝaaĝiix̂ta manginas A 1860 they asked Him to stay with them for a while (John 4:40).

ting saĝaayuchx̂iyugaaĝada A 1952 let me have a nap for a while.

hingamatayugaaqadagumis txin awaqaliiĝutada A 1952 having stayed that way (rested) for a while start working again.

haman manginax̂, tanam chidaĝaan txin udagatyuĝaaĝiix̂ta A 1860 He asked him to push off a little from the shore (Luke 5:3)

-yuĝ- *in*

qida- to cry	**qidayuĝ-na-** sad; anxiety

-yuĝaag- *see* **-yugaag-**.

-yuka- A 1780-, Au 1952-; **-yukat-** E 1791-, A 1837-, Au 1909, Ab 1963 (*probably from* E), **-yukut-** (**-yukt-**, **-ykut-**) E 1826- to V for a long time; E to V much

wahligan ayukakux̂ A 1952, **wahligan ayuktikux̂** En 1984 he has been here for a long time.
chix̂tayukaqalikux̂ A 1950 it has been raining for a long time now.
chix̂taykutxalilakax̂ En 1984 it has not been raining for a long time.
ting asx̂ayayukunax̂txin Eu 1910 for a long time you tried to kill me (J 35:61).
angalim haqaa kayux akiitalix tunux̂tayukuchaasaadanax̂ E 1870 he talked for a very long time, even to daybreak (Acts 20:11).
uĝayanam amnaĝungin iliin txin nanaasayukusix E 1860-70 she had suffered much from many physicians (Mark 5:26, A **hasinax̂ igiim sulax̂taasanaa**)

-yuki- *in*

cham- to scrape — **chamyuki-** A 1840 to scrape
Perhaps from **-yug-** *and* ***-ki-**.

-yuukicha- A 1952, **-yuukucha-** A 1981 a few N
From **-yuug-** 3. *and* **-kucha-**.
iqyadix aĝus anaĝix̂tayuukichanamax huzuugizaa aĝutxadaamax having hidden their baidarkas and the few belongings they had (N.M. 3:97)
iklayuukuchas a little wood, a small amount of wood

-yuukiida- A 1840 *in*

chiĝ-ana- river — **chiĝanayuukiida-** brooklet
From **-yuug-** 3. *and* **-qiida-**.

-yukut- *see* **-yuka-t-**.

-yulux E, **-yulax** A *see* **+ulux, +ulax**

-yuung(i)- A 1838 *in*
qaadam anaĝiyuungingizulax (-suluk) some small fish (Matthew 15:34, *the negation possibly due to Russian:* neskol'ko rybok)
Perhaps a variant of **-yuug-**.

-yuqda- En *in*

tuhmu- lymph gland — **tuumyuqda-** (adrenal) gland
From ***-yu-** *and* ***-qda-**.

NUMBER, CASE AND PERSON SUFFIXES

1. Simple number and relational cases (absolutive and relative)

(a) *Nominal and verbal forms*

	sg.	du.	pl. E, Au	A
absol.	**-x̂ | Ø**	**-x | -ix**	**-n | -in**	**-s | -is**
rel.	**-m | -im**	-"-	-"-	-"-

In nominal forms these suffixes indicate the number of the noun, in verbal forms a third person subject (see, for example, **-ku-** present tense).

||Esk. sg. absol. Ø, rel. **-m**, du. **-k**, pl. **-t**||

(b) *Demonstrative forms*

	sg.	du.	pl. E, Au	A
absol.	**-n**	**-ku-x**	**-ku-n**	**-ku-s**
rel.	-V**n**	-"-	-"-	-"-

||Esk. sg. absol. **-na**, du. Y **-ku-k**, I **-kuak**, pl. Y **-ku-t**, I **-ku**, **-kua**||

2. Referential third person

(a) *Nominal and verbal forms*

	sg.	du.	pl. E, Au	A
absol.	-V | **-a**	**-kix**	**-ngin | -in**	**-ngis | -is**
rel.	**-gan | -an**	**-kin**	-"-	**-ngin | -in**

In nominal phrases with a specified possessor in the relative case these suffixes mostly indicate the number of the possessed; in anaphoric forms the number of the anaphoric possessor is included, the greater number taking precedence over the smaller. In verbal forms with a specified subject (actor) in the relative case the suffixes indicate in Atkan mostly the number of an anaphoric complement (e.g. an object), whereas in Eastern Aleut the number of the subject usually takes precedence; the number of an anaphoric subject is included also in Atkan, the greater number taking precedence over the smaller.

In the relative case the singular suffix is mostly used in Eastern Aleut also for the dual and plural, the rel. du. **-kin** being rare. In modern Atkan, where the dual is almost lost as a category, the dual form **-kix** is used as a plural, the older plural having become a 1.p. plural.

In certain moods and participial constructions these suffixes indicate simply a third person subject, without anaphoric reference to a complement.

[[Esk. absol. sg-sg. -(ŋ)**a,** du-du. Y **-kek**, I **-gik**, pl-pl. -(ŋ)**it**; rel. sg-sg- -(ŋ)**an**, du-sg. Y **-gken**, pl-sg. Y -(ŋ)**in**, etc.]]

(b) *Verbal forms only*

In the conjunctive (**-lix** | **-six**) an anaphoric third person is marked by the following suffixes: sg. **-ka/-xa**, E also (now only) **-kan/-xan**; du. **-kix**; pl. E **-kin**, A **-kis**. In the intentional (-V**ĝ-** | **-iiĝ-** 3.) the same suffixes were used in old Atkan, whereas they have become infixes in Eastern Aleut (cf. also -V**ng-** | **-iing-** anterior).

[[Esk. sg. **-ku**, etc., du. **-kek**, pl. **-ki**, etc.]]

3. First, second and reflexive third person

(a) *Singular possessor / subject*

	sg.	du.	pl.
1.p.	**-ng** | **-ing**	**-king**	**-ning**
2.p.	-V**n** | **-iin**	**-kin**	**-txin**
rel.	E **-min**, A **-mis**	A **-kimis**	-"-
3R.	-V**n** | **-iin**	**-kin**	-"-
rel.	-V**m** | **-iim**	A **-kiim**	-"-

The additional number is that of the possessed or that of an anaphoric complement. In certain moods and participial constructions the sg. suffixes indicate simply the subject, without anaphoric reference to a complement.

[[CAY 1.p. absol. sg. **-ka**, du. **-gka**, pl. **-nka**; rel. sg. pl. **-ma**, du. **-gma**; 2.p. absol. sg. **-n**, du. **-gken**, pl. **-ten**; rel. sg.pl. **-vet** | **-pet**, du. **-gpet**; 3R absol. sg.pl. **-ni**, du. **-gni**; rel. sg.pl. **-mi**, du. **-gmi**]]

(b) *Non-singular possessor / subject*

1.p.pl. E, Au, late A **-ngin**, older A **-mas**

2.p.du. **-dix**
rel. **-mdix**
3R du. **-dix**
rel. **-max**

2.p.pl. E **-chi**, **-chin**; A **-chix**
-mchi, **-mchin**; **-mchix**
3R pl. E **-din**
-mang

The 1.p.pl. **-ngin**, originally a 3.p.pl. suffix, is rare in Eastern Aleut, where a 1.p.pl. possessor is expressed by the pronoun **tumaniin** 'for us' or **tuman**, and a 1.p.pl. subject mostly by a passive (cf. **-lga-** | **-sxa-**). The 3R forms are largely replaced by the corresponding 2.p. forms, already in early Eastern Aleut, in Atkan more recently. In older Atkan the 3R du. was used also for the 3R pl.

[[CAY 1.p.pl. absol. sg. **-vut** | **-put**; 2.p.du. absol. sg. **-sek** | **-tek**, rel. **-vtek** | **-petek**; 2.p.pl. absol.pl. **-ci**, rel. **-vci** | **-peci**; 3R du. absol.sg. **-sek** | **-tek**, rel. **-mek**; 3R pl. abso!.sg. **-seng** | **-teng**, rel. **-meng**]]

4. Local cases

(a) *Positional nouns*

The locative (locative-allative) equals the relative sg. (singular possessed) except in the 1.p.sg. : loc. **-ming**.

The ablative (ablative-prosecutive) is marked by vowel length in the third person, in Atkan also in the other persons (the 3R sg. is **-miim**), whereas Eastern Aleut has an infixed **-ki-**; see, for instance, **had-** direction, **il-** inside.

(b) *Demonstratives*

Locative E **-ngun**, Au **-ng(un)**; A **-ngus**, **-ng**.
Ablative -V**gan**, Au and A mostly -V**x**.
[[CAY terminalis **-vet**, vialis **-ggun**]]

More information about the number, case and person suffixes is found in Bergsland and Dirks 1981 and in Bergsland 1989.

Problematic Words in Older Sources

Problematic Words in Older Sources

The older sources listed in the General Introduction **6.** contain a number of words too problematic to be included in the main section of the dictionary. Many of them are given in an inadequate notation difficult to interpret, and some of them may be due to a copyist's mistake or to some other misunderstanding. Insofar as they could be checked, they were unknown to the modern speakers of the respective dialects who were consulted. The words are listed in the original spellings, in italics, or transliterated from the Cyrillics of the original, in bold face if the original has an Aleut orthography (see General Introduction **2.7.**), otherwise in italics. The English, German and Russian translations (or base of elicitation) are those of the original source, the German and Russian ones with English translation in parentheses. Possible interpretations or explanations of errors and misunderstandings are given following a dash. Problematic place names and personal names are not included. The comparisons with Yupik were suggested by Steven A. Jacobson and Jeff Leer.

SAMWELL 1778

agomedhac a small bird — cf. E **uuĝumikidax**, etc., blowfly

Chinach Grass — perhaps **hini-x̂** grass wick

Kache Tanac The Shore or land — perhaps **kachix** strong wind, **tana-x̂** land (wind may have been blowing toward the shore)

Kladhanac a rope — apparently from Russian, perhaps cf. **kládnoye sudno** cargo boat

Tonoomalooch Beads

KING 1778

Looeti'uk The ladder they go down the huts by — but Samwell *analoch* = **analux̂**

Oŏ nŏŏ thuck The Act of Speaking — an initial T apparently lacking, cf. *Toonockak* To Speak = **tunu-kux̂**

ANONYMOUS E 1780

plamya (flame) *akatgin* — perhaps **hakaatxan** way up there

MUTOVIN A 1780

enchin atkix ninety-nine — perhaps ***inachan hatix** "at its completion ten (double ten)" (next to the last twenty)

MERCK 1791

Two of the words may be Yupik rather than Aleut.

Akadak Die dran herab hangende schmale Seebäreriemen (the narrow strip of fur seal skin hanging down from it, from the *Chaptschidak* = **hamchiidax̂**) — perhaps **aqa-da-x̂** being straight

Amuk bernstein (amber) (imported from Kodiak) — possibly Yupik: AAY K 1791 Merck **amat**, Ch, CAY **amaq** stone of ring

Anumchuda keta (dog salmon) — possibly **haanum hudaa** dried red salmon

Auntschhun Wahrzeichen (marks, cairns of rocks or turf for not getting lost in fog) — possibly **anachx̂u-n** pl., cf. **aanachx̂uuda-x̂** under **anat-**, **anati-x̂**

Choghda-kumkanga (the hyphen represents a line division) Erdschwamm (mushroom) — perhaps ***hu(u)ĝdukum-kanga** "top of moss", cf. **huuĝdu-x̂**

kaghalikta brust und bauch flosse (pectoral and pelvic fins)

Katschityk die Stiefle bei Männern (men's boots)

Kaugdik Ludik (Aconitum lycoctonum, aconite, wolfsbane)

Kitschiklak Qualle (jellyfish) — perhaps ***kichikla-x̂** stinging jellyfish, cf. **kichig-** - itch

Knighi (or perhaps *Keighi*) die anliegende Zähne bei weibchen (the adjoining teeth used by women, as adornment)

Koshadangvitsch Sterletart (sturgeon, Pallas 1811, 3:81 Phalangistes acipenserinus)

Kuschpajok [tattoos] an der Stirn, über die Nase, kreuze und dergleichen (crosses and the like at the forehead and over the nose) — possibly Yupik, cf. AAY P **kaspegte-** go all the way around, CSY **kaspugte-** go around

Sidanak ein Steinernes beil (stone axe) — apparently **sidaana-x̂** graphite

Simschiduk [*Challiagnak* = **halagna-x̂** salmonberry] wenn sie noch gelb (while still yellow, unripe) — perhaps ***simsiida-x̂** like a yellow sponge (**simsi-x̂** 2.)

Tschinatak ein gleicher kahn [like *Iqjak* = **iqya-x̂**] mit umgebogenen Schnabel (baidarka with a curved bow)

Ukatahytsch das steuer ruder (rudder of baidar) — perhaps ***ukaatxiisi-x̂** or ***ukaatxusi-x̂**, cf. **ukaatxi-x̂** helmsman

ROHBECK E 1791 (Sarychev 1811)

agantulik shiroko (wide) — possibly **anga-tu-lix** have large sides

akalgalik vysoko (high) — probably **hakahl(i)g(an) alix** being up there

alkulga-tatalakun tikho (quietly, peacefully) — probably **alqul(i)x atatalakan** why be slow?

angagelikan glupo (foolish, stupid) — apparently ***an'gaĝilakan** having no mind

iglai raduyus' (I'm glad, happy) — perhaps AAY P **englaa** exclamation of ridicule

kaygalik plakat' (to cry) — perhaps = **qida-lix**

manangalik slabo (weak; slack) — perhaps **manang alix** what am I doing?

nanikshiva slovo (word) — perhaps **ngaan hi-** - say to him

tamuka tsvet (flower or color) — cf. **tam-** 2. to bind in sheaves or perhaps CAY **tamukaaq** edible pussy willow catkin

okunok dusha (soul) — perhaps **anĝaĝi-** life (cf. A 1791 *unggagga*)

osxalik vdova (widow) — **asx̂a-lix** to die

SAUER E 1791 (Sauer 1802)

igthaghatok light, not heavy — cf. **igna-ĝi-lakan** to be light

Kaktshugthuk Blue — cf. **qaxchiklu-lix** to be black

katha Taste — **qada!** eat!

matalookan Strength — perhaps **mata-lakan** not be such as, not be like —

ooskulik Child — perhaps AAY K **uswiillra^{r}aq** child, "crazy"

saigik War — **saygi-x** bow

sitchatshada Feeling — imperative of a verb _*sichat-_

ROHBECK A 1791 (Sarychev 1811)

Kykytuxsik grad (hail) — cf. **taganim qaklagingis** hail

nakangitakallik smert' (death, decease)

LISYANSKIY E 1804 (Lisyanskiy 1812)

chyukátek Sumka takaya zhe (= pletenaya iz travy) dlya zhenshchiny (woman's bag woven of grass) — perhaps misunderstanding of **chuqati-x̂** necklace

kichigida kupaysya (take a bath!) — perhaps **qiichiĝi-da** be in a tub!

ul'káyulik krivoy (crooked or one-eyed) — perhaps AAY **ullqaa-** to repeatedly turn inside-out, **-yuli(q)** one which is good at

ya·mykgap zhila (tendon) — miscopied from *igechykdan* = **igachiqdan** pl. 'ropes of braided sinew'.

ADELUNG E 1800

kunĕnok gross (big) — possibly miscopied, cf. **anguna-x̂**

madalinak Gold (gold) — cf. **madalaagna-x̂** ocher

REZANOV E 1805

adigego svoyak (wife's sister's husband) — perhaps miscopied, cf. **angayqu-x̂**

akkachchimag lyadvei (wet, muddy ground)

amatga sholkovaya materiya (silk fabric) — perhaps cf. **amatxaang** stitch around a straight thread

antotgolyu sholkovoy platok (silk kerchief) — **aantuudĝulux** something thin

angakshoxtada naprotiv (opposite) — perhaps ***angaaqusax̂tada** have (him, them) as an enemy!

angayaxagyxshik chutkoy (keen, sharp, quick) — perhaps **angayax̂ aygaxsix** walking hurriedly

aangel'gada ne tron' (don't touch, don't disturb him) — perhaps **haagani-l(a)gada** don't stop him, don't hold him back

angulyuk·a nakoval'nya (anvil) — perhaps ***an'guuluĝa** (its) place for driving in

ayko koza (goat) — **ayku-x̂** dog

chegetok kirpich' (brick) — cf. **chigit-** to attach, put on

chexta tozhe (also) — perhaps misunderstood as dozhd' (rain) = **chix̂ta-x̂**

choogdag plat'ye (dress) — **chu-x̂ta-(qa-x̂)** clothing

dikakok razdelit' (to divide), *dikada* razdeli (divide!) — perhaps **udigikux̂**, **udigada** divide, distribute

xallyada shuba (fur coat) — perhaps **haluda** sew!

ganaglekok obeshchat' (to promise) — perhaps **ngaan aĝalikux̂** he is still given (it)

xantutgok tes'ma (tape, ribbon, braid) — perhaps **hanatukux̂** is thick (as of a rope)

xayaki (or *xalki* ?) shlyapa (hat) — perhaps cf. **qayaatx̂u-x̂** wooden hat

gugutugik plamya (flame, blaze)

xutta telo (body) — **hutaa** his thumb?

ichaggikok skakat' (to skip, jump) — perhaps misunderstood as kapat' (to drip) **ichagikux̂** it is dripping

ixchikakag derevo (tree, wood), *ixchikamilan* derevyannoy (wooden) — **-m ilaan** of —

iglya shkap (cupboard) — perhaps AY **ingleq** sleeping platform

il'gada shpaga (sword) — **ilgada** look for it?

imenganenmada poslushaysya (obey!) — **imin hiĝanan mada** do what is told you

ingakada pusti (let go, make way) — perhaps **hiing(u)n aĝada** get over there

ingelli perestan' (stop!) — **ingaligan** right there

ingilyalitin skuchno (boring, tedious) — perhaps **hingilg (= hingaligan) alitxin** are you there?

inglekadgyg ugol (corner) — perhaps ***inglikadgix̂** where one hangs up things (?)

itagun posle (afterwards) — **hitaguun** when he (or you) goes out for a while

itamuchcha svetil'nya (wick in candle or lamp) — perhaps **hixtam acha** mouth of stone lamp

itgidguku ognivo (steel for striking fire) — perhaps ***higidgukuu** he set fire to it

kagel'getoxolyu fanza (foulard, silky cloth) — **qagalĝituĝulux** without big nails ?

kagennageydalyu gnyuts'a (they lie rotting) — perhaps **qaagnaĝiida-lakan** being soft

kaggnolek skorlupa (shell) — ***qagna-lix** shelling

kakatgo zaika (stammerer, stutterer)

kakatgu grad (hail), *kakatgu akallix* grad idyot (it is hailing) — perhaps ***qakadgux̂**, **qakadgux̂ haqalix** hail is coming, cf. A **taganim qaklagingis** hail

kakoxlecha zaryadit' (to load (gun)) — **qakuĝliicha** its ramrod

kammaxshik shapka plyasovaya (dancing cap) — **kamax-six** to shake, wave

kanagadkok zhit' (to live) — **qanagdakux̂** passes the winter

kashgatok kotik morskoy (fur seal) — cf. **kasaxsi-x̂** young sea lion bull

kayukayu bol'she (more) — **kayux kayux** still still

kichgidgyshi vesy (scales, balance) — perhaps ***qichĝidguusin** means for hanging up

keychicha temya (sinciput, crown of the head) — perhaps ***qichiicha** his means for turning around, or **qichichaa** turn it

kygyta kleptsy (pincers, tongs) — cf. **kix-chx̂i-x** squeezer of sewing stand *kik* paporotnik (fern) — probably **qiiga-x̂** grass

keytaktashi pyaly (stretching instrument) — perhaps ***qichx̂itaasi-x̂** means for keeping stretched (to dry)

kitgukok namostit' (to pave, to lay (floor)) — perhaps **qitx̂u-kux̂** scrapes

koytuk"ni uzhe (narrower) — perhaps **qituuqi**- too much cramped

kumaden lesnitsa (probably for lestnitsa = stairway, ladder) — perhaps **kum-hadan** in the open

kumdygiku tucha (storm-cloud) — perhaps **kimdugikux̂** it is pouring down (raining)

magchilyakatin nedosug (lack of time, lack of leisure) — perhaps **machx̂ilakatxin** you don't let (him) do so

magitada sochti (count!) — perhaps **maĝix̂tada** have it

magnin terpet' (to suffer) — cf. A **maga-x̂ ukutalix** to suffer

makaeedgesha lavka (shop, store) — perhaps ***maqaĝidgasix̂** "place for activity"

makashugul'k nichego (nothing; all right) — perhaps ***maakasuĝulux** could not easily do

shaxal'gyli toshno (feel sick) — **saaga-lix** or perhaps ***saagalĝi-lix** vr. to feel drowsy

shitoxcha shchiptsy (pliers) — perhaps ***sitx̂ucha** his squeezing instrument

taagamuk shtof (liquid measure, 1.23 liters) — **taanga-** water

tannayatxi koren' (root) — cf. **tudung(am) tanasingin** strawberry runners

tayyaxoli tesno (tightly; is crowded) — perhaps **tayaĝulin** just men (people)

temmalyak burya (storm) — ... **malgakux̂** there is —

tenchuk achkata sovokuplyat'sya (to copulate) — perhaps **ting asix achx̂ida** let be (do it) with me

tudugushi lenty (ribbons)

tumlecheshi iskra (spark)

ashek tunugashek pomirit'sya (to be reconciled), *ashek tunugashada* pomiris' (be reconciled) — **asix tunugaasada** curse with him (?)

tonolyuktak bochka (barrel) — perhaps ***tunuluxtax̂** one that makes bad sound

ulligna shalish' (none of your tricks! don't be naughty)

ungek biser (beads) — cf. **un'giida-n** necklace (**un'gi-** + **-aada-**)

uttag perets (pepper) — cf. **udix̂-six** to sting; to be bitter

utital'ke vinovat (guilty) — perhaps **hutxita-lakan** to be bad, disobedient

yadaagag vecher (evening) — cf. **ya-m** yesterday

yagadak pukh (down, feathers) — **yaagaada-x̂** stick ?

yagalleg tabak (tobacco) — **yuĝlix̂** leaf, **tamaakam yuĝlii** tobacco leaf

yaxchigta goloveshka. golovnya (smouldering piece of wood, charred log) — **yaag(am) chix̂taa** wet log (wood)

ADELUNG-VATER 1806

ischigi Kopf (head) — perhaps A **chixchi-x̂** crown of head

RASK E 1819

ùmquŕ (= umchux̂) wart — cf. **umchu-x̂** breast of sea lion

wadŕínakuŕ near — perhaps **waaĝig(a)n akux̂** is on this side (of it)

CHAMISSO 1824 (Pallas 1811)

Kamschalang Balaena (Pallas), adultorum omnium cognomen (common name of all adult whales)

KHLEBNIKOV E 1825

aganashdag toporok aleutskoy (Aleut axe) — E 1805 **anagasi-x̂** native axe

am' i proshchay (good-bye) — **aang ii** ?

amnag krepkiy (strong, sturdy) — perhaps **amnax̂** current

amnalakan slabyy (weak, feeble) — perhaps **amnaĝlakan** not running

amnagu lakan kamaya aganakog nemnogo ili Malo (not much or little) — **amnaĝulakan** being few, little, **kamaya angunakux̂** where is the big one (?)

Aana Eto (that) — perhaps **anaa** where it is

ayugtog baydarka (baidarka, kayak) — **ayuxta-x̂** trip, travel in baidarka

chikaixsadax (?) morozh (frost)

isxunak dozhd' (rain) — verified by Merck and Rohbeck, **E 1791**, see Addendum, p. 736

kamgin golenka (shin) — probably misunderstood as golova (head), **kamgiin** your head

kayakadalix analik (for *kalya-*) pozdno (late) — **qilaqadalix angalix̂** does not spend the morning anymore today (?)

kayamayunax (*ya* for **chi**) lisitsa (fox) — **qachimayugnax̂** wolverine

kayun kuyukda yagoda siksha (crowberry) — **qaayun** berries —

kichenedagali (?) koleno (knee) — miscopied, **chiidgiidax̂**

maniksg (?) da mozhno (quite possible)

Uigkaxshikadi (?) starukha (old woman) — perhaps **uyqiiĝak(a)chiidax̂** respected old lady

ukalakuxtnyu zdrastuy (hello) — perhaps **ukudigakux̂txin ii?** are you in good health (happy) ?

yagam kadax yelevaya (fir, spruce) — **hyaagakadax** spruce grove

VENIAMINOV 1826

hadamaq: ádaq hadámaq (our Father); *adamak aggácha* khodatay nash (our mediator); *adugynan hadamágan* dolzhnikom nashym (our debtors); *hadamágan agitázik* blizhniy nash (our neighbor) — perhaps **hadamax, hadamagaan** (to) themselves

ag"lyázyalik, ag"lyázalik primirit' (reconcile), udovletvorit' (satisfy) — apparently ***agla-asa-lix**

ugúlyuktázyal'kaka ne svireno s neyu postupat' (not to treat her — his wife — brutally) — perhaps ***ugu-lux-taaza-l(a)kaka**

ushxágynakan buduchi ... udoleny (being removed — from God's face) — perhaps **usxa-ĝi-lakan** being not tied

VENIAMINOV 1831

chagudaĝiilux̂ (anatomical term), perhaps "place for visor"

VENIAMINOV 1832

angaĝlíisaka (Matthew 26:8 waste, 1838 **ikítix̂**) — perhaps **angalĝiisaka** adding to it

idĝadúukakux̂ (Matthew 5:13 shall be thrown out, 1838 **anuulax̂ aslitakux̂**)

aalux̂ ígim igatáasalix (Matthew 14:24 it — the ship — was tossed with waves, 1838 **iĝatáasanax̂**) — cf. **iĝa-ta-lix**

yagaasa-: **anĝiin machxísaĝulux ngaan yaggáasagúum** (Matthew 16:26 if he does harm to his soul, 1838 **máasanax̂**)

VENIAMINOV 1833

Iúudam, I. Xristúusax̂ atxaĝinaa (p. 101) Judas, the betrayer of Jesus Christ — probably for **agatxaĝinaa**

ixsixta- (p. 96) stir up (your thoughts), **híxsixtadáqatxin** (p. 87) your senses — perhaps cf. A **(h)ix̂si- -** (be convinced)

VENIAMINOV 1834 (1846)

Adgídaq kolenko u nogi (knee) — probably miscopied from **Chidgídaq = chiidgiida-x̂**

Agikuqing, **agsik**, **agida** imeyu, u menya yest' (I have) **tunum agikuqing** govoryu, skazyvayu (I speak, I say) — cf. **ax̂-six** to give, to put; **tunuungan aĝikuqing** I am going to speak

Angísaq (perhaps **Ha-**) opasnost', beda (danger, misfortune) — perhaps misprint, cf. **angitax̂** harm, calamity, trouble

Chidgitikúqing veshayu (I hang) || nachinayu sozrevat' (govorya o plodakh) (I begin to ripen (said of plants)) — (1) **chidgi-t-**, **chidgisix** to hang up; (2) **txin chidĝitikux̂** it became green

Idasáĝin mn. rasteniye, rastushcheye (pl. plant, growing) — apparently taken from 1833:73 **qiiganíin hidaasáaĝin ... aĝdakux̂** (The Holy Spirit) gives growth to the plants, *lit.* what (pl.) to grow with

Ignidgakúqing Klady, ukladyvayu (I lay, put) — probably misprint for **igni-lga-** *vp.* to be put (A), to be left

Igninaxsxakúqing Istorgayu, vygonyayu (I throw out, I expel) — **igni-naax̂-sxa-kux̂** *vp.* one tries to release him

Hiqidusakúqing Unichtozhayu (I destroy) || stirayu (I erase, wipe off) — I take (**ngaan** it) away with

Ilkúqing — (**nung**) **hiil(a)kuqing** I am spoken to

Hisatikúqing von vykhozhu (I am going out) — **hisangan** I'll go out; **hitikuqing** I go out

Isxanaxtakúqing Peremenyayus', izmenyayus' (I change, become different) — *vr.*, cf. Matthew 17:2 **Angadángin Txin isxanax̂taqangin** He was transfigured before them

Itxadakúqing menya vyryvayut, istreblyayut, vydergivayut (I am pulled out, I am destroyed, I am pulled out) — **hitxadakuqing** I have already gone out

Hiyagdagalikúqing Govoryu, chto by vyshol, izgonyayu (I tell him to go out, I expel) — probably **hiyaaĝdagalikux̂** even though he tried to go out

Káchxaq ochen' vetreno, burya (very windy, storm) — **kachx-a** with a **q** added, cf. Matthew 7:27 **slâm kàchxa** strong wind (the suffix **-a** not recognized in Veniaminov's grammar § 30)

Machxídalisalakúqing khulyu, okhuzhdayu (I abuse, I blame) — apparently from Matthew 9:3 **Hingáya Agûuĝux̂ machxidalíisalakax̂** He blasphemes, *lit.* He speaks just badly about God

Málaqax̂ besdelka (trifle) — **maalaqax̂** it was done

Manaqáningúlux mne ne dolzhno, ne podobayet (I ought not to, it doesn't befit me) — **manaaqaningulux** I'll not do it (pl.)

Maxqakúqing delayu (I make, do) — abstracted from the following **Maxqáning** tak otvechayet vinovatyy, soznavayas' (said by the guilty when confessing) = **maqaning** I did it (pl.)

Qáchxix̂ kozha, telo (skin; body), **yáagam káchxaq** kora drevesnaya (bark) — **qachx̂ix̂**, **yaagam qachx̂-a**

Qayuqinalakúqing s usiliyem ishchy, starayus' (I seek with effort, I endeavor) — from 1833:2 **qayuqináaladax̂** *vp.* we seek it with effort

qingukúqing padayu (I fall) — from Matthew 2:11 **tánax̂ qingúlix Ngáan kanax̂txángin** padshi poklonilis' Yemu (falling they worshipped Him), *lit.* kissing the ground

Qúyusakuqing kladu (I place, put) — (**nung**) **quyuusa-kung** I go to bed with it/him

Samimisaxtakúqing v storonu kidayu (I throw aside) — **samiisax̂ta-** or **samimixtaasa-(x̂ta-)**

Siĝixtakúqing ruki prostirayu (I stretch out my hands) || merayu sazhenyami (I measure by fathoms), i ot nego (and from that) — **sigax̂** sazhen' (fathom) — (1) Aleut part, cf. 1833:50 **kanuuĝiin siĝix̂tálix** with contrition of your heart; (2) Russian = Aleut **sigakuqing**

Sísxax̂ peresheyek (isthmus) — **sisx-a** plus **q**, probably from **taĝayaqam sisxá** the novice's isthmus (J V 3:3)

Úgan mn. nozhny, vlagalishche (pl. sheath, vagina) — 3.sg.rel., from Matthew 26:52 **Kamlíin húgan nagan changachźa** put your knife (sword) into its sheath

Ugin'gílix̂ ten' (shade, shadow) — from 1833:19 **hamákun uginĝilíngin** only (**-li-**) the shadow of those things

Ugnasanixtákux̂ nepremenno, neizmenno yest' (without fail, is invariable) — 1833:20 **txichi huĝnáasanix̂tálix** becoming ardent, hearty (they would say it to Him)

Uxtánax̂ prezhde sego, namedni (before this, recently) — **hu-x̂ta-na-x̂** he payed a visit (there)

ukudígax̂ ngan hagakúqing blagososlyayu yego (I bless him) — from **ukudigax̂ ngaan aĝakux̂** blessing is given him

Ukulgalíisanaqaĝulux tot, kotoryy ne mozhet smotret' iz nenavisti ili prezreniya i proch. (the one who cannot look from hatred or contempt, etc.) — from 1833:35 **ukulgalíisanaaqanginúlux** smertel'no nenavideli Yego (they hated him mortally), unclear derivative of **uku-lga-** *vp.* (?) to be seen; En 1982 **ukulgaliikaduukaĝulux** one did not even want to look at him

Ulaqilánax̂ domochadetz, chlen semeystva (member of household, member of family) — perhaps **ulax̂ ilan anaa** the house where he is, cf.

Ilanáqax̂ dom, sem'ya, semeystvo (house, family) = **ilan aqax̂** where one was

Hunakúqing prikhozhu (I arrive) — from **hu-na-x̂** he arrived (there), **hunaqing** I arrived (there)

Usakúqing delyu, razdroblyayu (I divide, I break up) — **usa-kux̂** it (hair) is falling off

Hutikúqing vedu, vyvozhu, vytalkivayu (I lead, I lead out, I throw out, push out) — **hut-ikux̂** it tipped over

VENIAMINOV 1838 (1840)

Matthew 6:2 **kadámin tudúusim iláan, tuduusáaĝanax̂txin** do not sound a trumpet before you — probably misprint for **tunuusi-**, **tunuusa-**

NETSVETOV 1840

Alálax̂ Ikho (= ?) — perhaps for Ekho (echo)

àsazax̂ Lish' (only; no sooner — than) — perhaps **aasaazax̂**, cf. **aasaada-lix** to be slow, tarry

Kãngang Pusti (let go) — probably miscopied from **qánang** well!

Igtsugsxíĝta podzhech' (to set fire to) — probably miscopied from **igtuĝsxáĝta** = **hixtux̂-sxa-Ika-tagalgáĝta** prostrelit' (to shoot through)

Qitakílaq vikhor (forelock) — probably for vikhr' (whirlwind): E **qiitikila-x̂**

Suqulígiq Poslaniye (message) — A 1973 **suqaliga-x̂** something to be taken

Tunumaíĝadaĝta Boltat' (to chatter, jabber) — cf. E **tunumaali-lix** to dispute, quarrel

Uĝaĝúgiq polozheniye (position, condition) — probably for **uĝaĝuusi-x̂**

Wáalasákux̂ Navez (brought) — copyists's mistake for **wáaĝaasá-kux̂** came here with

SALAMATOV 1860

Unknown words without translation in Bukvar': **kíklex̂**, **qdemídax̂**, **zagan**, **zángux̂**, **zéĝis**

DALL 1867

Kudahtikh Phocaena, porpoise

BALITZ 1868

Tchi-nick noch Yellow — probably Yupik: AY **cenegneq** black and blue bruise; or NUN **civigniq** yellow thing

SHAYASHNIKOV 1870

Luke 23:1 **hatxax̂txadamáng** having risen up — probably copyist's mistake for **hax̂txadáamang**

TURNER 1878

A ĝha ĝha sít gin Feeling

A ku lín kûg ítha Kneel (Imp.)

A nú gha ná du ká koq Own, v. — **anugnaduukakux̂** will be such as to be wanted

A sin t'û ·lĭq Dispatch — **aasan(a)talix** to hurry

As na' cûq Bumble bee — cf. **aanasnaada-x̂**

A ta ma núl yuk má sik By chance, accidentally — perhaps **taamanulux masix** doing all the more

Chu lá chokh Flounder (4 inch)

I ga kul ya múl yuq íl yan at random — perhaps ***hiĝaqulimulux ilan** without to be ordered

Ka ka ćhi thûq Uvula — Au **qaaqachiiya-x̂**

Khá la Dwarf (Russian derivative ?) — cf. Russian *karlik* dwarf

Ká li gi cûq Uvula — E **qalngaliqda-x̂**

Kam qá tha cha ghi Imagination, fancy — **kamxadachaĝii** baptized

Ki tha sh'û kĭng I cried (months ago) — **qidaasakung** I cried because of it

Krú lûq Skindresser or scraper — perhaps **qula-x̂** clavicle (used as scraper ?)

Ku kín a gu da Cross the legs (Imp.) — **kukin aĝada** put (them) over each other

Kum túg naq Hoarse — perhaps **qungtugnax̂** snored

Kon dja cha Boil (Imp.) — **qangachaa**

Ko sí sĭq Septum of nose — cf. **qusida-x̂** nose pin

Hla lû ghá cha oviduct

Mi chú tha Breathe v.

Núq to s'û liq Swallow v. — perhaps **nax̂naasa-lix** to eat soup with

Pas lá tin Coat (man's) — cf. **paltu-x̂**

Qish qa Cambium, inner bark — **qachx̂-a**

Qya ghû gan Tree or plant — perhaps A **hyaagagan** of its tree

Sûng û't qiq Space between thumb and index finger — perhaps **chang atx̂ukix** two fingers of my hand

Sit qí mig thá kiq Tickle v. — perhaps **sitx̂imikda-lix** to squeeze, pinch several times

Tai y'û goq Penis — **tayaĝu-x̂** man

Tai y'û go gá nûq Bachelor — **tayaĝux̂ anax̂** was a man, or **tayaĝuĝanax̂** being a man (a male —)

U ghal gha yu nak Soft — **uĝlaĝaayu-na-x̂**

U gwó ghin knee — **uguĝ-in** joints

U gwó ghim cha chá Patella — **uguĝim (chiidgiidam) chachii**

Hu si lí Stout, fleshy — **husu(h)lii** (A ?) just all of it

TURNER ca. 1880

kukh-sukh-takh Steller Sea Cow. According to "Descriptive Catalogue of Ethnological specimens collected by LMT(urner) in Alaska" (in Smithsonian National Anthropological Archives), the Attu people about 1880 asserted that the sea cow had been seen feeding on the seaweed at the Near Islands. Though the sea cow was exterminated at the Commander Islands by 1768, a rib of the animal was found on Attu about 1880 (Murie 1959: 332–333). The reported name of the animal could perhaps have referred to that rib: **quxsux̂tax̂** "used as a wedge".

DYBOWSKI 1881

Człowiek (person) *Kagan* — probably **qagan** the one standing out there (at the entrance of the house)

NELSON 1887

Eu *Ko-loo-nudukh* Sculpin, Cottus polyacanthocephalus (Pallas)

SLYUNIN 1892

millegdax (kind of bird)
unganán utyos (cliff) — **ingana-x̂**

GEOGHEGAN 1906

adgigukukhing I turn over — cf. **adĝiyaax-six** to shake, vibrate

JOCHELSON 1909–10

sxilqida (J 10:118)
Unknown words in cylinder texts:
Ea **qaguĝnaa** (J 1:26)
A **txin ganaĝax̂tadakux̂** (J 77:251)
hingiitaan sul (J 77:101, 103)
iiyuxsix swinging ? (J 77:200 ff.)
kangul, **kangulakukin** (J 79:253, 258)
(**sisxim**) **kdaaganagan** (**huzuugizangis**) (J 77:232)
kituĝa (J 77: 207)
txidix maalxaasangis shouting to each other ? (J 77:92)
nagiitax̂tal (J 77:101)
(**atxidam**) **maaqutugdangin qagnangis** ribs around the stomach ? (J 77:45)
tmaalikdali-kukin (J 79:254)

ORLOVA 1931

The palatal affricate is written *c*; the velar nasal is a typed *n* with a hook added with pen (here written *ng*); uvular fricatives are not distinguished from the velar ones; vowel length is not indicated.

Acalux priklad ruzh'ya (rifle butt)
hadaxtax p'yanyy (drunk) — perhaps cf. **hadaĝ-** to touch
hadaxsxaxt p'yanet', op'yanet' (to get drunk) — perhaps **hadax̂sxaax̂t** may he get drunk (be touched ?)
haxsxal napadeniye (attack), *kugan haxsxaxt* napast', napadat' (to attack), *kugan haxsxal* napadeniye (attack) — vp., cf. **haĝ**$_1$-
aklang odnoglazyy, krivoy (one-eyed)
alakax uprazh' sobach'ya (dog harness) — AAY P **aalakaaq** dog harness
calumaoijax (*calumacijax*) mokritsa (wood louse)
ciglax rosa (dew) — cf. **chiĝ—**
cingazux zydkiy (unsteady)
hidacagix boltun (talker, chatterer) — perhaps cf. **hidati-x̂** spring, ***hidachaĝi-x̂** "having a spring"
hidasxaxt boltat' (to chatter or to stir) — vp.
ikutungix podporka, stoyka (prop., support), *ikutungigix* podpertyy (propped up), *ikutungigaxt* podpirat' (to prop up)
hinex vosh' ptitzy, na toporkax vnedryayetsya v kozhu kleshch, v tri raza bol'she chelovech'yey (bird louse, on puffins a tick goes into the skin, three times as big as a human louse) — probably for *hingex* = **hingi-x̂**, cf. **hingala-x̂** nit, louse egg
kamginikaxt'xt zaprokinut', zakinut' golovu nazad (to throw the head back, look upward) — **kamgiin ikaxtiix̂t**, cf. **ikaxt-**
kimisxaxt glodat' (to gnaw)
kinkagiligix pautina (spider web) — probably **kinkaĝiiluĝix̂** place where the spider is
kuzgidax trava morskaya, vydelannaya (seaweed, processed)
Ładagahagis (= Hl-) shakhmaty (chess) — cf. **hlaadas** pieces in chess
mxuxjax polka (shelf) — probably miscopied from *qixjax* = **qixya-x̂**
nuxtxix glotok (gulp, mouthful; drink) — cf. **nux̂** 2.
nusalax loshchalaya ryba (capelin)
qanguxcix Kamchadal (native of Kamchatka)
qicisxaxt kroit' (to cut, cut out) — cf. **qichi-t-** to turn
qidingidax sliz na rybakh (fish slime) — probably ***qiidngiida-x̂** "like spit"
qugagnal shalun, balovnik, ozornik (naughty child, mischievous person, mischievous child), *qugagnalgaxt* shalit', balovat', ozorovat' (be naughty, mischievous), *qugagnaqatux* ozornoy, shalovlivyy (mischievous, naughty) — from **quga-x̂** demon, devil
qulungus mednovtzy, zhiteli o. Mednogo (Copper Islanders)
sanxudax khvastun, khvastlivyy (boaster, braggart), *sanxudalgaxt* khvastat'sya, khvastat' (to boast) — probably **sanx̂uuda-** "(inflated) like a stomach"
taklaxtax vyvikh, vyvikhnutyy (dislocation, dislocated)
taklasxaxt vyvikhnut' (to dislocate)
talacagix (for *talicagix*) "naslyandat'", natoptat' (to lounge about, to track up) — **talichaĝi-x̂**, cf. **tali-t-** to comfort
talgux protoka (channel, duct)
tiglux khvost u ptitsy (bird's tail) — cf. Au **tuuglun** bird's tail
ugigulang- lyudi chuzhoy narodnosti (people of a foreign nationality) — perhaps **uĝiĝulang** not mine, not belonging to me
hugududax gibkiy (flexible, supple) — cf. *huguzuzax* myagkiy (soft) = **huuĝuzuuza-x̂**
ungidax igrushka, sdelannaya iz dereva (toy made of wood) — perhaps **uhngiida-x̂** little sister

MURIE 1936 (1959)

Au *Kog-a-la-gich'* white-fronted goose, Anser albifrons
Au *Kó-ka-noch* snow bunting, Plectrophenax nivalis townsendi (A **maadugaax̂**)

HARRINGTON 1941 (Akenfa Ermilov)

alaĝum achidan qitikdáa (perhaps for **qichitikdaa**) sand dollar, *lit. (presumably)* little dollar on the shore

AFINOGEN K. ERMELOFF 1948

Entries unknown 1982–84
chumyalalix
qlutin
sitgatgin

MARSH 1948

A **kigixchuláang**, *-dáang* freshwater sculpin
qilmagangii, see Bank 1949

BANK 1949

Au *qilmagangi* (Marsh 1948 *qilmagangii*) cucumber plant, Streptopus amplexifolius (A **taan(g)amchiiza-x̂**)
A *tángax úqux* Rumex acetosella (1953:427), dock, sorrel sp.
A *uqúxlux* pond scum (freshwater algae and oils given off by plants bordering ponds) (1953:427)

MARSH 1950

anux̂sim [Au form] **isxangin** pyriform aperture — nostrils
agadaĝim kagan'gayáaga/gngin point of spear — perhaps **agadaĝim qagang(a)ga(n) yaagaa / yaag(a)ngin** wood (sg. / pl.) at the front part of harpoon

Appendices

Appendix 1: Demonstratives

The Aleut demonstratives correspond to the interrogative **qana**- 'where; which' (rather than **kiin** 'who' or **alqu**- 'what; to do what') and indicate spatial, temporal or more abstract relations to the speaker, including absence or unknown location (E **kama**).

An Aleut demonstrative typically includes a bare stem form, which may refer to the subject or object of the sentence (examples under **hama, uma**, **wa**); numbered, pronominal forms (see Number, Case and Person Suffixes 1. (b), also with possessive suffixes); deictic forms (suffix -**y**, -**y-a**-); local case forms (see Number, Case and Person Suffixes 4. and suffix -**hli**- 6.); verbal forms (suffix -**ma**$_2$- with further derivatives); and several derivatives: relational nouns in -**uuĝi**- 'which is to or in -; the - side or part of', some also in -**nga**- 'the - side'; verbs in -**ngudaĝ**- 'to move in - direction'; -**uunu**- 'to go, move -ward'; -**uuĝa**- 'to come to, arrive at -'; -**uutxa**- 'to be very or too -ward'; and place names in -**lĝ**-**a**. The demonstratives thus pervade practically all the Aleut word classes. Several of the derivational suffixes are shared with positional nouns (Appendix 3).

The specific meanings of the different demonstratives must be looked up in the respective entries of the dictionary. The following chart is only a schematic classification of the main semantic oppositions. Items with a hyphen are morphologically defective (see the entries).

		A delimited a straight	 b oblique	B extended	C motional	D invisible
I		**uka**		**uda**	**wa**	**uma**
II	1.	**ika**	**iku**		**inga**	
	2.	**aka**	**aku**	**aga**	**awa**	**ama-**
III	1.	**hika**	**hiku**		**hinga**	
	2.	**haka**	**haku**	**haga**	**hawa**	**hama**
IV	1.		**ukna**	**una**		
	2.	**saka**				
V	1.	**qika**	**qiku**	**qiga-**		
	2.	**qaka**	**qaku**	**qaga**		

I: the speaker's field; **wa** "motional" in the sense of being shown by the speaker.

II: on a level with the speaker, 1. transversally (across), 2. longitudinally; a. straight, b. to the side.

III: up from the speaker (or erect), 1. transversally (limited), 2. longitudinally (illimited); a. straight, b. aslant. C-D mostly anaphoric (as mentioned or thought of); E also **ninga**, **nawa**, **nama** (partly obsolete), Au **taga**, **tama**.

IV: down or out on (A) or by (B) the sea. In place names also **Uga**-, **Sama**- (see the entries).

V: outside (Aa, B)/inside (Ab), 1. near the entrance, 2. farther. **qaka** also, B mostly in reference to the East, opposed to **na**- West; in names also **Qawa**- (see entry). **sada**- 'outside' is also a positional noun.

Appendix 2: Directions of the Wind

The main four directions or corners of the world have basically the same names in all the Aleut dialects. These are phrases with the positional noun **had(a)**- 'direction':

North	E **chugumadaa**; A **chugum-hadaa**, 1840 **chugix̂**; Au **chugim(h)ayaa**
East	E **qagaadaa**, **qigaadaa**; A **qagaa-hadaa**, **qax-hadaa**; Au **qagaayaa**, **qigaayaa**
South	E 1791-1834 **nam[h]adaa**, 1870- **nu(h)madaa**; A 1860- **nam-hadaa**, 1860 **ngam-**; Au **amayaa**
West	E **naadaa**; A **naa-hadaa**; Au **naayaa**

The main eight directions of the wind, E **slaagamagin**, A **slaagamagis**, show dialectal differences and also differences from the above four. Some of the names are ablative forms (phrases) followed by the verb or verbal noun **a-x̂ta-**, Au **u-x̂ta-** 'be(ing) = blow(ing) out of -'. Others are simple forms, verbs and verbal nouns. The detailed attestations must be looked up in the main section of the dictionary.

	Eastern Aleut	Atkan	Attuan
N	**qigaadi-x̂**	**chugum-hadaan ax̂ta-x̂**	**chugimayagaa ux̂ta-x̂**
NE	**qagaadaan ax̂ta-x̂** Ea **kasak(am) qigaadii** "Russian north"	**qigaadi-x̂**	**qigaayi-chugagaa ux̂ta-x̂**
E	**qigaqu-x̂**	**qakaax ax̂ta-x̂**, **qagaa-hadagaan ax̂ta-x̂**	**qigaayagaa ux̂ta-x̂**
SE	**nu(h)madaan ax̂ta-x̂**	**qagaygi-x̂**	**qagayugi-x̂**
S	**agaagali-x̂**, **agaagila-x̂** Eb **alaĝum adaan ax̂ta-x̂** 'wind from the ocean' (also SE)	**ngatxu-x̂**	**amayaa**
SW	**naadaan ax̂ta-x̂**, 1834 **agaagali-x̂**, En 1952 **naadaan ax̂ta(m) quchxan ax̂ta-x̂**	**naa-ngatxu-x̂**	**amay(an)-naaĝii**
W	Ebn **achaĝu-x̂**, 1834, Ea 1952 **naadaan ax̂ta-x̂**	**naa-hadaan ax̂ta-x̂**	**naayagaa ux̂ta-x̂**
NW	**chugumadaan ax̂ta-x̂** Eb **akuudaan ax̂ta-x̂**	**sadaĝu-x̂**	**ikuu-chuga ux̂ta-x̂**

The intermediate directions are mostly expressed by combinations of the main ones, e.g. SSE En 1950 **nuhmadaan ax̂tam agaagil(am) quchxa**, Au 1952 **qagayugim ama amayan quchigikix**. The following are more special terms:

NNE	E **qigaadim tanaquu** (1834 **-kuu**), A 1840 **qigaadim hachaĝuu** (**-x̂**)
NNW	E **qigaadim hachaĝuu** (1834 **-kuu**) (En 1982 northwest)
WNW	E **naadaan ax̂tam hachaĝuu** (1834 **-kuu**)

The specifier **tanaquu** refers to the land side (**tana-**), **hachaĝuu** apparently to the open ocean.

Appendix 3: Positional Nouns

The Aleut positional nouns correspond in meaning to English prepositions, simple and complex, indicating spatial, temporal or more abstract relations, but they have possessive suffixes, in reference to a person or to a preceding noun (in the relative case), and one or two local cases (see Number, Case and Person Suffixes 4.), e.g. locative **ula-m agal-a-n** 'at the rear of the house, behind the house', **agal(i)-mi-ng** 'behind me'. Many of these nouns are used also in the absolutive case, as in **ulam agal-a agikux̂** 'he passed behind the house'; in the relative case, as in **laavki-m agal-a-n ula-a** 'the house behind the store', and without a possessive suffix as the referent of the positional noun **hada-a** 'the direction of -', e.g. **agal-im hada-a ukuda** 'look toward the rear'. Many of them share postbases with the demonstratives: -**uuĝi**- relational noun; -**mudaĝ**- to move in - direction' (cf. demonstrative with -**ngudaĝ**-), -**uunu**- 'to move -ward', -**uuĝa**- 'to go, come -ward; -**uutxa**- to be far or too far -'.

In the following list the positional nouns are classified approximately in terms of meaning. The details must be looked up in the main section of the dictionary.

i- (only locative, irregular forms) 'to, at, for' (dative).
had(a)- 'direction'.
il(i/u/a)- 'inside'; **ilida**- 'front, side'.
ku- 'top surface'.
kad- 'front, space before; time before'.
agal- 'rear, space behind; subsequent time'.
qusa- 'space above'.
at$_1$- 'lower part; area below'.
qudg- 'upside, backside'.
sitx- 'underside, space under'.
kang- 'top'.
chuqi- 'root; place beneath'.
hangad(a)- 'upper side; surface'.
nag- 'inside, interior (with opening)'.
sinig- 'inside (closed)'.
guudg- 'inside; during'.
qal- 'bottom, lowest part'.
hat- 'outside, outward'.
sad- 'outside, seaward'.
ad- 'landward side'.
aqul- 'lee'.
akina- 'leeward'.
hal- 'windward'.
imuna- 'surrounding', **imuunu**- 'surrounding, space around'.
al-, **alixt**- 'middle, center'.
utm- 'middle, center'.
quchx-, **quchig**- 'space between; interval'.
anga- 'side; space beside'; **angad(a)**- 'side, broadside; opposite side'; **angta**- 'end; far off'.
snanga- 'side'.
chidaĝ- 'space beside'.
haza- 'next to'.
sil(a)- 'proximity'.
hamiĝ-, **ahmiĝ**- 'vicinity'.
slu- 4. 'in, at, to (village, etc.); home, place, contact'.
asl- 'point, position, corresponding to; point of time, occasion; something corresponding; fit for'.
daĝ$_1$- 'attached surface'.
umsu- 4. 'lap, blade as support'.
at$_2$- 'straight or even position'.
luda- abl. 'older than -'.
qul- '(for) the sake (of), (in) order (that)'.
isxana- 'substitute, instead (of)'.
amna- '(out of) the number (of)'.
qaata- 'except; beside'.
uglag- 'another, beside, except'.
unuqu- 'other than, except'.
itxa- 'apart, separately'.

Appendix 4: Numerals

The Aleut numeral system is decimal, with **hati-x̂** 'ten' and **sisa-x̂** 'hundred' as the basic higher terms. In Attuan and in the oldest Atkan and Eastern Aleut sources there are traces of a vigesimal system. The later expression of the higher decades and thousands by multiplication (2 x 10 for 20, etc.) probably was developed under the Russian rule in Eastern Aleut and spread from there to Atkan.

Lower numerals

The lower numerals reflect a finger count, **chaang** 'five' being derived from **cha-** 'hand' with the suffix found also in the four following numerals, derived from the respective stems of the four preceding ones, in the interrogative **qanaang** 'how many' and in the anaphoric E **hingaang**, **[h]awaang**, **hamaang** (**asax̂**) 'that many':

1. **ataqa-n**
2. E **aalax**, A **alax**, Au **ulax**
3. E **qaanku-n**, A **qanku-s**, Au **qaku(n)**
4. E, Au **sichi-n**, A **sichi-ng**
5. **chaang**
6. **atuung**
7. **uluung**
8. **qamchiing**, Au **qavchiing**
9. **sichiing**
10. **hati-x̂**, Au also **haan[u-n]**

A noun is in the singular after 1., in the dual after 2. (in late Atkan pl.), in the plural after 3. and 4., in the singular after the higher numerals, but in the biblical translations also the plural is used after the higher numerals. With a possessive suffix the numerals from 3. on are (or were) ordinal, e.g. A 1780- **qanku-ngis** 'the third', 1860 **angalis qankuu** 'the third day' (Luke 24:21), **chasis atuungii** 'the sixth hour' (John 19:14) (E **qaankun hiisix̂**, etc., see the end of the appendix).

These numerals are also verbal, intransitive in the sense of 'to make, score -', transitive in the sense of 'to make, get - (game)'.

Multiplicative numerals are derived with the suffix **-di-m**, collective-distributive numerals with the suffix -V**lu**-.

For 1. and 10. there are (or were) also special counting terms:

1. **taĝatax**
10. E **haasa-x** (**-k**), A **haaza-k** (see **ha-** -).

The old Atkan **ataqan-alax̂** (Rohbeck 1791 attakynallak) "wanting one" for 'nine' may have been a counting term, the general Aleut term **sichiing** being attested for Atkan since 1780.

Higher decades

In Eastern Aleut since the 1820's and in Atkan since 1860 (Salamatov) all the higher decades are expressed by multiplication of ten (**hati-x̂**), whereas modern Attuan, as recorded in 1952, retained a more archaic system, partly attested also in earlier Atkan and in old Eastern Aleut.

	E 1825-, A 1860-	Au 1952
20.	**algidim hatix̂**	**ulax hatix** (du.)
30.	**qankudim hatix̂**	**anguli(x) hatix**
40.	**sichidim hatix̂**	**sichix hatix**
50.	**chaangidim hatix̂**	**chaang hatix**
60.	**atuungidim hatix̂**	**atuung hatix**
70.	**uluungidim hatix̂**	**uluung hatix**
80.	**qamchiingidim hatix̂**	**qavchiing hatix**
90.	**sichiingidim hatix̂**	**sichiing hatix**

In Eastern Aleut, the modern type is attested since 1791 for 20. and since 1780 for 30. and 40., but the forms found at Unalaska in 1778 were of the other type: 20. *alo(o)chadac*, probably **aalax hatix** (E 1780 *alagatyl'*, 1804 *algatyag*, 1805 *allyug atek*); 30. *angoolaad(d)ac*, probably **angulix** or ***angulix̂ hatix̂** (cf. Atkan below), that is "without a half ten", 'one half (of twenty) from the next twenty'. In 1780 the following decades were counted like nouns, e.g. 50. *cha azitik* (probably a contamination of **haasax** and **hatix̂**) = **chaang hatix̂**; likewise all the decades from 20. on in 1805, e.g. 30. *kanukun atek*.

In Atkan 1780 all the decades were counted like nouns: 20. **alax hatix** (alax xatkix), 30. **qankus hatis** (xankus atis), 40. **siching hatix** (like Au) or **hatix̂** (sichin atxix), etc. For 20. the type **alax hatix** was listed also in 1791 (algattgyk) and 1840 (alakatik), but for 30. **angulix hatix̂** in 1791 (angulligatyk) and 1837, from 1840 on **qankudim hatix̂**, etc., like Eastern Aleut.

Intermediate units

The intermediate units (11, etc.) used to be of the type E 1804-, A 1838- **hati-m ataqan signax̂ta-a** 'eleven', lit. 'ten having one in addition' (**signax̂ta-** 'to have as a surplus'); E 1834- **algidim hatim ataqan signax̂taa** 'twenty-one', lit. 'twice ten having one in addition'. In E 1878 and A 1780, 1791 'eleven' to 'nineteen' were formed without the 'ten': **ataqan signax̂ta-x̂** 'having one in addition', etc. In modern Atkan this type is used in reference to hours: **ataqan signax̂tax̂** 'eleven o'clock', **alax signax̂tax̂** 'twelve o'clock'; likewise Attuan **ataqa signax̂tax̂**, **ulax signax̂tax̂**.

In the modern language the final part is left out: E 1978 **atim ataqan**, A 1950- **hatim** (or **hatix̂**) **ataqan**, Au 1952 **haanum ataqan** 'eleven', etc., up to 'nineteen'; then as in English E **algidim atix̂ ataqan**, A **algidim hatix̂ ataqan** 'twenty-one', etc.

The Eastern Aleut 1780 **haasax taĝatax** (azik taga taga) 'ten one', etc., up to 'ninety-nine', probably were counting terms. A 1780 *enchin atkix* 'ninety-nine' is obscure, perhaps ***inachan hatix** 'at its completion ten (double ten)' (next to the last twenty).

Hundreds

'Hundred' in all the Aleut dialects is **sisa-x̂**. For the higher hundreds Lisyanskiy E 1804 got the multiplication type: **algim sisax̂** (algim sisak) 'twice hundred', **qankudim sisax̂** 'three times hundred', etc. Likewise A 1780 **algim sisax̂** (algim sisax). In the other sources the hundreds are counted like nouns or **sisax̂** remains in the singular: E 1830-34 **aalax sisax, qaankun sisan, sichin sisan, chaang sisax̂**, etc.; A (1950-) **alax sisax̂**, (1840-) **qankus sisax̂**, **siching sisax̂** (1840 **sisas**), etc.

The intermediate decades and units were expressed with **signax̂ta-**, e.g. E 1834 **sisam ataqan signax̂taa** 'hundred and one'; E 1870, A 1838 **sisam algidim hatix̂ signax̂taa** 'hundred and twenty' (Acts 1:15); E 1834 **qaankun sisam ataqan signax̂taa**, A 1860 **sisam chaangidim hatix̂ qankus signax̂taa** 'one hundred and fifty three' (John 21:11). The modern terms are more like English, e.g. A 1971 **sichiing sisax̂ sichiingidim hatix̂ sichiing** 'nine hundred and ninety nine'.

Thousands

'Thousand' in Eastern Aleut 1830, 1878, and in Atkan 1780-1860, was **hadim sisax̂** 'ten times hundred', A 1950 **hatidim sisax̂**, beside the loanword **tiisicha-x̂** (also Au; En 1978 **tiischa-x̂**) from Russian **týsyacha**. In 1834 (1846) and 1839 (1840) Veniaminov listed **hadim sisam hacha** with an unclear addition ('the outside of' or perhaps 'the ten of'), not used in the religious translations, and **hatix̂ sisax̂** 'ten hundred', used in the translations 1838-1870. The higher thousands were formed in Eastern Aleut by multiplication, in Atkan by simple counting (as in Russian) of the thousand of either type, e.g. E 1838-1870 **chaangidim hatix̂ sisax̂**, A 1860 **chaang hadim sisas** 'five thousand' (Matthew 14:21, Mark 6:44).

For 'ten thousand' Veniaminov in 1834 and 1839 listed **hadim sisam hadim sisaa** lit. 'ten times hundred's ten times hundred', not used in the translations, and **sisadim sisax̂** 'hundred times hundred', used also in 1870, beside **algidim sisam sisagan** (rel.) 'twice hundred's hundred', A 1860 **hatix̂ hadim sisaĝanaa** 'ten ten times being hundreds', **algidim hatix̂ hadim sisaĝanangis** 'twice ten ten times being hundreds' (Luke 14:31). In 1834 Veniaminov went on to **hatidim hadim sisam hadim sisaa** 'ten times ten times hundred's ten times hundred' (in 1839 also simpler **sisadim hatix̂ sisax̂** 'hundred times ten hundred'), and **sisadim hadim sisam hadim sisaa** 'hundred times ten times hundred's ten times hundred', modern A, Au **miliyuuna-x̂** 'million' from Russian milión.

Au 1952 **kichikichi-x̂** 'ten thousand' perhaps is an echo of Russian **désyat' týsyach**.

For higher numbers such as dates (years) one would nowadays use the English numerals. With the Russian loanwords **tiisicha-x̂** and **miliyuuna-x̂** they could easily be expressed also in Aleut, e.g. A 1971 **sichiing miliyuunax̂, sichiing tiisichax̂, sichiing sisax̂ sichiingidim hatix̂ sichiing** = 9,009,999.

Ordinals

Any cardinal number can be turned into an ordinal by the transitive verbal noun **hiisi-x̂** 'the -th' (with lengthening of the vowel of the initial syllable of the numerals 'two' to 'four'), or by the transitive verb **hiisa-** 'the -th, for the -th time', e.g. E 1834- **siichin hiisix̂**, A 1952- **siiching hiisix̂** 'the fourth'; E 1870, A 1838 **chaangidim hatix̂ hiisix̂ angalix̂** 'the fiftieth day' (Acts 2:1); E 1870 **qaankun hiisim** (or **hiisix̂**) **angalim ilan** 'on the third day' (Luke 13:32, John 2:1, A **angalim qankugan ilan**, **angalim qankungin ilin**, see above); A 1860 **qankus hiisalix qan'gim ilan** 'in the third year' (Luke 13:7); A 1862 **maqulim qankus hiisagan ilan** 'in the third commandment'; A 1950 **aalax hiisal txin ayagalĝis** 'to marry a second time, remarry'.

For 'the first', however, the numeral used is the counting term **taĝatax** rather than **ataqan**, or else **itaangi-x̂** 'the first' is used, e.g. E **taĝatax iisalix**, A **taĝatax hiisalix** '(doing) first, for the first time, in the first place' (lit. saying 'one'); A 1862 **maqulim taĝatax hiisaa**, **maqulim itaangii**, E 1870 **itaangix̂ maqax̂six̂** 'the first commandment'.

Appendix 5: Aleut Calendars

According to Veniaminov, the Aleuts used to divide the times of the year in two ways, into "the usual four seasons" and into twelve lunar months, with no divisions of days, but "now" (by the 1830's) "everyone knows very well all the holidays, the dates and days (of the week)," each family having its own wooden calendar (Zap. 2:255 f., English translation p. 288). Since the name days of the Russian Orthodox calendar underlie the personal names of the baptized Aleuts, known since about 1790 or earlier (Atka about 1780, Attu 1747), the Russian calendar must have been introduced long before Veniaminov's days and probably made the Aleut names of months obsolete already in the course of the nineteenth century. The current Aleut names of months are all borrowed from Russian.

Seasons

The names of "the usual four seasons" given differently by Veniaminov 1840 for Eastern Aleut, beginning with the winter, and by Netsvetov 1840 for Atkan, beginning with the spring, may have been adjusted to the Russian set: (See **Fig. A** below.)

As seen from the other data, Netsvetov's list was partly adjusted to Eastern Aleut. His choice **saaqudax** for 'summer' was probably due to the fact that **slux̂**, in Atkan 'summer', in Eastern Aleut had the meaning 'year' (so also in Netsvetov's manuscript dictionary), possibly a calque from Russian, where forms of leto 'summer' are used as the plural of god 'year', while 'year' in Atkan 1780, 1860 was **qan'gix̂** 'winter' (later **guudax̂** from Russian), in Eastern Aleut 1780 **saaqudax** 'summer'. As shown by **saaqudikinga** 'fall', lit. "post-summer", attested for Atkan since 1791, also **saaqudax** must have been used in old Atkan, so for 'summer' there must have been two words. Likewise for 'fall', for Netsvetov's **kiimidax** is clearly Atkan, later recorded as **kiimidgix̂**, different from E 1909- **kiimadax**, 1834- **kiimadgi-**, which means specifically the season October-November (En 1948), thus 'late fall'. The now more common **saaqudikinga** thus appears to have been a name for early fall or late summer, perhaps in reference to the vegetation, **saaqudax** 'summer' having possibly the same stem as **saaquda-x̂** 'cow parsnip'. For 'spring', in addition to **qanikinga** "post winter", there was also **amli-x̂**, attested in Eastern Aleut 1805 and 1910 (Akutan), in names of months also in 1791 (May) and 1871 (June), apparently referring to late spring or early summer. Rather than "the usual four seasons", the Aleuts may once have distinguished six or seven seasons of the year, according to the vegetation and the general weather conditions.

Aleut months

According to Veniaminov 1840 (Zap. 2:255 ff.), who gave the Aleut names of the months as matters of the past, there were twelve lunar months, beginning with March [A 1952: the beginning of spring, the days becoming longer than the nights]. The new moon and the full moon of March and the other months were recognized by the ebb and flow and by the swiftness of the tidal currents [the visibility of the moon itself could be prevented by the weather conditions]. The surplus of days [ten or eleven] remaining from twelve lunations were added to January, "whence it was called the Big Month": **Tugidiigamax** (1834 more exactly "main month", then identified with December). In his list of months, however, the Aleut names are given as direct equivalents of the names of the Russian calendar, without regard to the "Big Month" (the Russian leap year is something different, see the entry **qaya**- 3.).

"Each month had its name from the hunting of animals or their appearance [birth and growth of seals, etc.] or from other circumstances; so their names are not altogether or everywhere identical" (Zap. 2:56). The differences could in part be due to different adjustments to the Russian calendar, real or artificial, but there were certainly also real dialectal differences. Since the later Eastern Aleut data depend, partly or wholly, upon Veniaminov's publications, the older data must be discussed first.

The names in the Aleut-Russian vocabulary compiled 1834-1836 and published in Veniaminov's grammar 1846 (quoted as E 1834), were presumably given by his first main informant, Ivan Pan'kov, chief of Tigalda (Krenitzin Islands), and/or by the chief's son Semyon, who also collected the song texts published in the same volume, and so probably represent an eastern subdialect of Eastern Aleut. Already then there seems to have been some uncertainty, for judging from the other old data two names appear to have been interchanged (**Sadignam tugidaa** given as June rather than July; **Chag̑aligim** (misprinted as Chag̑alilim) **tugidaa** July, corrected p. V from the more correct June; both corrected in the table below). The partly different list in Zapiski 1840 (prefaced St. Petersburg 1839) apparently was due to later collaborators, probably those who helped Veniaminov with the final edition

Fig. A

Russian	E 1840	A 1840
zima (winter)	**qanax**	**qanax** (1780- **qan'gix̂**)
vesna (spring)	**qanikinga**	**qanikinga**
leto (summer)	**saaqudax**	**saaqudax** (1860- **slux̂**)
osen' (fall)	**saaqudikinga**	**kiimidax** (1791- **saaqudikinga**)

of the translation of Matthew (prefaced Sitka 1838), and so may represent more westerly dialects of Eastern Aleut, but it includes also variants from the older data. The first list of Aleut names of months, allegedly those of Unalaska, was compiled in 1791 by Merck, whose interpreter, Mikhail Lavrentyevich Milkov, was born on Umnak, and so represents a western dialect of Eastern Aleut. It comes closer than the eastern ones to the list given in Netsvetov's manuscript Atkan dictionary from about 1840. Before knowing the latter, I obtained the same list at Atka in 1950 and 1952 from William Dirks Sr. (1882-1967), the only difference being a minor phonological detail (1840 **Aĝika tigaluĝa**, 1950-52 **Agika(m) tigaluĝa** May, cf. the entry **agix-s**).

In the table (**Fig. B**, p. 574), the orthography has been normalized; the original data are found in the main section of the dictionary. The translations are abbreviations of those given in the main section; for convenience, the somewhat obscure name **Qisagunax̂/Qisagunix̂** is translated as 'famine' (see the entry **qisagu-** -).

Pinart 1871 certainly used Veniaminov's material but he also consulted one or more Eastern Aleut speakers, probably from Akutan or farther east. His notation was Cyrillic, partly almost illegible and phonetically very poor. Starting with September and October, he left out November, making November December, etc., but in the manuscript this has been corrected at some later occasion, if not by a different hand. The corrected list follows mostly E 1834, with certain dialectal variants and distortions, e.g. December (< January) *Tugidagamax* = **Tugidaagamax**, a late variant of 1834 **Tugidiigamax**; January (< February) *Anul'gilik tugida*, with an ungrammatical addition to 1834 **Anulĝiliq** (= **-x̂**); April (< May) *Shlagan kagak* for 1834 **Sadaagan qaĝix̂** "eating from outside" (Veniaminov: time when they eat outside the house), cf. **slaaĝa-** 'to go out'. His September, however, is *Shakul..in tugida* (partly illegible), possibly **Saaqudikingan tugidaa** 'fall month', which turned 1834 **Chngulim tugidaa** 'September' into August, *Chmulin tugida*. Rather than 1834 **Agalĝalux̂**, November (< December) got the same name as October, cf. E 1840; and rather than 1834-40 **Chaĝaligim tugidaa**, June (< July) is called *Amli tugida* = **Amli(m) tugidaa** 'spring month', with the word attested also forty years later at Akutan, rather than connected with the E 1791 name for May. Pinart's list does not give the impression of a living tradition.

Jochelson's presentation in 1933:85-86 was clearly based on Veniaminov 1840 (not quoted), but he also must have consulted at least one of his chief helpers, probably Sivtsov (1872-1919). The names or variant names for March through September apparently were taken directly from Veniaminov 1840. For May, the variant **Chiĝuudngim tugidaa** (normalized) 'month of flowers' appears to be a translation of Veniaminov's obsolete **Iichichxùx** 'month of flowers' (Russian mesyats tsvetkov). For June, the variant **Saamlam tugidaa** 'the month of eggs' may (as suggested by Michael Krauss) be due to Veniaminov's comment that the birds lay their eggs in June. For July, however, the variant **Aanum** (áñam) **tugidaa** 'month of red fish or nerka (red salmon)' is independent of the older sources. For October, Jochelson has **Saaqudikingan tugidaa** 'autumn month' rather than 1834-40 **Kiimadgim tugidaa**, which for Jochelson is November only (1840 **Kiimadgim kingan tugidaa**), which agrees with the names of the fall season mentioned above. While December *Agalgilúgim tugidáa* is a distorted variant of 1840 **Agalĝalux̂**, the next two are variants of the 1834 names: January *Anulgílum* (misprint) *tugidáa* 'month of uriles or black cormorants', 1834 **Anulgilix̂**; February *Qisugínax̂* 'the last stored food', 1834 **Qisagunax̂** (the latter form used by Jochelson in the names of March and April). The striking omission of **Tugidiigamax** indicates that the whole set had become obsolete at Unalaska by 1909. In dating his letters, Sivtsov used the Russian loanwords (J 38, 39).

Gordon Marsh in 1948-52 does not seem to have recorded Aleut names of months, neither at Nikolski nor at Akutan. In 1982 the oldest speaker at Nikolski (b. 1902) knew only two names, **Itaangix̂ Qisagunix̂** February (cf. 1791) and **Chngulim tugidaa** September (cf. 1834, 1840; 1791 October); and in 1983 the oldest speaker at Akutan (b. 1903) knew only the Russian loanwords. Gromoff 1975 is derived from Jochelson 1933 (the later variants), with the following replacements: **Qichagulux** 'mild (lit. not cold) weather' for the obsolete **Qisagunax̂** (March, April); **Qiigam asx̂agan tugidaa** 'month of faded grass' (August), translated from Jochelson *Uxnam tugidáa* 'month when grass is fading' (from 1834-40); **Aag(a)yuuĝim tugidaa** 'cormorant month' (January), translated from Jochelson's obsolete *Anulgílum tugidáa* (1834 **Anulgilix̂**), see above. A new name for February is En 1982 **Tahlam ugucha**, lit. what makes a slave happy, 1984 explained as an old saying for waves coming up in winter, when the people were starving.

At Atka, as mentioned above, William Dirks Sr. in 1950-52 still remembered all the old Atkan names, known also from Netsvetov 1840. In 1973, the then oldest Atkan speaker (b. 1894) had a new Aleut name for May, **Agaaĝitim tugidaa** 'month of taking away (snow)'. In normal speech both used the Russian loanwords.

For Attuan, only the following name for April (A **Lagim tugidaa**) was recorded in 1952: **Ugulinasaaqux̂**, cf. En **uguli-isi-x̂** decoy bird.

Fig. B

	E 1834	E 1840	E 1791	A 1840
March	**Ulam ilan qaĝix̂** eating inside house	**Kaduuĝix̂ Qisagunax̂** earlier famine	**Agaluuĝix̂ [Qisagunax̂]** later [famine]	**Qisagunix̂** famine
April	**Sadaagan qaĝix̂** eating from outside	**Agaluuĝix̂ Qisagunax̂** later famine **Sadaagan qaĝix̂**	**Saĝasangulux** not much sleep	**Lagim tugidaa** Canada goose month
May	**Saĝasangulux** not much sleep	**Iichichxux** "flower month" (Ven.) **Chiĝum tugidaa** chasing (sea lion) month	**Amli(m) tugidaa** spring month	**Aĝika(m) tigaluĝa** rubbing pad
June	**Chaĝaligim tugidaa** seal pup month	**Chaĝaligim tugidaa**	**Iguuĝ(um) tugidaa** pulling out (birds) month	**Iguuĝu(m) tugidaa**
July	**Sadignam tugidaa** fat pup month	**Sadignam tugidaa**	**Chaĝalig(im) tugidaa** seal pup month	**Aniida(m) tugidaa** pup month
Aug.	**Ux̂nam (?) tugidaa** fading (?) month	**Uĝnam tugidaa** **Ux̂nam tugidaa**	**Sadignam tugidaa** fat pup month	**Sadignam tugidaa** fat pup month
Sept.	**Chngulim tugidaa** shedding month	**Chngulim tugidaa**	**Ugnam tugidaa** skinny (mammal) month	**Ugna(m) tugidaa**
Oct.	**Kiimadgim tugidaa** fall month	**Kiimadgim tugidaa**	**Chngulim tugidaa** shedding month	**Chngulim tugidaa**
Nov.	**Agalĝalux̂** harpooning	**Kiimadgim kingan tugidaa** post-fall month	**Kiimadgim tugidaa** fall month	**Kyum tugidaa** horse mussel month
Dec.	**Tugidiigamax** main month	**Agalĝalux̂** harpooning	**Tugidiigamax** main month	**Agalĝalux̂** harpooning
Jan.	**Anulgilix̂** young cormorant	**Tugidiigamax** main month	**Anulgilax̂** young cormorant	**Tugidiigamax** main month
Feb.	**Qisagunax̂** famine	**Anulgilax̂** young cormorant	**Kad[uuĝix̂] Qisagunax̂** earlier famine	**Anulgilax̂** young cormorant

Fig. C

The Russian calendar, months and days of the week

	Russian	Eastern Aleut/Atkan
January	Yanvár', Genvár'	**Yanvaarix̂/Ginvaarix̂**
February	Fevrál'	**Fivraalix̂**
March	Mart	**Maartax̂**
April	Aprél'	**Apriilax̂**
May	May	**Maayax̂**
June	Iyún'	**Iyuunix̂**
July	Iyúl'	**Iyuulix̂**
August	Ávgust	**Aagustax̂**
September	Sentyábr'	**Sintaavrax̂, Sintaabrix̂/Sintyaabrax̂**
October	Oktyábr'	**Uxtaavrax̂, Uktaabrix̂/ Uktaabrax̂**
November	Noyábr'	**Nuyaabrax̂**
December	Dekábr'	**Dikaavrax̂, Dikaabrix̂/Dikaabrax̂**
Monday	Ponedél'nik	**Pundiilnikax̂/Punidiilnikax̂**
Tuesday	Vtórnik	**Uvtuurnikax̂**
Wednesday	Sredá	**Siridax̂**
Thursday	Chetvérg	**Chitviirkax̂**
Friday	Pyátnitsa	**Pyaatnichax̂**
Saturday	Subbóta	**Subuutax̂**
Sunday	Voskresén'ye	**Vaskrisiiniyax̂**

(For the older variants of the days of the week, see the main section.)

Appendix 6: Aleut Kinship Terms

The ancient Aleut system of kinship terms had become obsolete well before any investigators sensitive to non-European systems had a chance to study it. The attestation of Aleut kinship terms before 1900, therefore, is fragmentary. By the time systematic investigations were done, the kinship term system was partly forgotten.

In the sources before 1900, the Aleut words are given as the equivalents of Russian (or English) terms, or they are used to translate those terms in religious texts, with no special regard to the ancient Aleut system, the social reality of which was at variance with the teachings of the church. The Eastern Aleut data obtained "from life and mythological texts" by Waldemar Jochelson in 1909–10 (manuscript vocabulary, published with some inaccuracies in Jochelson 1933:69-71) are the most complete of all the material collected on kinship terms; his Attuan material is very limited. At Nikolski in 1948-50, Gordon Marsh obtained from Afinogen K. Ermeloff (1890-1956) almost the same information as Jochelson's Eastern Aleut. His data from Akutan 1952 are more limited and largely innovated. At Atka in 1950 and 1952, I tried my best to elicit the Atkan and Attuan terms, but by then completeness could not be achieved.

In later years, the Aleut kinship term system has become still farther removed from the ancient one. Kinship terms have been adjusted to the Russian or English systems, with several terms replaced by Russian loanwords or by analytic expressions.

One characteristic feature of the old Aleut system is the distinction of sex relations, rather than just sex, for siblings: **huyu**- 'woman's brother', **hungi**-, **uhngi**- 'man's sister' vs. **agiituda**- 'man's brother, woman's sister'; for the parents' siblings: **ami**- 'mother's brother', **ni**- 'father's sister' vs. father's brother and mother's sister (derived from or like father and mother, respectively); and the corresponding distinction between cross-cousins (**asaga**-, without sex distinction), related through a brother and sister, and parallel cousins, related through brothers or sisters. Already about 1870 there are indications of a change in Eastern Aleut, **hungi**- 'man's sister' being used also for a woman's sister (e.g. John 19:25 **anagan hungii** 'his mother's sister', A 1860 **anagan agiitudaa**). In everyday speech, the Aleut terms for siblings (and parents' siblings) may have been replaced by Russian loanwords perhaps a century ago, e.g. **braata**- 'brother' used in 1909 by an Eastern Aleut born at Akutan in 1849 (J 5:4).

On the other hand, in ancient Aleut there seems to have been just one term for a parent-in-law, while there is in Russian a distinction between the wife's parents (*test'*, *teshcha*) and the husband's parents (*svyokor*, *svekrov'*), but already in 1871 a set of terms congruent with the Russian system was recorded by Pinart in eastern Eastern Aleut. In modern times, there is rather a distinction between father-in-law and mother-in-law, as in English. In the old system, terms indifferent to sex could be specified by phrases such as A 1838 **saatimgan ayagaĝanaa** 'his mother-in-law', lit. 'his female (being a woman) parent-in-law' (Matthew 8:14).

The Aleut terminology includes simple terms and terms derived with the suffix **-x̂ta-na**- 'which x (possessive suffix) has as N', in the passive **-ĝa-na**- 'had as N', used with three different meanings:

(1) Eastern Aleut 1909- 'sibling of the same sex as N', the equivalent of the term **agiituda**- 'man's brother, woman's sister', e.g. **ada**- 'father', **adax̂tana**- 'father's brother' (A **ada**-), 'mother's sister's husband' ("mother's husband" = father); **hla**-, **la**- 'son', **lax̂tana**- 'man's brother's son';

(2) E, A 'step-N' (E also **-ĝiisi**-), e.g. **adax̂tana**- 'stepfather'; E **lax̂tana**- 'stepson';

(3) Eastern Aleut 'in-law' (secondary terms), the equivalent of Attuan **qalax̂tax̂** 'having the essence or nature of -, the equivalent of -', e.g. Eb 1871 **adax̂tana**- 'husband's father', Au 1952 **ayang qalax̂tax̂** 'my father-in-law', lit. 'the equivalent of my father' (cf. Atkan **ada**- 'father; father's brother').

In normal speech, an Aleut kinship term would be used with a possessive suffix; without a possessive suffix some of the terms have a different meaning, e.g. **ada-ng** 'my father', but **ada-x̂** 'priest'; **ayaga-ng** 'my wife', but **ayaga-x̂** 'woman'; **hla-ng** 'my son', but **hla-x̂** 'boy'. Under certain conditions, however, the kinship terms may be used without a possessive suffix, so regularly with reference to a first person plural in Eastern Aleut: **tuman(iin) adax̂** 'our father', lit. '(for) us father', in Atkan **adamas, adangin**. An Atkan example is 1950 **anax̂ aniqdut hadangin huyakux̂** 'the mother went to her children'. Without a context, as a lexical information, the terms may be used with a simple numerus suffix, a usage adopted also in the following list of terms.

According to Jochelson (1933:73), small children would address their mother as *anánañ* (not in his ms. vocabulary) or **anaadang** 'my dear mother' (suffix **-aada**-), while grown-up children would use neither these terms nor a personal name. In his texts, however, one finds E **anaking**, Au **anak(i)** 'my parents!' (dual of 'mother'), said by Raven, anxious to be married (J 82:8). Brothers, he stated, would call each other **agiitudang** 'my brother', cousins (cross-cousins) **asagaang** 'my cousin', but the younger would not look at the face of the elder. In the texts one finds En 1909 **Uyumas ii!** 'Our brother' (said by a woman, J 42:13, 58:15; suffix like Atkan), E 1840 **Huyung a!** 'My (fem.) brother!' (Zap. 2:296, note), but also, without a possessive suffix, En

1910 **Asagax̂** 'Cousin!' (J 68:3 ff.). A modern example is A **maamang** or **maamaa** 'mom!'.

Consanguinity (blood relationship)

parents – children

ada-x̂, Au **aya-x̂** 'father'; **ana-x̂** 'mother', E, Au dual, A plural 'parents'; E also, especially as terms of address, with suffix - **aada**-: **adaada-ng** 'my father', **anaada-ng** 'my mother'; loanwords: **taata-x̂** En 1978, A 1937- 'father, dad' (from Russian *tyátya*), **däädíng** En 1982, A 1971- 'my dad' (from English); **maama-ng** Ekn 1982, A 1950-, Au 1952 'my mom' (from Russian *máma*).

hla-x̂, E 1909- **la-x̂** 'son'; **asxinu-x̂**, Au 1909 **askinu-x̂**, **axsinu-x̂** 'daughter'

step-relations

(a) suffix -**x̂tana**-

adax̂tana-x̂ E 1909, A 1948 'stepfather'; **anax̂tana-x̂** En 1910 'foster-mother', Eun 1982-84, A 1948 'stepmother'.

lax̂tana-x̂ Ekn 1982 'stepson'; **asxinux̂tana-x̂** En 1948 'stepdaughter'.

(b) E suffix -**ĝiisi**-

adaĝiicha En 1950 'his/her stepfather', **adaĝiising** Ea 1983 'my stepfather'; **anaĝiicha** En 1950 'his/her stepmother', **anaĝiising** Ea 1983 'my stepmother'; **laĝiicha** En 1950 'his/her stepson', **laĝiising** En 1950, Ea 1983 'my stepson'; **asxinuĝiicha** En 1950 'his/her stepdaughter'.

(c) A 1840 suffix -**aada**-

anaada-x̂ 'stepmother'.

grandparents – grandchildren

latux̂ 'grandfather' (E 1834 'father's brother', probably to avoid 'father's brother' = 'father', cf. below); **kuka-x̂** 'grandmother'.

ilgu-x̂, Au **iglu-x̂** 'grandchild'; E 1909 **tayaĝum ilguĝanaa** 'grandson', lit. "man-grandchild"; **ayagam ilguĝanaa** 'granddaughter', lit. "woman-grandchild".

saagu-x̂ E 1834, 1909, **sagu-x̂** En 1950, A 1952 'great-grandparent'.

qitx̂u-x̂ En 1950, Ek 1982, Eu 1984, **sagu-x̂** A 1952 'great-grandchild.'

qitx̂u-x̂ E 1834, 1909 'great-great-grandfather'.

qiitx̂uchuuda-x̂ En 1950, **qitx̂u-x̂** En 1982 'great-great-grandchild'.

qiitx̂uchuuda-x̂ E 1909, **qitx̂uchungi-x̂** Ea 1909 'great-great-great-grandfather' (1834 'grandfather'): **latux̂txin, saagutxin, qitx̂utxin, qitx̂uchungitxin** 'your grandfathers, great-grandfathers, great-great-grandfathers, great-great-great-grandfathers' (J 3:42).

siblings

huyu-x̂ (Ea **uyuuda-x̂**) 'woman's brother'; **hungi-x̂** Ea, Au, **uhngi-x̂** En, A 'man's sister' (E 1870, Ea 1952 also woman's sister').

agiituda-x̂, Au **agiituya-x̂** 'man's brother; woman's sister'.

luda-x̂, Au **luya**- 'man's elder brother; woman's elder sister'; **kingi-x̂** 'man's younger brother; woman's younger sister'; cf. E 1909 **uyung kinguuĝii** 'my (woman's) younger brother', etc.

angan-akang E 1909 'my brother - my sister', lit. 'the one I grow up with'.

Loanwords: **braata-x̂** E 1909-, A 1948- 'brother' (from Russian *brat*); **sistra-x̂** E 1950-, A 1952- 'sister' (from Russian *sistra*).

half-siblings

En 1950 **adang/anaadang adaan agiitudang** 'my (m.) half brother on my father's/mother's side'; A 1948 like siblings: **agiituda-x̂** '[man's] half brother; [woman's] half sister'.

parents' siblings – siblings' children

(sex different from parent's sex)

ami-x̂ 'mother's brother'; **umni-x̂** 'man's sister's child'.

ni-x̂ 'father's sister'; E 1909, A 1952 also 'woman's brother's child', 1909 **tayaĝum niĝanaa** 'nephew (woman's brother's son)', **angaĝinam niĝanaa** 'niece (woman's brother's daughter)'.

(same sex as parent's sex)

(a) E 1909- suffix -**x̂tana**-

adax̂tana-x̂ E 1909, En 1950 (Au 1909 **ayax̂tanax̂** possibly transposed from E) 'father's brother'; **anax̂tana-x̂** E 1909, En 1950 'mother's sister'.

lax̂tana-x̂ E 1909, En 1950 'man's brother's (En also: parallel cousin's) son; woman's sister's son'; **asxinux̂tana-x̂** E 1909, En 1950 'man's brother's (En also: parallel cousin's) daughter; woman's sister's daughter'.

(b) older E, A, Au

E 1804 **adang agiicha** 'father's brother', lit. 'my other father'; **anang agiicha** 'mother's sister', lit. 'my other mother'; cf. Ea 1910 **latuĝning, adaning kayux ilaasaning** 'my grandfathers, my father and uncles, and my (other) relatives' (J 30:24).

A 1840, 1952 **ada-x̂** 'father, father's brother'; **ana-x̂** 'mother, mother's sister'. A 1952 **agiitudang aniqdungis** 'my (m.) brother's children; my (fem.) sister's children'.

Au 1952 **ayang luyaa/kingii** 'my father's elder/younger brother'; **anang luyaa/kingii** 'my mother's elder/younger sister'.

(c) Russian loanwords

yaaya-x̂ Ea 1952-, Ep 1952-, Eu 1984, En 1948- 'uncle' (from Russian *dyádya*).

tuutka-x̂ Ep 1952, Eu 1984, En 1950- 'aunt'; **chutka-x̂** Au 1952 'father's sister (E, A **ni-x̂**); mother's brother's wife (E **quliga-x̂**)' (from Russian *tyótka*).

grandparents' siblings

En 1950 **latux̂tana-x̂** 'grandfather's brother'; **kukax̂tana-x̂** 'grandfather's sister'.

cousins

asaga-x̂ E 1909, En 1950 'cross-cousin (mother's brother's or father's sister's son or daughter)'; Ea 1952-, A 1948- 'cousin in general'.

E 1909, En 1948-50 parallel cousin = sibling + -**x̂tana**-, -**ĝana**-: **uyux̂tana-x̂, uyuĝana-x̂** 1909, En 1948 'woman's father's brother's son; woman's mother's sister's son'; **ungiĝana-x̂, ungix̂tana-x̂**

E 1909, **uhngix̂tana-x̂** En 1948-50 'man's father's brother's daughter (1909); man's mother's sister's daughter'.

agiitudax̂tana-x̂, agiitudaĝana-x̂ E 1909, En 1950 'man's father's brother's or mother's sister's son; 1909 woman's father's brother's or mother's sister's daughter'.

En 1950 second cousin: **asagam adaan asagax̂** lit. 'cousin from cousin'.

Affinity (relationship by marriage)

spouses

ugi-x̂ 'husband'; **ayaga-x̂** 'wife'.

spouse's parents – children's spouses

(a) basic terms

saatimgi-x̂ (**saatimg-a, saatimgii** 'his/her -') E 1791-, A 1838- 'parent-in-law': (1) father-in-law, both wife's father, Russian *test'* (e.g. E 1870, John 18:13; Ea 1910, J 16:24; A 1860; Eb 1871 only so) and husband's father, Russian *svyokor* (e.g. E 1909, A 1840); (2) mother-in-law, both wife's mother, Russian *teshcha* (e.g. E 1804; E 1838-70, Matthew 8:14; Ea 1909, J 3:88; A 1840-60) and husband's mother, Russian *svekrov'* (e.g. E 1838, Matthew 10:35; A 1840-60);

saatikaaya-x̂ (1) E 1871- 'mother-in-law', both wife's mother (Eb 1871 only so; 1909) and husband's mother (1909); (2) Eu 1910 'wife's father' (J 35:38); En 1982 'father-in-law' (= **saatimgi-x̂**).

naĝu-x̂ E 1834-, **ngaĝu-x̂** A 1840- 'son-in-law' (Russian *zyat'*, cf. below); E 1870, Luke 12:53 strangely 'husband's mother' (A 1860 **saatimgix̂**); **naĝux̂tana-x̂** En 1950 'son-in-law's brother'.

asanaqa-x̂ E 1804-, A 1840-, Au 1952 'daughter-in-law' (Russian *nevestka*, cf. below); **asanaqax̂tana-x̂** E 1909 'daughter-in-law's sister'.

(b) secondary terms: consanguineous + E **-x̂tana-**, **-ĝana-**, Au **qalax̂tax̂**:

adax̂tanang Eb 1871 'my husband's father' (Russian *svyokor*); Ea 1952- 'my father-in-law'; Au 1952 **ayang qalax̂tax̂** 'my father-in-law'. Cf. En 1983 **adax̂ta-aĝing** 'a father-in-law for me'.

anax̂tanang Eb 1871 'my husband's mother' (Russian *svekrov'*); Ea 1952-, Eu 1984 'my mother-in-law'; Au 1952 **anang qalax̂tax̂** 'my mother-in-law'. Cf. En 1983 **maamax̂ta-aĝing** 'a mom-in-law for me'.

asxinux̂tana-x̂ E 1870 (Luke 12:53), En 1948-50, **asxinuĝana-x̂** E 1870 (Luke 12:53) 'daughter-in-law'; Au 1952 **asxinung qalax̂tax̂** 'my daughter-in-law'.

hlang qalax̂tax̂ Au 1952 'my son-in-law'.

siblings-in-law

(a) better-attested terms

(same sex)

chikiida-x̂ E 1871-, A 1950-, **chikiiya-x̂** Au 1952 'man's brother-in-law': wife's brother, Russian *shurin* (Eb 1871, E 1909-, A 1950-, Au 1952), man's sister's husband, Russian *zyat'* (Eb 1871?; E 1909, En 1950-52); **chikiidax̂tana-x̂** En 1950 '[man's] brother's or parallel cousin's brother-in-law' (A 1948-52 **angayqu-x̂** 'sister's husband', cf. below).

asanaqa-x̂ E 1871-, A (1840 ?) 1952, Au 1952 'woman's sister-in-law': husband's sister, Russian *zolovka* (Eb 1871, E 1909, A 1952, Au 1952); woman's brother's wife, Russian *nevestka* (E 1909, En 1948, Au 1952; perhaps also A 1840, Russian *nevestka* being ambiguous); **asan(a)qax̂tana-x̂** E 1909 'woman's brother's wife's sister'.

angayqu-x̂ E 1909, **ahngayqu-x̂** En 1982 'wife's sister's husband; husband's brother's wife' (E 1909-1933 also 'wife's sister', ms. *svoyachenitsa*, but cf. **ayagax̂tana-x̂** below; A 1948 'sister-in-law', 1950-52 'sister's husband' probably for 'wife's sister's husband'); En 1950 **sviyaaka-x̂** same meaning (from Russian *svoyák* 'wife's sister's husband').

(different sex)

ayagax̂tana-x̂ E 1909, En 1950 'man's brother's wife; 1909 wife's sister; 1909 man's brother's wife's sister'; En 1909 also **ayaga-ng** "my wife", A 1952 **ayagang** or **ayagang sistraa** (**kingii**) 'my wife's sister (younger sister)'; Au 1952 **ayagang qalax̂tax̂** or **ayagang luyaa/kingii** 'my wife's older/younger sister'.

ugix̂tana-x̂ E 1909 'woman's sister's husband; husband's brother; woman's sister's husband's brother'; A 1952 **uging agiitudaa** 'my husband's brother'; Au 1952 **uging qalax̂tax̂** 'my (fem.) sister's husband; my husband's brother'.

(b) aberrant data

E 1791 (Merck) **naĝux̂** 'brother-in-law', German *Schwager*; A 1840 **ngaĝux̂** 'wife's brother', Russian *shurin*, perhaps also 'sister's husband', Russian *zyat'* (ambiguous).

Au 1909 **saativi-x̂** 'man's brother-in-law' (E **chikiida-x̂**).

Ea 1952 **saatimging** 'my brother's wife's sister', **saatimgining** 'my sisters-in-law'; **saatimgaadang** (**-aada-**) 'my brother's wife'.

The Ea 1952 data are clearly secondary, as shown by the earlier data. The early En, A and Au data could perhaps reflect an earlier system (reminiscent of Eskimo), replaced by **chikiida-x̂**, Au **chikiiya-x̂**, which Netsvetov 1840 translated as *tovarishch* 'comrade'.

parents' siblings-in-law

quliga-x̂ E 1909 'mother's brother's wife' (1834 *tyotka*, aunt); En 1950 'uncle's wife in general'; A 1948-52 **quliiga-x̂** 'uncle's wife; husband's brother's son or daughter (perhaps for: husband's sister's son or daughter)'.

anax̂tana-x̂ E 1909 'father's brother's wife'.

adax̂tanax̂ E 1909 'mother's sister's husband'.

(No term attested for 'father's sister's husband'.)

Appendix 7: Ancient Aleut Personal Names

Aleut personal names, especially names of Aleuts made tributary to the czar, were recorded already from 1747 on by Russian fur traders, and in 1778 Samwell of the Cook expedition listed the names of eighteen village chiefs from the Eastern Aleut area and from Seguam in the West. These names were not included in the dictionary, as the notation is too primitive to allow any definite interpretations.

By far the most important source for Aleut personal names, only recently made available, is the census made in 1791-92 by the Billings expedition, preserved in two contemporary manuscripts (see Sources E-A 1791), used in the dictionary with the permission of Tsentral'nyy Gosudarstvennyy Arkhiv Voenno Morskogo Flota through Dr. Lydia Black. The notation, although much better than the older ones, is to some extent ambiguous, with no clear distinction between velar and uvular consonants, or between long and short vowels (see General Introduction **2.7.**). Some of the names also appear to have stems unknown from later sources. But of the more than one thousand different Aleut names, more than one half can be interpreted with more or less certainty.

A more comprehensive study of these ancient names is planned as a separate publication, including important additional materials that became available too late to be included in the present dictionary.

The census contains the names of male persons only, altogether 1,203: 759 tributary men, including chiefs, 140 other men (old, sick, etc.) and 304 boys (juvenile males, in Russian *maloletnyye*). The majority (582+125+243=950) were Eastern Aleuts, from Alaska Peninsula (Morzhovoi Village) in the East to Umnak in the West. The rest (177+15+61=253) were Andreanof Islanders, from Atka through Ilak Island (southwest of Tanaga Island). Sixteen of the Eastern Aleuts (ten of Unalaska) and the chief of Atka, the notable Sergey Pan'kov, had Russian names only, having been baptized, and one Unalaska man was called *starik* 'old man'. Eighty Eastern Aleuts (49 of Unalaska) and ten Andreanof Islanders had both an Aleut and a Russian name, being recently baptized. The other 1,098 men and boys had only an Aleut name, some of them the same name. The number of different Aleut names is 1,099; among them are three Russian loanwords: **Kuunux̂** 'horse' (Russian *kon'*), a man of Ugamak, the easternmost of the Krenitzin Islands, **X̂aykin** pl. 'dog salmon' (Kamchatkan Russian *xayko*), a man of Unalaska, and **Luusxix̂** 'spoon' (Russian *lózhka*), a tributary man of Amlia.

A few years later practically all the Aleuts were probably baptized and the Aleut naming was discontinued. To Veniaminov it was altogether a matter of the past (Zap. 2:70-71). A few Aleut personal names have survived in folk tales, not clearly distinguishable from mythical names.

In addition to the formal names, the former Aleuts according to Veniaminov also used nicknames, a custom carried on also at his time (and up to our time), and a nickname could be kept forever by a person and even passed on to the children (Zap. 2:71, English translation p. 191). To a modern reader, some of the names in the 1791 census might seem to be nicknames, but there appear to be no objective criteria for making this distinction.

In the following discussion, the Aleut names are given in the normalized orthography. The documentary details can be found in the main section.

Ancient naming customs

According to Veniaminov (Zap. 2:70-71, English translation pp. 190-191), a child would be given a name forty days after birth. The name would be given by the grandfather on either the paternal or maternal side and, if neither was living, by an uncle (not specified by Veniaminov) or another kinsman of the child. In the latter case, the name-giving was less ceremonial and the name would usually be derived from that of the father (see below).

In the former case, the grandfather would make a public statement, relating the history of his lineage (Russian *rod*), the exploits of his ancestors and that for which they were famous, and also everything about himself. Finally, he would name his grandson or granddaughter "in memory of one or another of his own exploits or of an exploit of an ancestor." One of Veniaminov's three examples is actually found in the 1791 census: **Algax̂ Kayulinax̂** "weakened the/a wild animal" (Veniaminov's translation), in 1791 name of one man and one boy of Unalaska. In the 1791 census there are many examples of this type, but there are also other types.

As an example of the naming after the father, comparing it with the Russian patronymics, Veniaminov adduced the following: father named **Aalux̂**, allegedly meaning 'wave', the son named **Ayagax̂ Aaluchx̂inax̂** (ayagax áluchxinaq), the daughter **Ayagam Aaluucha** (ayágam áluchá), both left without translation. The son's name would seem to mean 'caused the/a woman to laugh', the daughter's name 'woman's means/way of laughing', so the father's name was perhaps 'laugh' rather than 'wave'. Such relationships can of course not be seen from the 1791 census.

Formal types of names

In the 1791 census, some 630 persons have an interpretable name, a one-word name or a phrase. Many persons have the same name but the majority of the names are unique. All these names are listed in the dictionary with references to the census, the phrasal names under the first and/or the last component.

About one half of the simple (one-word) names are ordinary nouns, the great majority of them in the singular, some few in the plural, e.g. **Algax̂** 'mammal' (Unalaska boy), pl. **Algas** (Chugul man, west of

Atka). Fifteen of them have a possessive suffix, e.g. **Hamĝakix** 'his sleeves' (Adak man); **Ludatxin** 'his own (or your) elder brothers' (Akun man). One of them has a negation: **Alaxsxiinulux** 'not mainlanders (people of Alaska Peninsula)' (Unimak man).

Thirty of these simple names have a characteristic postbase, for example E -**aada**- 'little, dear', e.g. **Tayaĝuudax̂** 'little/dear man' (Akun, Unalaska, Umnak men); -**kucha**- 'little', e.g. **Hlakuchax̂** 'little boy' (Akun man); -**chxiza**- 'nice', e.g. **Ayagachxizax̂** 'nice woman' (Unalaska boy); -**yuug**- 'poor', e.g. **Algayuux** 'poor mammal' (Akutan man); -**iikluuda**- 'darned': **Chayaakluudax̂** (or **Chaa**-) 'darned fish pot (or drum)' (Akutan boy); -**namqu**- 'darned': **Hlanamqum** (strangely in the relative case) 'darned boy' (Chugul boy); -**iiguza-hli**- 'only', e.g. **Ayagaaguzahlix̂** 'only (a) woman' (Sanak man).

Other thirty simple names are nouns derived from verbs with the suffix -**usi**- 'means, etc.' (see Suffixes section), e.g. **Hunax̂siisix̂** 'means for making wounds' (Amlia boy); **Alaĝuĝiicha** 'his means for sea hunting' (Akun boy); **Maqulaasiĝulux** 'no reason for being idle' (Umnak man).

More than sixty simple names are verbal nouns or verbs in the general tense, with or without a characteristic postbase, e.g. **Qayax̂** 'tall' (Ilak chief); **Algaĝix̂** 'has mammals' (Unalaska man); **Kitazax̂** 'kicker' (Kanaga man); **Sixsadaĝulux** 'never breaks in two' (Avatanak blind man); **Angaĝiqadax̂** 'stop(ped) breathing' (Akun boy).

Twenty-six of the simple nouns have the suffix -**na**-, interpretable as verbal nouns or verbs in the past, e.g. **Kayuĝinax̂** 'having/had strength', **Ayagaĝinax̂** 'having/had a wife' (Kanaga men); **Alix̂sinan** pl. 'growing/grew old' (Unimak boy); **Akinaĝulux** 'did not retaliate' (Unalaska man). The eighteen names with the suffix -**qa**- are participial or verbs in the past, e.g. **Chuhniqax̂** '(was) stabbed' (Unalaska man); **Saygaĝiisaqaĝulux** '(was) not handled with bow' (Sanak boy). Two names seem to be verbs in the present, suffix -**ku**-: **Ayuutukux̂** 'tends/just tended to fall (?)' (Unalaska man); **Ayagaasakuu** 'took her (or him) as his wife' (Unalaska man).

Among the simple names are finally the numeral **Ataqan** 'one' (Unalaska man); the positional noun **Sila** 'close to him' (Amlia man), and the demonstrative **Akuudaan** 'from over there' (Umnak man), **Uma** 'back there' (Unalaska old man).

Of the phrasal names, some fifty are nominal, of different types, for example **Akan Algaa** 'his mammal out there' (Unalaska man); **Akayum Algaa** 'strait mammal' (Unimak man); **Mayam Ilan** 'in action' (Adak boy); **Algamaan Sayux̂taasix̂** 'pulling rope for mammal(s)' (Unalaska man).

Another fifty are verbal phrases in the general, some thirty of them with the suffix -**ĝi**- 'to have, have on it', e.g. **Alix̂ Iqyaĝix̂** 'the old man has a baidarka' (Morzhovoi man); **Ulaa Ayagaĝix̂** 'his house has women in it' (Unalaska man); **Ayagaa Machxizax̂** 'his wife is nice (pretty)' (Unalaska man); **Algaa Qalgadaĝulux** 'his mammal is never eaten' (Akutan man); **Algax̂ Husix̂tax̂** 'has a mammal load (on his baidarka)' (Unimak man).

Nearly one half of the phrasal names (184) have a final term with the suffix -**na**-, an agent noun or a past tense, e.g. **Algax̂ Ataqanax̂** 'got one mammal' (Unalaska man); **Uĝaluun Chuhniisanax̂** 'stabbing/stabbed with his spear' (Unalaska boy); **Ulaan Igluqalĝinax̂** 'provided his house with hides' (Umnak man); **Ulasix̂ Tigusanax̂** 'took the tent ashore' (Avatanak man). Forty-four have the suffix -**qa**-, participial or past tense, e.g. **Algax̂ Anuqax̂** 'the mammal was hit' (Akun man); **Chalix̂ Ngaan Suusaqax̂** '(was) taken with a fish line' (Unimak man); **Qatxangin Sayuqax̂** 'the fish he caught were pulled' (Umnak man).

Semantic aspects of the names

The names in the 1791 census are ordinary words and phrases indicating persons or other animate beings, objects, places, etc., various functions or activities or, as pointed out by Veniaminov, individual happenings, and so give glimpses of the ancient Aleut culture, as reflected also in the folk tales. It goes without saying, however, that the following analysis is only tentative and incomplete. The reading of many names is uncertain and nearly one half of the names (561) could not be interpreted. The real meaning of the translatable names is largely a matter of guesswork.

Some names mean simply 'man', 'boy', or the like: **Tayaĝux̂** 'man' (Unimak man, Morzhovoi boy); **Tayaĝum Aliĝa** 'old man' (Unalaska blind man); **Tayaĝuudax̂** 'little man' (Akun, Unalaska, Umnak men); **Tayaĝuudaadax̂** 'small little man' (Unalaska boy); **Tayaĝukizax̂** 'dear man' (Amlia man); **Tayaĝuyuu[x]** 'poor man' (Tanaga man); **Tayaĝux̂ Ngaan Liidaqax̂** 'likened to a man' (Akun man); **Suganĝix̂** 'young man' (Ugamak, Unalaska men, Amlia boy); **Suganĝaasaadax̂** 'very young man' (Sanak boy); **Hlakuchax̂** 'little boy' (Akun man); **Hlakuchaadax̂** 'small little boy' (Akutan boy); **Hlaagamax** 'main (real) boy' (Adak man); **Hlanamqum** 'darned boy' (Chugul boy); **Aniqduchxizaadax̂** 'nice little child' (Akun boy). Some are named as feminine: **Ayagax̂** 'women' (Unalaska boy); **Ayagachxizax̂** 'nice woman' (Unalaska boy); **Ayagaadax̂** 'girl; co-wife' (Morzhovoi man); **Ayagaaguzahlix̂** 'only a woman' (Sanak man); **Asxinukdax̂** 'little girl' (Adak man); **Uyqigaadax̂** 'little old woman' (Unalaska man). According to Choris's report from Unalaska, Aleut parents would formerly dress and raise a good-looking son as a girl and, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, give him in marriage to a rich man (Choris 1822 in Hrdlička 1945:168, in French).

Kinship terms and marital status: **Tayaĝum Hlaa** 'man's son' (Umnak man); **Hlakuchaa** 'his little son' (Amlia boy); **Hlachi** 'your (pl.) son(s)' (Unalaska boy); **Ludatxin** 'his own (or your) elder brothers' (Akun man); **Tayaĝum Asxinuĝiicha'** man's stepdaughter' (Akun man); **Latux̂** 'grandfather' (Amlia boy); **Kukax̂ Kayuuĝnax̂** 'grandmother is hard (?)' (Unalaska man); **Amiin** 'his own (or your) maternal uncle' (Unimak man); **Umniin** 'his own (or your) nephew, sister's son' (Unalaska man); **Ugix̂** 'husband' (Adak man); **Alix̂ Ayagaĝix̂** 'the old man has a wife' (Unalaska man); **Aliĝa Ayagaĝix̂** 'his (?) old man has a wife' (Unalaska man); **Ayagaa Machxizax̂** 'his wife is nice' (Unalaska man); **Ayagaĝinax̂** 'has/had a wife' (Kanaga man); **Ayagatux̂** 'has a big wife'

(Tigalda boy); somewhat differently **Ulaa Ayagaĝix̂** 'his house has women in it' (Unalaska man) and strangely **Chiĝanaa Ayagaĝix̂** 'his river has women in it'.

Social status of various kinds: **Aĝnakax̂** 'chief' (Akun boy); **Aĝnakakuchax̂** 'little chief' (Unalaska boy); **Tukuusix̂** 'riches' (Unimak man); **Agacha Tukuuladax̂** 'one gets most rich by (with) him' (Akun man); **Alitxux̂** 'warrior' (Akun man), see further below; **Chxaĝix̂** 'thief' (Unalaska man); **Qugaĝix̂** 'shaman' (Umnak, Adak men), see further below; **Suĝanax̂** 'carpenter, handicraft worker' (Morzhovoi man); **Anaaqisaĝix̂** 'has a counterpart' (Umnak man), cf. entry **anaaqida-x̂**; **Ayax̂** 'friend' (Kanaga man); **Agiidax̂** 'guest' (Atka man); **Asaĝix̂** 'has a name' (Umnak man).

Body parts and functions: **Kamgix̂** 'head' (Atka man); **Taniqux̂** 'head' (Unalaska man); **Tayaĝum Saa** 'man's face' (Tigalda man); **Anĝusix** 'nose' (Kanaga man); **Kuchux̂** 'upper lip' (Tigalda man); **Uyuchxizax̂** 'nice neck' (or **Huyuchxizax̂** 'woman's nice brother') (Akun man); **Chakuchax̂** 'little hand' (Tanaga man); **Chaaguzax̂** 'just hand' (Sanak boy); **Kitax̂** 'foot' (Morzhovoi man); **Qatxayuux** 'poor penis' (Tanaga man); **Kanuux̂** 'heart' (Ilak man); **Saĝuyax̂** 'vertebra' (Avatanak man); **Sax̂uyax̂** 'vertebra' (Unalaska man); **An'gix̂** 'intestines' (Amlia boy); **Kayutxin** 'his own (or your) muscles' (Morzhovoi man); **Kayuu** 'his strength' (Unimak boy); **Aaquyaakdax̂** 'wart' (Unalaska chief); **Hiichiknaadax̂** 'pimple' (Amlia man); **Qaalux̂** 'fermented urine' (Unalaska, Atka, Tanaga men); **Qaalungin Atxitxax̂** 'his urine was stopped (?)' (Unimak boy); **Ichx̂ux̂** 'wiping the posterior' (Kanaga man).

Physical and mental characteristics: **Qayax̂** 'tall' (Ilak chief); **Tanitux̂** 'bald' (Atka man); **Gulatux̂** 'has large nostrils' (Kanaga man); **Qihmux̂** 'cross-eyed' (Unalaska man); **Quhmanax̂** 'being (?) white' (Amlia boy); **Qagalĝitux̂** 'has big nails (or claws)' (Unalaska man); **Chakix Igachiĝix̂** 'his hands has sinews (muscles)' (Adak man); **Kayuĝinax̂** 'being (?) strong' (Kanaga man); **Kayuuĝasanax̂** 'working/worked hard' (Adak man); **Iqutax̂** 'crooked (?)' (Kanaga man); **Aniqdux̂six̂** 'childish' (Morzhovoi man); **Alix̂sinan** pl. 'growing/grew old' (Umnak boy); **Lunax̂** 'reliable' (Morzhovoi man); **Luulaazax̂** 'fairly reliable' (Akun boy); **Luulux̂** 'way (?) of believing' (Kanaga man); **Tuuhyux̂** 'silent' (Amlia boy); **Tutalgaa Iĝanax̂** 'terrible to hear (listen to)' (Umnak, Kanaga men), cf. names relating to war below; **Qaxux̂** 'fierce' (Unalaska boy); **Tayaĝum Qaguucha** 'man's fierceness' (Akun man); **Aqlanax̂** 'being/was hotheaded; annoying' (Atka man); **Uqluĝayukatix̂** 'disliked for a long time' (Umnak man); **Ayqinax̂** 'difficult' (Umnak man); **Kaadaxtaqax̂** 'being/was vexed' (Umnak man); **Qachaniisanax̂** 'getting/got angry with (somebody)' (Umnak man); **Tayaĝum Inuucha** 'man's fright (?)' (Akun man), cf. names relating to war below.

Mammals: **Algax̂** 'mammal' (Unalaska boy); **Algas** 'mammals' (Chugul man); **Ayagan Algaa** 'women's mammal' (Umnak chief); **Akayum Algaa** 'strait mammal' (Unimak man); **Akan Algaa** 'his mammal out there' (Unalaska man); **Algachxizanax̂** 'nice mammal' (Unalaska man); **Algayuux** 'poor mammal' (Akutan man); **Alax̂** 'whale' (Akun boy); **Isux̂** 'seal' (Morzhovoi man); **Iĝanam Isuĝa** 'danger's (?) seal' (Sanak boy); **Chiidax̂** 'pup' (Adak boy); **Inglax̂** 'vibrissa' (Unimak man); **Tumgax̂** 'walrus tusk' (Unalaska man); **Igluqan** 'hides' (Tigalda man); **An'gikuchan** 'small guts' (Amlia man); **Aykux̂** 'dog' (Akutan man); **Uuquchiing** 'blue fox' (Umnak man); **Hamyukax̂** 'hare (?)' (Akutan man); **Kuunux̂** 'horse' (Ugamak man) from Russian.

Birds: **Tix̂lax̂** 'eagle' (Tigalda man); **Aaĝuliix** 'hawk, falcon' (Unalaska boy); **Anulgix̂** 'cormorant' (Unalaska man); **Lagaadax̂** 'young goose' (Ugamak man); **Ulux̂txax̂** 'murre' (Umnak boy); **Chuuchiix̂** 'least auklet' (Kanaga man); **Quguuyax̂** 'young puffin' (Morzhovoi man); **Qalqaĝayax̂** 'magpie; raven' (Akun man, Unalaska boy); **Kamalux̂** 'young of rosy finch' (Tanaga man); **Kuchukangin** 'its beak' (Amlia boy); **Igasix̂** 'wing' (Unimak man); **Chunguuyux̂** 'piece of down' (Amlia man); **Saahmlax̂** 'egg' (Adak, Tanaga men).

Fishes: **Chuxchux** 'cod' (Ilak man); **Qaadaadax̂** 'young trout' (Adak man); **Kuhyuu** 'his sculpin' (Amlia man); **X̂aykin** pl. 'dog salmon' (Unalaska man) from Russian.

Lower animals: **Aguĝnax̂** 'sea urchin' (Unalaska boy, Umnak man); **Chiim(i)kaayux̂** 'periwinkle' (Morzhovoi man); **Chiimkaayax̂** 'peri-winkle' (Unalaska man); **Ix̂chix̂** 'worm' (Amlia, Chugul, Kanaga men); **Umyugdax̂** 'little (?) sponge' (Kanaga man).

Plants, wood: **Alix̂siisix̂** 'a medical plant (see entry)' (Sanak man); **Alugaa Hisix** 'the root bulb of it is growing' (Morzhovoi man); **Ignaachxix̂** 'reedgrass' (Umnak man; cf. J 32:2); **Laluu** 'his yellow cedar' (Unalaska man); **Hyaagahlix̂** 'only wood/log' (Unimak boy).

Inanimate objects: **Iglux̂** 'obsidian (?)' (Tanaga boy); **Chuguulĝux̂** 'gravel' (Avatanak boy).

Natural phenomena: **Sulugin** 'thunders' (Atka man); **Amudax̂** 'lightning' (Chugul man); **Amnax̂** 'stream, current' (Kanaga man).

Places: **Tanax̂** 'island' (Unalaska man); **Tayaĝum Tanĝa** 'man's islet' (Akun boy); **Qanaxtusix̂** 'wintering place' (Unimak man); **Sisxaadax̂** 'isthmus' (Unimak man); **Halaasix̂** 'place for turning the head' (Unimak man); **Taniilux̂** 'lighting place' (Unalaska man); **Akayux̂** 'strait' (Akun, Unalaska men). Also place names: **Amlax** 'Amlia Island' (Amlia man); **Chunax̂** 'Chunak Point' (Morzhovoi man); **Talisux̂** name of cove (Unalaska man); **Tanax̂ax** 'Tanaga Island' (Unalaska man, Umnak boy); unclear **Tanagatux̂** (Unimak man).

Clothes: **Chugax** 'fur parka' (Unalaska boy); **Chigdaadax̂** 'little gut parka' (Tigalda boy); **Hamĝakix** 'his sleeves' (Adak man); **Taanimaadax̂** 'galloon' (Avatanak man), possibly a Russian reward; **Chagudaan Qaĝadusanax̂** 'was happy for his wooden hat (used in baidarka)' (Unalaska man).

Housing: **Ulas** 'houses' (Kanaga man); **Ulatux̂tanax̂** 'had a large house' (Kanaga man); **Linan Kamux̂tanax̂** 'having/had roof of mats' (Unalaska man); **Anĝaĝin Hayuĝin** 'persons are in the sleeping place' (Morzhovoi man); **Iganax̂ Aduĝiisanax̂** 'living/lived in a cave by the cliff' (Unimak man).

Tools and various occupations: **Aniigasix̂** 'hatchet' (Unalaska men); **Aniigan** 'hatchet' (Umnak man); **Chankusix̂** 'hammer' (Morzhovoi, Amlia men); **Qichx̂ix̂** 'knife' (Umnak boy); **Saĝix̂** 'edge'

(Kanaga man); **Qatax̂** 'sheath' (Unalaska man); **Qamliin Susaliisanax̂** 'disentangling/disentangled with his knife' (Unalaska man); **Susuĝasix̂** 'file' (Umnak man); **Qigagasix̂** 'cutter' (Chugul man); **Chagligis** 'cut out' (Chugul man); **Sitiknax̂ Isinax̂** 'cut birchbark' (Tigalda man); **Tukum Aamaliicha** 'chief's cleaning instrument' (Unimak man); **Qitx̂unax̂** 'scraping' (Atka man); **Chamaĝix̂** 'scraped' (Unalaska boy); **Igluqaa Qidukax̂** 'his hide was scraped' (Unalaska boy); **Chadum Huga** 'oil bag' (Akun man); **Chaduusix̂** 'grease' (Morzhovoi boy); **Qaalutux̂** 'has much fermented urine' (Kanaga man); **Ichaqun** pl. 'bottom of basket' (or perhaps **Ichaquun** 'his own anus') (Umnak man); **Ixsax̂** 'bail, handle' (Chugul man); **Tagukichax̂** 'little bundle' (Tanaga man); **Igan Hadguusanax̂** 'piling/piled up slate' (Unalaska man); **Chaamhlaasin** pl. 'knocking (striking fire)' (Morzhovoi man); **Luusxix̂** 'spoon' (Amlia man) from Russian.

Baidarka and traveling: **Tayaĝum Iqyaĝii** 'man in baidarka' (Umnak boy); **Alix̂ Iqyaĝix̂** 'the old man has (goes in) baidarka' (Morzhovoi man); **Iqyaa Kayuĝix̂** 'his baidarka is strong' (Morzhovoi man, Chugul Chief); **Iqyam Iĝanaa** 'terrible (?) baidarka' (Kanaga boy); **Taadaayax̂** 'baidarka deck' (Umnak boy); **Iqyaa Agikax̂** 'his baidarka was rubbed' (Umnak man); **Iqyam Ngaan Uyaqax̂** 'sent for to the baidarka' (Unimak man); **Iqyaĝidusix̂** 'starting paddling' (Umnak man); **Iqyaĝitxinulux** 'not his own paddlers' (Amlia boy); **Iqyax̂ Ayugninax̂** 'put the baidarka in motion' (Unalaska man); **Changachx̂ix̂** 'making go fast' (Kanaga boy); **Iqyaa Haqazigax̂** 'his baidarka comes properly' (Kanaga man); **Iqyax̂ Hachimanax̂** 'the baidarka finally got stuck' (Umnak man); **Iganax̂ Ayugasanax̂** 'went out alongside the cliff' (Unimak boy); **Angaĝix̂ Ayugasanax̂** 'went out with a person' (Morzhovoi man); **Tunux̂tax̂ Ayugasanax̂** 'went out with talking (magic?)' (Unalaska man); **Anĝiin Chaĝadusanax̂** 'went out to sea with his breath (or blow, of whale)' (Unalaska boy); **Igluqaa Ayugasaqax̂** 'his hide (baidarka cover ?) was taken out' (Akun man); **Iqyaan Kakiyanax̂** 'made his baidarka raise the bow' (Sanak man); **Iqyaĝix̂ Haĝihnax̂** 'raised the paddler' (Umnak man); **Iqyaan Kalahnax̂** 'dragged his baidarka' (Unalaska boy); **Iqyam Ixchaĝii** 'filled baidarka' (Unalaska man); **Iqyaa Ilgitanax̂** 'his baidarka was heavily loaded (?)' (Umnak man); **Iqyaa Algaĝix̂** 'his baidarka has mammal in/on it' (Sanak boy); **Algax̂ Husix̂tax̂** 'has a mammal loaded in' (Unimak man); **Inuĝax̂ Iqyaĝiisanax̂** 'brought eating (?) in his baidarka' (Akun man); **Iqyaĝiisaqax̂** 'brought in baidarka' (Umnak man); **Aaluu Hakuununax̂** 'his swell went toward the shore' (Adak man); **Chalaasix̂** 'landing place' (Amlia man); **Chalasxaatux̂** 'wants to be met' (Adak man); **Angalix̂ Tigusanax̂** 'landed by daylight' (Unimak man); **Ulasix Tigusanax̂** 'took the tent ashore' (Avatanak man); **Ulasiin Chimikahnax̂** 'took his whole tent' (Unalaska man). **Akayux̂ Imahnax̂** 'shouted over (?) the strait' (Unalaska man); **Akayuusaqax̂** 'was taken across the strait' (Umnak boy); **Tanax̂ Tadanax̂** 'trod on the ground' (Unalaska boy); **Tukum Akaluĝa** 'chief's path' (Akun man); **Chimitxin** 'his tracks' (Sanak boy); **Sitax̂ Agnax̂** 'passed the isthmus' (Tigalda boy); **Kiiĝun Asunax̂** 'crossed over **Kiiĝun** (west end of Atka)' (Atka man).

Hunting equipment: **Mayaaĝasin** pl. 'hunting equipment' (Unalaska man); **Tukum Mayaaĝacha** 'chief's means for hunting' (Avatanak man); **Algatxaĝiisix̂** 'means for getting mammals' (Unimak man); **Algalitaasix̂** 'means for getting to (killing) mammals' (Unalaska boy); **Algaĝuusix̂** 'means for having (getting) many mammals' (Avatanak man); **Alaĝuĝiicha** 'his means for sea hunting'; **Algamaan malitaasix̂** 'means for taking away (killing) mammals' (Akutan man); **Algam Dax̂tucha** 'means for stopping mammals' (Akutan man); **Algam Ngaan Hunalĝiisix̂** 'means for wounding mammals' (Akutan man); **Uĝalux̂** 'spear' (Sanak man); **Tumgakin** 'his foreshaft' (Umnak man); **Humtaasix̂** 'means for inflating' (Unalaska boy); **An'gat** 'his own (or your) lines' (Atka man); **An'gaaklukdax̂** 'little darned line' (Unimak boy); **Tayaĝum An'gaa** 'man's line' (Unalaska boy); **Algamaan Tugaasix̂** 'tool for striking mammals' (Sanak man); **Sahmidun** 'flinging (?) instrument' (Adak man); **Qudguliisix̂** 'means for taking off top part of whale (?)' (Morzhovoi man).

Hunting activity, subsistence: **Angaĝiisix̂** 'subsistence, means to live' (Akun boy, Unalaska men); **Tayaĝum Mayaaĝa** 'man's hunting' or 'man hunting' (Unalaska man); **Algaakax̂** 'can catch mammals' (Ilak boy); **Maqulaasiĝulux** 'no reason for being idle' (Umnak man); **Algan Sngaluĝnax̂** 'observed/observing mammals' (Sanak man); **Iglagiin Ayugasanax̂** 'went out (in baidarka) with his harpoon' (Unalaska man); **Iglagiin Ayachx̂inax̂** 'let his dart fall' (Amlia man); **Algax̂ Kayulinax̂** 'weakened (killed) the mammal, animal weakener' (Unalaska man and boy); **Algax̂ Anuqax̂** 'the mammal was hit' (Akun man); **Chu(u)dulax̂** 'hitting (two or several) in one shot (throw) repeatedly' (Unalaska boy); **Uĝaluun Chuhniisanax̂** 'stabbed with his spear' (Unalaska boy); **Uĝalux̂ Agiitax̂** 'together with spear' (Unalaska man); **Uĝaluun Algaliisanax̂** 'used (or using) his spear for making (killing) mammals' (Tigalda man); **Uĝaluu Aamgaĝix̂** 'his spear has blood on it' (Akun boy); **Uĝalungin Aamgaĝix̂** 'his spears have blood on them' (Unalaska man); **Algax̂ Aamagninax̂** 'made the mammal bleed' (Unalaska man); **Algaa Aamgaĝix̂** 'his mammal is bloody' (Akun men); **Uĝaluu Algaĝix̂** 'his spear is in a mammal' (Unalaska man, Umnak boy); **Tumgakix Algaĝix̂** 'his foreshaft is in a mammal' (Sanak man); **An'gaa Algaĝix̂** 'his line is on a mammal' (Chugul boy); **An'gaa Ilaagunax̂** 'his line helped' (Amlia man); **Qagadakix Algaĝix̂** 'his braids (lines ?) have mammal(s) in them (?)' (Umnak chief); **Algan Anaxtanax̂** 'clubbed mammals' (Unalaska chief); **Algax̂ Samiisax̂** 'flinging mammal' (Akun man); **Algangin Chutxax̂** 'his mammals were plugged up (?)' (Unalaska boy); **Qayux̂tanax̂** 'hooker' (Morzhovoi man); **Algaa Qayuqax̂** 'his mammal was hooked' (Unalaska man); **Algaa Qayumikax̂** 'his mammal was hooked repeatedly' (Chugul boy); **Algatxin Qayux̂tanax̂** 'hooked his mammals' (Avatanak man); **Algax̂ Chayanax̂** 'hooked the mammal from the fish trap' (Akutan man); **An'gatxin Qayumigasanax̂** 'hooked with his lines' (Umnak boy); **An'gat Tix̂migasanax̂** 'jerked with his lines' (Adak man); **An'gatxin Sayunax̂** 'pulled his lines' (Tigalda boy); **Algamaan Sayux̂taasix̂** 'pulling rope for mammals'

(Unalaska man); **Algax̂ Tix̂yunax̂** 'jerked (pulled out) the mammal' (Avatanak man); **Algax̂ Igunax̂** 'pulled out the mammal' (Unimak man); **Algam Ngaan Kaladusix̂** 'means for dragging mammal' (Tigalda man); **Algax̂ Takahnax̂** 'let the mammal go' (Umnak man); **Algamaan Takadusix̂** '(means for) letting mammal(s) go' (Umnak boy); **Algaa Hataĝasanax̂** 'slipped with (?) his mammal' (Adak boy); **Algam Hunaĝinginulux** 'mammals without wounds' (Akutan man); **Alganulux Amqiisanax̂** 'was angry because of no mammals' (Unalaska boy); **Ataqan Algatxax̂** 'one mammal gotten' (Unalaska boy); **Algax̂ Ataqanax̂** 'got one mammal' (Unalaska man); **Algax̂ Anasx̂inax̂** 'marked the mammal (with property mark)' (Unalaska boy); **Algax̂ Isx̂asx̂inax̂** 'put the mammal in a basket' (Unalaska boy); **Anuu Algalĝinax̂** 'put mammals in the stream (?)' (Unalaska man); **Algaa Ngaan Aaliisaqax̂** 'his mammal was taken ashore for him' (Akun man); **Tanax̂ Algalĝinax̂** 'brought mammals to the place' (Sanak boy); **Algaĝinisaqax̂** 'expected to have (get) mammals' (Avatanak man); **Algaĝix̂** 'has mammals' (Unalaska man); **Kuun Algaĝix̂** 'you have mammals on you (?)' (Unalaska man); **Algalax̂** 'has lots of mammals' (Tanaga man); **Algaa Gidaxtax̂** 'his mammal enviable (?)' (Atka man); **Algaa Qalgadaĝulux** 'his mammal is never eaten (finished ?)' (Akutan man); **Kilmatxaĝiisix̂** 'means for getting stomachs (bladders)' (Unalaska man); **Chaduĝnatxaĝiisix̂** 'provider of blubber' (Unalaska man); **Tanaan Chadunax̂** 'oiled his place' (Unimak man); **Chaduĝnanux̂** 'smelling of blubber' (Unalaska boy); **Kaalaan Sigalĝinax̂** 'put provisions on his mat' (Unalaska boy); **Ulaan Igluqalĝinax̂** 'provided his house with hides' (Tigalda man); **Tumgan Haqaasanax̂** 'brought tusks' (Umnak boy); **Kulamakaĝinax̂** 'right whale killer' (Unalaska boy); **Anĝayanax̂** 'trying (by magic ?) to make (whale) blow (?)' (Morzhovoi man); **Chngatutxatxinulux** 'the sea otters he did not catch' (Umnak man); **Chixtin Algalĝinax̂** 'put mammals (foxes ?) in dens' (Akun man).

Fishing, fowling, etc.: **Akayuu qasiisaqax̂** 'the strait was fished in' (Akun man); **Uĝaluun Qasiisanax̂** 'used his spear for making fish supply' (Akun man); **Uĝaluu Qaĝix̂** 'his spear has fish (food) on it' (Akun, Unalaska men); **Uĝaluu Qaĝiisix̂** 'his spear is means for having fish (food)' (Akutan man); **Uĝaluun Qalĝusanax̂** 'used his spear for getting fish (food)' (Unalaska boy); **Qatxangin Sayuqax̂** 'the fish he caught were pulled' (Tigalda man); **Tanax̂ Qalĝinax̂** 'provided the place with fish' (Unalaska boy); **Chayaĝux̂** 'has many fish pots' (or **Chaayaĝux̂** 'has many drums') (Kanaga man); **Siknux̂ Igunax̂** 'took out the decaying fish' (Sanak man); **Takatux̂** 'having a big bladder' (Akutan man); **Takanux̂** 'smell of codfish bladder' (Unalaska boy); **Kalaasix̂** 'string for stringing fish' (Morzhovoi man); **Amĝux̂ Uĝalunax̂** 'speared the octopus' (Avatanak man); **Qatmix̂ Igiim Ugutaasanax̂** 'enjoyed the razor clam' (Ugamak man); **Suuquzax̂** 'fowler' (Tanaga man); **Uxchuĝix̂** 'has puffins' (Tanaga man); **Tanax̂ Salĝinax̂** 'brought ducks to the country' (Umnak boy); **Amitxin Salĝinax̂** 'provided his maternal uncles with ducks' (Akun boy); **Sangin uyaqax̂** 'his ducks were brought' (Sanak man); **Sangin Suqax̂** 'his ducks were taken (from him ?)' (Sanak boy); **Hakax̂ Sunax̂** 'took feather' (Unalaska man); **Tanaan Hyaagalĝinax̂** 'brought wood to his place' (Unalaska man).

Army, weapons: **Tayaĝum Alitxuu** 'man's army; man at war' (Akun boy); **Tayaĝusiitux̂** 'wants to get (kill) men' (Amlia boy); **Tayaĝulux** 'fighter' (Umnak man); **Alitxuu Kayuĝix̂** 'his army is strong' (Akutan man); **Alitxuu Tayaĝuĝix̂** 'his army has men' (Unalaska boy); **Kayungin Tayaĝuĝix̂** 'his muscles have men (his strength is in his men ?)' (Ugamak man); **Tayaĝuĝix̂** 'has men' (Unalaska man); **Chakix Tayaĝuĝix̂** 'his hands have men' (Sanak boy); **Tayaĝux̂tanax̂** 'used as men'; **Tayaĝunuuqix̂** 'some men' (Unalaska man); **Tayaĝunuuqidax̂** 'having usually some men' (Akun boy); **Tanaa Tayaĝuĝix̂** 'his place has men' (Unalaska man); **Tanangin Iĝanax̂** 'his places are terrible' (Unalaska man); **Tanagan Ngaan Kayusinax̂** 'got strength for his place' (Akutan man); **Kayuĝiisayukax̂** 'strong with it for a long time' (Tanaga man). **Alitxum Anagacha** 'war axe' (Unalaska man); **Hunax̂siisix̂** 'means for making wounds' (Amlia boy); **Tukum Ngaan Anuusix̂** 'means for hitting the chief' (Akun boy); **Tayaĝunaaĝasix̂** 'means for fighting men' (Akun man), but **Tayaĝunaax̂** 'robber; fugitive' (Amlia man).

War preliminaries (some of the names perhaps more peaceful): **Tayaĝungin Uyaqax̂** 'his men were sent for' (Unimak man); **Tayaĝum Ngaan Uyaasix̂** 'means for sending for man (men)' (Sanak man); **Tukuun Hinax̂** 'called his chief' (Tigalda boy); **Tukuun Ayugnitanax̂** 'made his chief go out (in baidarka)' (Unalaska boy); **Tukuun Suganinax̂** 'hurried his chief' (Akun boy); **Tayaĝun Agusanax̂** 'passed with men' (Tigalda man); **Alitxux̂ Kalanax̂** 'lined up the army' (Unalaska boy); **Alitxux̂ Hasix̂tanax̂** 'thought the army to be numerous' (Umnak man); **Tana(a)maan Tununax̂** 'speaking/spoke to the (his) place' (Unalaska man); **Tayaĝu[n] Tununinax̂** 'made men talk' (Umnak man); **Anĝiin Ayaĝidusanax̂** 'made ashamed by his call' (Umnak man); **Alitxux̂ Qaguninax̂** 'made the army fierce' (Unalaska man); **Tayaĝun Qaguninax̂** 'made the men fierce' (Akun man); **Alitxumaan Haĝidusix̂** 'lifting the army' (Unalaska boy); **Iĝanam Iĝuducha** 'removal of danger (?)' (Sanak boy).

Campaign, fighting (some of the names may not belong here): **Alitxum Aaliicha** 'army's landing place' (Unalaska man and boy); **Alitxux̂ Alaxsxinax̂** 'the army went inland' (Unimak man); **Alitxuu Qiigaĝix̂** 'his army is (hidden ?) in grass' (Unimak man); **Tayaĝum Ngaan Aĝadusix̂** 'revealing a man' (Akutan man); **Tukuu Alitxunax̂** 'his chief waged war, made an assault' (Chugul boy); **Qululax̂** 'war cry' (Tanaga man); **Tunuun Alitxuusanax̂** 'fought with his voice' (Akun boy); **Agalĝiin Awaasanax̂** 'worked with his mouth' (Kanaga boy); **Anĝusax̂** 'calling out' (Atka man); **Alitxum silan Algaa** 'being in front of the army' (Akun man); **Sila Aqax̂** 'one was close to him' (Tigalda boy); **Sila** 'close to him' (Amlia man); **Kadan Aqax̂** 'put (been) before him' (Unalaska man); **Mayam Ilan** 'in action' (Adak boy); **Alitxux̂ Max̂sinax̂** 'worked on (killed ?) the army' (Unimak man); **Tayaĝun Kayulinax̂** 'weakened men' (Unalaska boy); **Tayaĝun Kayuuĝninax̂** 'exhausted men' (Unalaska boy); **Alitxum Ngaan Ungadusix̂** 'smashing of the army' (Akun boy); **Alitxux̂ Angtalĝinax̂** 'beat (?) the army' (Unalaska man); **Kayungin Suqax̂** 'his strength was taken' (Sanak boy); **Tayaĝusinax̂** 'got (killed) men' (Amlia boy); **Tukux̂ Tumganax̂** 'struck the chief with his tusk' (Unalaska boy; cf. J 72:34-35); **Chakin Agalux̂tax̂** 'using his hands as tusks' (Unalaska man); **Chakin Alitxuusanax̂** 'fought with his hands' (Unalaska boy); **Chaan Suqaĝiisanax̂** 'took with his hand' (Unimak boy); **Kitazax̂** 'kicker' (Kanaga man); **Kanaĝayax̂** 'trying to make fall head first' (Morzhovoi man); **Chunitaalax̂** 'poked with (?)' (Unalaska man)'; **Tayaĝux̂ Kalunax̂** 'shot a man' (Unimak man); **Uĝaluun Atx̂uusanax̂** 'used his spear as finger' (Unalaska boy); **Uĝaluun Chuyuusanax̂** 'used his spear as arm' (Unalaska boy); **Uĝaluun Aygagasanax̂** 'walked with his spear' (Akun boy); **Uĝaluun Inuniisanax̂** 'frightened with his spear' (Akun boy); **Iĝatxaĝulax** 'was not frightened' (Kanaga man); **Uĝaluun Siĝusanax̂** 'destroyed with his spear' (Sanak man); **Uĝaluun Kayuuĝasanax̂** 'worked hard (?) with his spear' (Akun boy); **Tukum Ngaan Uĝaluqax̂** 'was speared for the chief' (Unalaska man); **Uĝaluun Qigagasanax̂** 'cut with his spear' (Unalaska boy); **Uĝaluun Kalunaa Qaĝaasanax̂** 'was happy for his spear shooting (hitting ?)' (Akun man); **Uĝaluu Sayuqax̂** 'his spear was pulled' (Tigalda man); **Chuhnidax̂** 'stabber' (Unalaska man); **Chuhniqax̂** 'stabbed' (Unalaska man); **Tukux̂ Sigayanax̂** 'tried to recognize the chief' (Akun, Unalaska men); **Tukux̂ Chuhninax̂** 'stabbed the chief' (Akun man); **Tukux̂ Isinax̂** 'cut the chief' (Unalaska boy); **Isiqaaulux** 'did not cut him/it' (Morzhovoi man); **Ukinaan Kyaĝusanax̂** 'ordered with (?) his knife' (Adak man); **Qamliĝiisanax̂** 'handled with his knife' (Unalaska man); **Qataa Agizax̂** 'his sheath is usually open' (Amlia boy); **Hunaan Agunax̂** 'made his wound' (Kanaga man); **Aamagnaa** 'his bleeding' (Morzhovoi man); **Unglux̂ Aamagninax̂** 'made (the people on) the pinnacle bleed' (Tigalda man); **Unglugan Kugan Aamagnax̂taqax̂** 'former bleeding on the pinnacle' (Akutan man); **Hunangin Azatxax̂** 'his wounds were counted' (Unalaska man); **Hunaa Sayux̂taqax̂** 'his wound was pulled (?)' (Unalaska man); **Tukuu Ayqiisaqax̂** 'his chief was hard to deal with (?)' (Unalaska man); **Qachx̂a Agliqax̂** 'his skin was missed (not hit)' (Unalaska man); **Saygaĝiisaqaĝulux** 'was not handled with bow' (Sanak boy); **Ulaanulux Chaĝuhnax̂** 'damaged a house other than his own' (Unalaska man); **Hasagin Sunax̂** 'took strongholds' (Unalaska boy); **Hasagin Ilaĝiisanax̂** 'made peace with strongholds (?)' (Akun man); **Tayaĝuu Qidaasaqax̂** 'his man was mourned' (Unalaska man); **Akiisanax̂** 'retaliated' (Amlia boy); **Akidanan** pl. 'used to retaliate' (Umnak man); **Akinaĝulux** 'did not retaliate' (Unalaska man).

Fighting at sea: **Iqyaaĝux̂** 'looking for baidarkas' (Atka boy); **Iqyan Samusanax̂** 'counted baidarkas' (Unalaska man); **Alaĝuunulux Ayugasanax̂** 'went out on a sea not his own' (Akun man); **Tanagan Kukiin Ayugaqax̂** 'one went out from his two places' (Sanak boy); **Niĝin Alitxuusanax̂** 'fought baidars' (Unalaska man); **Iqyaa Tugaĝix̂** 'his baidarka is hit' (Umnak boy); **Iqyan Gulĝinax̂** 'pierced baidarkas' (Unalaska man; cf. J 57:6); **Tayaĝuu Qasanax̂** 'his man surfaced' (Umnak man; cf. J 72:28).

Return, gain and loss: **Ulagan Silan Kayuulaqax̂** 'was waited for to his house' (Morzhovoi boy); **Qichx̂itxin Tanaaĝaasanax̂** 'brought his weapons back to his place' (Unalaska boy); **Iqyax̂ Malihnax̂** 'appropriated the baidarka' (Unimak man); **Iglaga Malitxax̂** 'his harpoon was taken away' (Akun boy); **Tayaĝungin Qichx̂iliqax̂** 'his men were deprived of weapons' (Akun boy); **Qichx̂a Suqax̂** 'his knife was taken' (Avatanak boy); **Chamaa Suqax̂** 'his dish was taken' (Morzhovoi boy); **Tukux̂ Itx̂alinax̂** 'deprived the chief of his collar' (Unalaska man); **Tukux̂ Qamĝalinax̂** 'deprived the chief of his sleeve' (Unimak man); **Algax̂ Malihnax̂** 'appropriated the mammal' (Unalaska man); **Aataax Malihnax̂** 'appropriated the fur seal bull' (Unalaska man); **Alitxuun Igluqalĝinax̂** 'provided his army with hides' (Tigalda boy); **Alitxukix Algaĝix̂** 'his two warriors have mammals' (Morzhovoi man); **Chaduĝnaliqax̂** 'was deprived of blubber' (Unalaska man); **Alitxux̂ Qatxalĝinax̂** 'provided the warrior(s) with caught fish' (Unimak man); **Tukux̂ Qalinax̂** 'deprived the chief of fish' (Umnak man).

Taking prisoners, abducting women (partly unclear): **Tukum-ngaan Suusix̂** 'means for taking the chief' (Sanak boy); **Tukux̂ Ngaan Uyaqax̂** 'the chief was brought to him' (Akun man); **Tayaĝu[n] Suyax̂** 'trying to have men taken' (Unimak boy); **Awangin Haqatxax̂** 'his workers (slaves) were brought' (Umnak man); **Angaĝix̂ Haqaasax̂** 'bringing a person' (Akun boy); **Angaĝin Haqaasanax̂** 'brought people' (Unimak boy); **Tanaan Tayaĝulĝidax̂** (or **-nax̂**) 'brings usually (or brought) men to his place' (Sanak boy); **Angaĝinax̂ Takayax̂** 'trying to take a woman loose' (Morzhovoi boy); **Ayagax̂ Uĝalunax̂** 'speared a woman' (Unalaska boy)'; **Ayagan Ukunax̂** 'found women' (Unimak boy); **Tanaan/Tanan Ayagalinax̂** 'removed women from his island/the islands' (Adak man); **Ayagamaan Ayugusaqax̂** 'was taken out for a woman' (Morzhovoi boy); **Ayagax̂ Axtusanax̂** 'took a woman over' (Sanak man); **Tanaan Ayagalĝinax̂** 'brought women to his place' (Akun man); **Ulaan Ayagalĝinax̂** 'brought women to his house' (Unalaska man); **Alidax̂ Ayagalinax̂** 'deprived **Alidax̂** of his wife (or women)' (Ugamak man; cf. J 14:1); **Ayagangin Suqax̂** 'his women were taken' (Unalaska boy); **Ayagadun** 'means for getting women (?)' (Atka man); **Ayagan Hix̂taduusanax̂** 'was quick to call on women (?)' (Amlia man); **Ayagalgaqanulux** 'they were not taken by women (?)' (Unimak boy).

Named antagonists and other foreigners: **Kanaax̂ Ayagalinax̂** 'deprived the Koniag of women' (Unimak boy); **Kanaax̂ Malihnax̂** 'appropriated (enslaved) the Koniag'; **Kanaax̂ Ichanax̂** 'loaded in a Koniag'; **Kanaax̂ Tukulinax̂** 'deprived the Koniag of their chief (or riches)' (Ugamak man); **Kanaax̂ Sigalinax̂** 'robbed the Koniag's provision' (Unalaska man); **Kanaax̂ Huglinax̂** 'deprived the Koniag of his net' (Akun man); **Kanaax̂ Kitanax̂** 'kicked the Koniag' (Unalaska boy); **Kanaax̂ Itx̂alinax̂** 'deprived the Koniag of his collar' (Kanaga boy); **Kanaax̂**

Chuyulinax̂ 'cut the Koniag's arm off' (Unalaska man); **Kanaax̂ Alilinax̂** 'cut the Koniag in two' (Unalaska man); **Kanaax̂ Imahnax̂** 'shouted to (?) the Koniag' (Akutan man); **Kanaax̂ Tununinax̂** 'made the Koniag sound (speak or cry ?)' (Umnak boy). - **Niiĝux̂ Aamagninax̂** 'made the Andreanof Islander bleed' (Unalaska man); **Niiĝux̂ Isinax̂** 'cut the Andreanof Islander' (Unalaska man); **Niiĝux̂ Udalĝinax̂** 'put the Andreanof Islander in the bay' (Unalaska man); **Niiĝux̂ Algalinax̂** 'deprived the Andreanof Islander of mammal(s)' (Unalaska man); **Niiĝux̂ Aguninax̂** 'made the Andreanof Islander make (work)' (Unalaska man); **Niiĝux̂ Chimikahnax̂** 'took the whole (all) Andreanof Islander(s)' (Unalaska man); **Niiĝux̂ Qaguusax̂** 'mad at the Andreanof Islander' (Ugamak man); **Niiĝuĝin Tunungin Igiim Ugutaasanax̂** 'enjoyed the Andreanof Islanders' words (captives ?)' (Ugamak man). - **Qax̂un Kalanax̂** 'lined up Rat Islanders (?)' (Unalaska man). - **Alaxsxiin Algaa** 'mainlanders' mammal' (Unimak man); **Alaxsxiin Aliĝa** 'the old man of the mainlanders' (Tigalda boy); **Alaxsxiinulux** 'not mainlanders' (Unimak man).

Shamanism and magic: **Quĝax̂** 'assistant spirit (demon)' (Umnak boy); **Quĝam Algaa** 'spirit's mammal' (Unalaska man); **Quĝam Alaĝuu** 'spirit's sea (or brine)' (Unimak man); **Quĝaĝiisaqaĝulux** 'was not treated with magic' (Unimak man); **Quĝax̂ Tunuchx̂inax̂** 'made the spirit speak' (Unalaska man); **Quĝan ayugasanax̂** 'went out with spirits' (Unalaska boy); **Quĝax̂ Aniignax̂** 'chopped (?) the spirit' (Unalaska man); **Quĝax̂ Algalĝinax̂** 'provided the spirit with mammal(s) (or put the spirit in the mammal)' (Unalaska boy); **Ayaĝaan Quĝalĝinax̂** 'provided his wife with a spirit' (Sanak man); **Hutaki[x] Quĝaĝix̂** 'his thumbs have spirits (?)' (Akutan boy); **Algax̂ Anax̂** 'was a mammal' (Unalaska man); **Algaan Tununinax̂** 'made his mammal talk' (Sanak boy); **Algan/Algaan Kyaĝnax̂** 'sent out mammals/his mammal' (Avatanak man); **Algan/Algaan Signinax̂** 'made mammals/his mammal come up' (Sanak man); **Algan Uĝahnan** 'they cured mammals' (Unalaska man); **Kayuun Uĝahnax̂** 'cured his strength' (Unalaska man); **Axsiĝin Ukux̂taqax̂** 'his amulets were seen' (Avatanak man); **Aĝadax̂ Haĝiyanax̂** 'tried to lift up the sun' (Akun boy; cf. J 17 **Angalix̂ Aĝinax̂** 'daylight lifter'); **Tanaan Yaagilĝitanax̂** 'made his island sway' (Chugul boy); **Qayax̂ Ayuhnax̂** 'knocked down the hill' (Unimak man; cf. J 71:181); **Ayaĝaa Dalĝiqax̂** 'his wife got eyes' (Akun boy; cf. J 20).

Feasting: **Talix̂tas** 'dancers' (Kanaga man); **Tununinax̂** 'made (drum ?) resound' (Kanaga man); **Ukamax̂** 'theatrical performance (?)' (Umnak man).

Sexual activity: **Ayaĝaasakuu** 'took her as his wife' (Unalaska man); **Ugix̂taatutxax̂** 'wanted to be had as a husband' (Unimak man); **Kilmaa Ayaĝaĝix̂** 'his belly has a wife on it' (Unalaska man); **Kitaki[x] Ayaĝaĝix̂** 'his feet have a woman on them' (Unalaska man); **Ayaĝam Qusaaĝiicha** 'woman's upper (?)' (Unimak man); **Ayaĝataqax̂** 'made into a woman (?)' (Unimak man), cf. **Ayaĝax̂**, etc., above; **Tukum Igiim Ukux̂taacha** 'chief's means for looking for himself' (Akun boy); **Tukux̂ Qinganalinax̂** 'deprived the chief of cold, warmed the chief' (Tigalda boy); **Chaan Ayaĝaĝiisanax̂** 'copulated by means of his hand' (Unalaska man), cf. entry **chaaguzaasa-l** under **cha-x̂**.

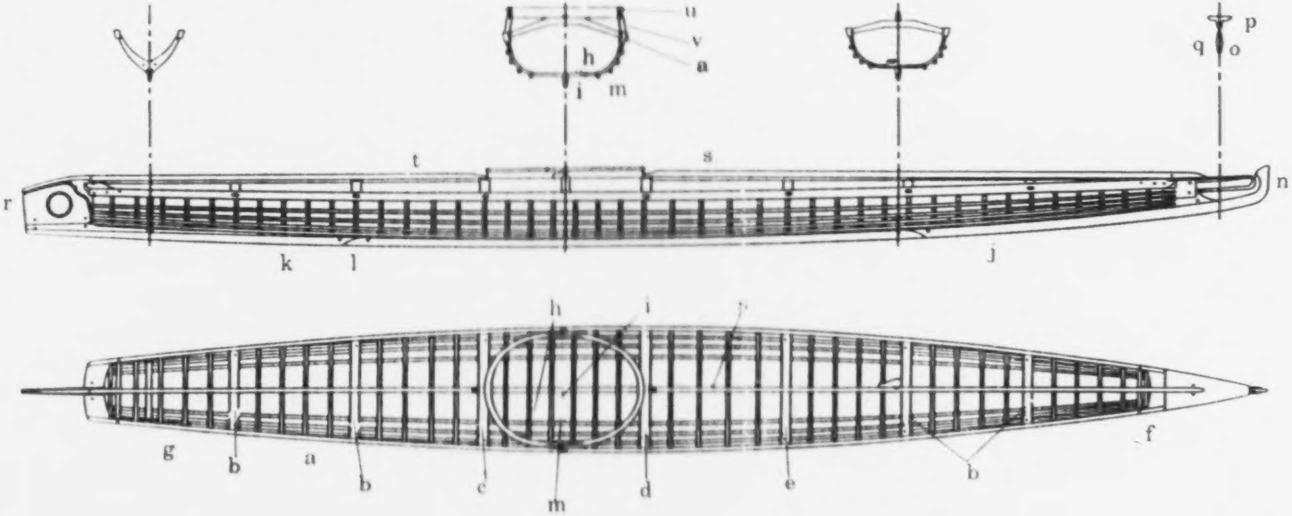
Various happenings: **Qalngaax̂ Qaninax̂** 'had the raven eat' (Tigalda man); **Tayaĝux̂ Ukuninax̂** 'turned toward the man' (Unalaska man); **Sagimax̂ Kumsinax̂** 'lifted the face' (Akun man); **Hlaan Anaxtax̂** 'hitting his son with a stick' (Umnak man); **Hlaa Ngaan Husanax̂** 'his son rolled down for him' (Umnak man); **Chaan anqayaasanax̂** 'tried to lift up with his hand' (Morzhovoi boy); **Chakin Aligasanax̂** 'vomited with his hands' (Umnak man); **Tayaĝuu Sayunax̂** 'his man pulled' (Umnak man); **Chalix̂ Ngaan Suusaqax̂** 'was taken with a fish line' (Unimak man); **Umnaa Ukuqax̂** 'his rope was found' (Kanaga man); **Qagnaa Uliqax̂** 'his bone was bent' (Ilak boy); **Hyaagax̂ Chuhninax̂** 'stabbed the log' (Unalaska man); **Igax̂ Sulugninax̂** 'made noise with the blade' (Kanaga boy); **Anqanax̂** 'stood up' (Morzhovoi man); **Kimninax̂** 'made descend' (Kanaga boy); **Chatanax̂** 'slid' (Kanaga man); **Chatatxax̂** 'was made slide' (Amlia boy); **Sayuqax̂** 'was pulled' (Atka man); **Sanataqax̂** 'was made sufficient (?)' (Unalaska man); **Taliqax̂** 'was consoled' (Atka man); **Qigluĝutxax̂** 'got many knots (?)' (Amlia man); **Takayanax̂** 'tried to let go (?)' (Umnak chief); **Ayaatukux̂** 'just tended to fall (?)' (Unalaska man).

Various other names: **Atatanisax̂** 'expect to be fast' (Umnak man); **Umnalgaatux̂** 'wants to be bound (?)' (Chugul man); **Nanayukax̂** 'long aching' (Umnak man); **Ayutxaĝiilax̂** 'used for bringing down' (Unimak man); **Quganax̂ Ayux̂tax̂** 'the stone tumbles' (Akun man); **Angaĝiqadax̂** 'stop breathing' (Akun boy); **Hamamaqadax̂** 'stopping being so' (Unalaska man); **Axchigaasax̂** 'moving fast with (someone)' (Unalaska man); **Humniidadax̂** 'makes swell a little (?)' (Sanak boy); **Sigayax̂** 'trying to recognize' (Unalaska man); **Chakix Yaagix̂** 'his hands move' (Amlia man); **Sixsadaĝulux** 'never breaks in two' (Avatanak man). - **Chitxaĝiisix̂** 'means for grabbing' (Tigalda boy); **Chx̂ayaasix̂** 'means for trying to fill' (Unalaska man); **Angtaliisix̂** 'means for removing the half (or end)' (Akun man); **Anqacha** 'his putting upright' (Amlia boy); **Ayqidusix̂** 'forcing; blocking' (Unalaska boy); **Samusix̂** 'counting' (Unalaska man); **Tunuucha** 'his talking (?)' (Umnak man); **Tayaĝum Daĝiicha** 'man's substitute eye(s) (blind man's helper ?)' (Unalaska man); **Tayaĝum Gulĝinaa** 'piercing man' (Unalaska boy). - **Inux̂** 'piece of food (?)' (Amlia man); **Ataqan** 'one' (Unalaska man); **Akuudaan** 'from over there' (Umnak man); **Uma** 'back there' (Unalaska man).

Use of Aleut names

Judging from the folk tales, both simple and phrasal names could be used both about people and in addressing a person, e.g. En 1910 **Ayaĝax̂ Chaglinaĝux̂!** 'Wife Chaglinaĝux̂!' (J 50:45); A 1909 **Aang, Tangaax̂taadax̂** 'Hello, Little Bear' (J 76.270 ff.); **Tumgam Hlaadaĝanaa** 'Tusk-Boy' (J 76:315).

Appendix 8: Baidarka Terminology



(a) **unamaax̂**, du. **unamaagix̂**
(b) **agdan** E, **agdas** A
(c) **qungalux̂**, **uka-qungalux̂** A (**qung-**)
(d) **achidam agdaa**, **achidax̂** E
(e) **kitalux̂** (**kita-**)
(f,g) **qatmix̂** E, **agdaatiqdax̂** A
(h) **kilĝin** E, **kilĝis** A
(i) **udayax̂**
(j,k) **atiqa-** Ea, **atiqi-** E(u), **ataqi-** A,
(j) **kaduuĝix̂ atiqii** E,
changim (**iiguyaagim**) **ataqii** A
(k) **ukaaĝix̂ atiqii**, E, **kagalum ataqii** A
(l) **ixusis** (lashings) A
(m) **unaĝdan** E, **unaĝdas** A
(n) **changin** E
(o) **changix̂**
(p) **iiguyaagin** E, **iiguyaagis, iiguyaax** A
(q) **qigux** E
(r) **kagalux̂**
(s,t) **kulix; qutxuma-** En
(s) **qagaahadan kuliga** A; **kaduuĝix̂ gutxumaa** Eu
(t) **ukaahadan kuliga** A; **ukaaĝix̂ qutxumaa** Eu
(u) **ulux̂**
(v) **tigalux̂** E

More information can be found in Knut Bergsland's Aleut Kayak Terminology, in *Contributions to Kayak Studies* edited by Eugene Y. Arima, Canadian Ethnology Service Mercury Series Paper 122, Quebec, 1991, pp. 131–162; drawing by John D. Heath.

Appendix 9: Place Names with Maps

The following place names, with accompanying maps, are listed from Alaska Peninsula in the East to Near Islands in the West. They are divided into nine sections, corresponding in part to the ancient tribal divisions. All the names are found in the main part of the dictionary, as main entries, subentries, or within entries, with numbered references to the maps or geographical areas. For example, Krenitzin I. refers to area II, maps 3-4. Place names in the Andreanof, Rat, and Near islands, maps 14-33, are numbered consecutively beginning with Seguam Island and continuing westward to Attu Island. In the dictionary, the names of the individual islands are included with the place name number. For example, **Taguĝasix̂** (Atka 516) is found on map 22. The possible explanations of the names are given more completely in the dictionary.

The interpretation of many of the names is tentative, and many names cannot be interpreted at all. Rather than indicating a non-Aleut origin, such names apparently represent old Aleut morphemes that are lost as ordinary elements of the language.

Aleut place names were first recorded, from 1745 on, by Russian fur traders and hunters and by the Billings expedition 1785–94 (Coxe 1780, Efimov 1964, Neue Nordische Beiträge 1781–82, Sarychev 1802, Stählin 1774). From the early nineteenth century there is also Litke 1835, but the most important older source for the Eastern Aleut area is Ioann Veniaminov's Zapiski 1840 (1:134–267). Most of these place names are still in use (or at least found in later sources) and many of them are found on the official maps in more or less distorted forms, but some of them have been replaced by later names and are not included in the following lists.

An additional source for Section I, Shumagin Islands, is Aphonse J. Pinart's manuscript of 1871. The detailed names of the region of Belkofski were obtained by Bergsland and Dirks in King Cove 1984 from Alex P. Kenezuroff (b. 1930), Andrew Kenezuroff (b. 1939) and Ignaty Kuzakin (b. 1929).

For the details of Section II, Akutan Island, the foundation was laid in 1974 by Rev. Ismail Gromoff and Ray Hudson, Unalaska City School District, in their work with William Tcheripanoff (1903–1992), published in 1975 (Aleut for Beginners). In 1983, at Akutan, Tcheripanoff went over his material with Bergsland and Dirks and extended it to the eastern Krenitzin Islands.

For Section III, Unalaska Island, especially the northern part, Rev. Gromoff and Ray Hudson likewise got important information, published in 1975, from Nick Shaishnikoff and Anfesia Shapsnikoff. Additional information was obtained in 1984, in Unalaska, from Nick Galaktionoff (b. 1925 in Makushin), Nick Lekanoff (b. 1925 in Makushin) and Mrs. Alice Moller (b. 1915 in Kashega).

For the details of Section IV, Umnak and Islands of Four Mountains, the foundation was laid by Ray Hudson and Rev. Gromoff with 156 names obtained from Sergie Sovoroff (1902–1989). Additional information was obtained by Bergsland and Dirks in 1982 from Sergie Sovoroff and in 1984 from Dorofey J. Chercasen (b. 1913) and from the late Daniel J. Krukoff. Umnak place names were recorded also by Gordon H. Marsh in 1950 and 1952.

The few detailed names of Section V, Pribilof Islands, were given to Bergsland and Dirks in 1983 by Gabriel Stepetin (1911–92). A large number of place names from St. George Island, not included here, were published in 1903 by G.R. Putnam.

Sections VI through VIII are due mainly to information given to Bergsland in 1950 and 1952 by William Dirks Sr. (1882–1967) and published in Bergsland 1959, where more geographical details can be found. In 1952 most Atkan names were given also by Cedor L. Snigaroff (1890–1965). A few corrections and additions were given by Larry Dirks Sr. in 1973. Place names from Atka and Amlia, 71 and 27 names respectively, were recorded already by Iakov Netsvetov around 1830 (manuscript dictionary of about 1840).

The maps, redrawn by ANLC editor Tom Alton, are based on various official U.S. maps. Those for sections VI through VIII were originally drawn for Bergsland 1959 in Norges geografiske oppmåling, Oslo. The map of Attu, Section IX, is based on Jochelson 1925:24.

Index

Following is an alphabetical listing of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands locations that have English names. Also listed are the accompanying Aleut names and the map and place name numbers found in this appendix. All locations cited in this appendix, those with and those without English names, can be found in the main section of the dictionary with fuller information and analysis.

Adak Island **Adaax** Maps 27, 28, 29
Adak Strait **Adaagim akayuu** 28:897
Adugak Island **Adugax̂** 9:86, 12:86
Agamgik Bay **Agamgix̂** 5:43
Agattu Island **Angatux̂** 33:1078
Agligadak Island **Aĝligadax** 14:19
Aguliuk Point **Aguulux̂** 8:197
Aiktak Island **Ugangax** 3:2
Akun Island **Akungan** 3:19
Akun Village **Chulkax̂** 3:43
Akutan Island **Akutanax̂** 4:44
Akutan Village **Achan-ingiiga** 4:64
Alaid Island **Igingiinax̂** 33:1082
Alaska Peninsula **Alaxsxix̂** 1:1
Aleut Point **Taangulax̂** 32:1035
Alimuda Bay **Alim Udaa** 7:123
Amak Island **Amax** 2:64
Amaknak Island **Amaxnax̂** 5:60
Amatignak Island **Amatignax̂** 31:1007
Amchitka Island **Amchixtax̂** 32:1008–1036
Amlia Bay **Amlagim udaa** 17:202
Amlia Island **Amlax** Maps 14, 15, 16, 17
Amlia Pass **Amlagim akayuu** 17:209
Amos Bay **Uyum Naga** 9:40
Amos Point **Amuusix̂** 9:39
Amugul Bay **Imlich(i)m-udaa** 5:25
Amukta Island **Amuux̂tax̂** 12:220
Anagagsik Island **Anagaxsax̂** 24:716
Anangula Island **Anagulax̂** 9:149
Anderson Bay ***Ixsax̂tax̂** 6:113
Andrew Bay **Qalutignax̂** 28:886
Andrew Lagoon **Qalutignam hanii** 28:887
Andronica Island †**Angı-da-k**(?) 1:12
Applegate Cove **Chuguuĝix̂** 12:213
Ashishik Point **Asasix̂** 8:199
Aspid Cape **Amax** 7:124
Asuksak Island **Hasux̂sax̂** 25:765
Atka Island **Atx̂ax̂** Maps 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23
Atka Pass **Txasis** 23:665
Attu Island **Atan** 33:1061–1077
Avatanak Island **Agutanax̂** 3:17
Azamis Cove **Udiix** 26:778
Aziak Island **Haazax** 25:767
Baby Islands 5:1–5
Balboa Bay **Itxugax̂** 1:6
Banner Bay **Anuqix̂** 20:460
Banner Point **Ukulimaax** 20:458
Bay of Islands **Aasaaĝis** 29:871
Bay of Waterfalls **Qanax̂-Ulax̂ax** 29:849
Bear Rock **Tanĝaaĝ(im)-kitaa** 2:59
Beaver Bay †**Iguyáq** 1:7
Beaver Inlet **Ugadgix̂** 5:21
Bechevin Bay **Ulasix̂** 23:616
Bechevin Point **Qigaaĝix̂ Hadaĝusix̂** 23:596b
Belkofski Village **Taxtamax̂** 1:40
Bendel Island **Inglíxax** 1:15
Big Lake **Anilgux̂** 13:3
Billings Head **Saaĝux̂** 3:35
Biorka Village **Qakilux** 5:13
Bird Island **Kitnamax** 2:82
Blind Cove **Kimlaliilu(m)-tutucha** 27:820
Blind Point **Aakayuudam chuguuĝix̂ yaaĝa** 27:818
Bobrof Island **Walĝa** 30:942
Bogoslov Island **Aĝasaaĝux̂** 8:209
Bolshoi Island **Tanax̂ Angunax̂** 18:297
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Breadloaf Island **Taanĝiinax̂** 9:77
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Broken Point **Nalĝan** 8:181
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Buck Bight **Unaa(n)-sitxa** 7:122
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Bugle Point **Aĝaamiisix̂** 25:759
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Cabin Cove, Upper Arm **Tugilgix̂** 27:798
Camel Rock **Asamax̂** 10:104
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Cape Adagdak **Adagdax̂** 28:882
Cape Agligadak **Ichimiglux̂** 14:23
Cape Agumsadak **Aagamchiidax̂** 24:718
Cape Akuyan **Aakuyang** 25:750
Cape Amagalik **Amagilax̂** 30:970
Cape Aslik **Asliix** 8:193
Cape Chagak **Caxax** 8:198
Cape Chakik **Chaaqix̂** 26:768
Cape Chlanak **Chlanax̂** 30:911
Cape Idak **Iidax** 8:203
Cape Idalug **Hidalux̂** 15:118
Cape Ilmalianuk **Idmalanax̂** 8:180
Cape Kagalus **Chiĝula(m)-kagalungis** 24:708
Cape Kagigikak **Qagaaĝix̂** 29:843
Cape Kigun **Kiiĝun** 23:640
Cape Kigunak **Qigunax̂** 8:190
Cape Kigushimkada **Kiiĝuus(im)-kadaa** 9:175
Cape Kiugilak **Kyugalux̂** 25:748
Cape Korovin **Hidalux̂sidaaĝux̂** 19:407
Cape Kudugnak **Kudugnax̂** 18:342
Cape Lazaref **Tulagi-x̂** 2:83
Cape Lises **Liisis** 26:790
Cape Morgan **Qayanax̂** 4:99
Cape Ruin **Chixchx̂alux̂** 24:722
Cape Sagak **Iidan** 9:80
Cape Sajaka **Sa(m)-yaaĝa** 30:947
Cape Sarichef **Qakaatxusix̂** 2:90
Cape Sasmik **Sasmiix** 30:963
Cape Shaw **Sadixsax̂** 19:351
Cape Sudak **Sudux̂** 30:951
Cape Tanak **Tanax̂siqax̂** 8:200
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Cape Tusik **Igimtusix̂** 30:913
Cape Udak **Sax̂ax** 9:59
Cape Utalug **Utalux̂** 17:219
Cape Yakak **Yax̂ax** 29:853
Captain's Bay **Amugax̂** 5:67
Careful Point **Qamagax̂** 29:869
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Cathedral Rocks **Unglux̂** 6:110
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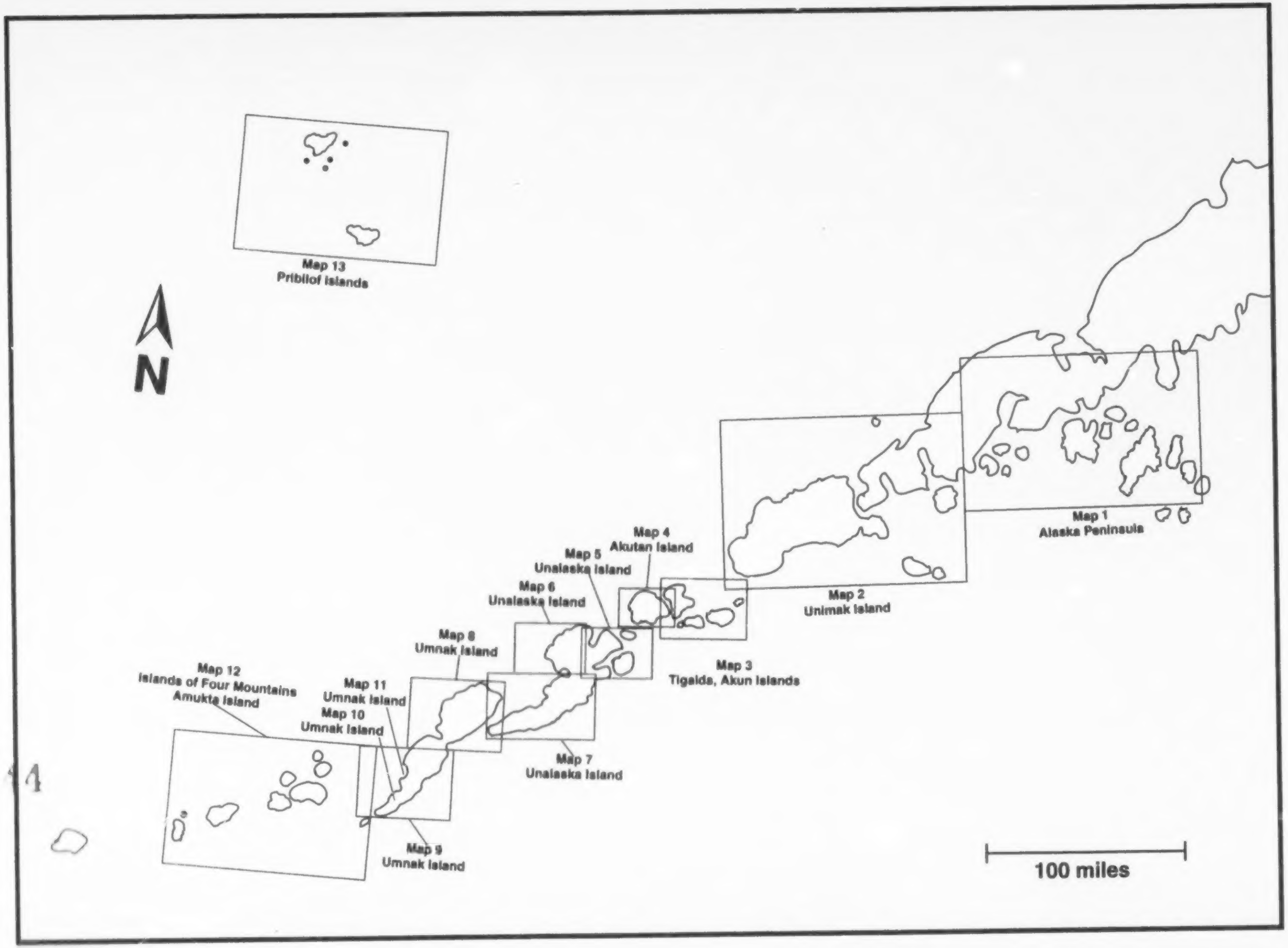
Map 13
Pribilof Islands
N
Map 1
Alaska Peninsula
Map 2
Unimak Island
Map 3
Tigalda, Akun Islands
Map 4
Akutan Island
Map 5
Unalaska Island
Map 6
Unalaska Island
Map 7
Unalaska Island
Map 8
Umnak Island
Map 9
Umnak Island
Map 10
Umnak Island
Map 11
Umnak Island
Map 12
Islands of Four Mountains
Amukta Island
100 miles

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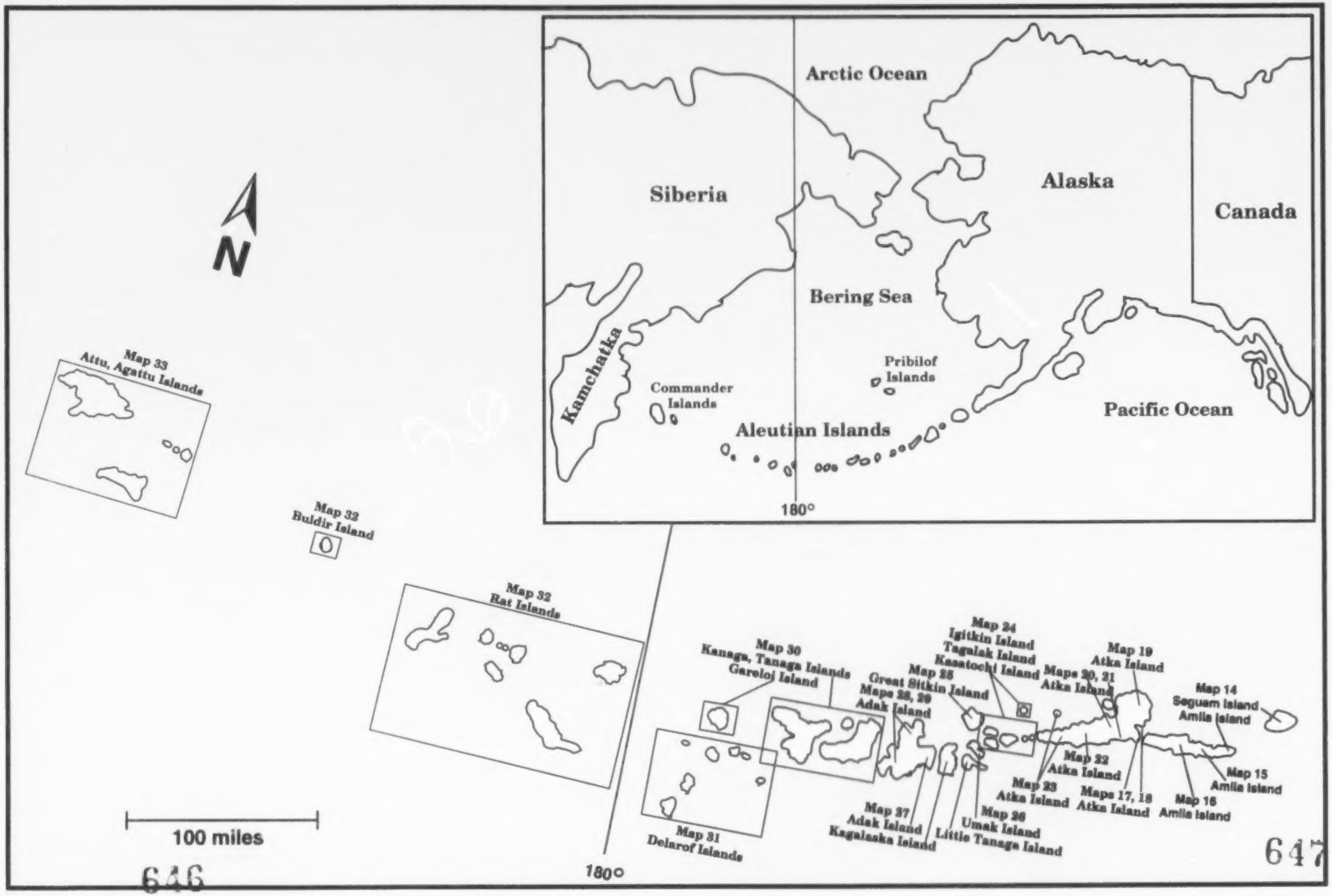
Arctic Ocean
Siberia
Alaska
Canada
Bering Sea
Kamchatka
Pribilof Islands
Commander Islands
Aleutian Islands
Pacific Ocean
180°
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Map 33
Attu, Agattu Islands
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Adak Island
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Umak Island
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Map 31
Delarof Islands
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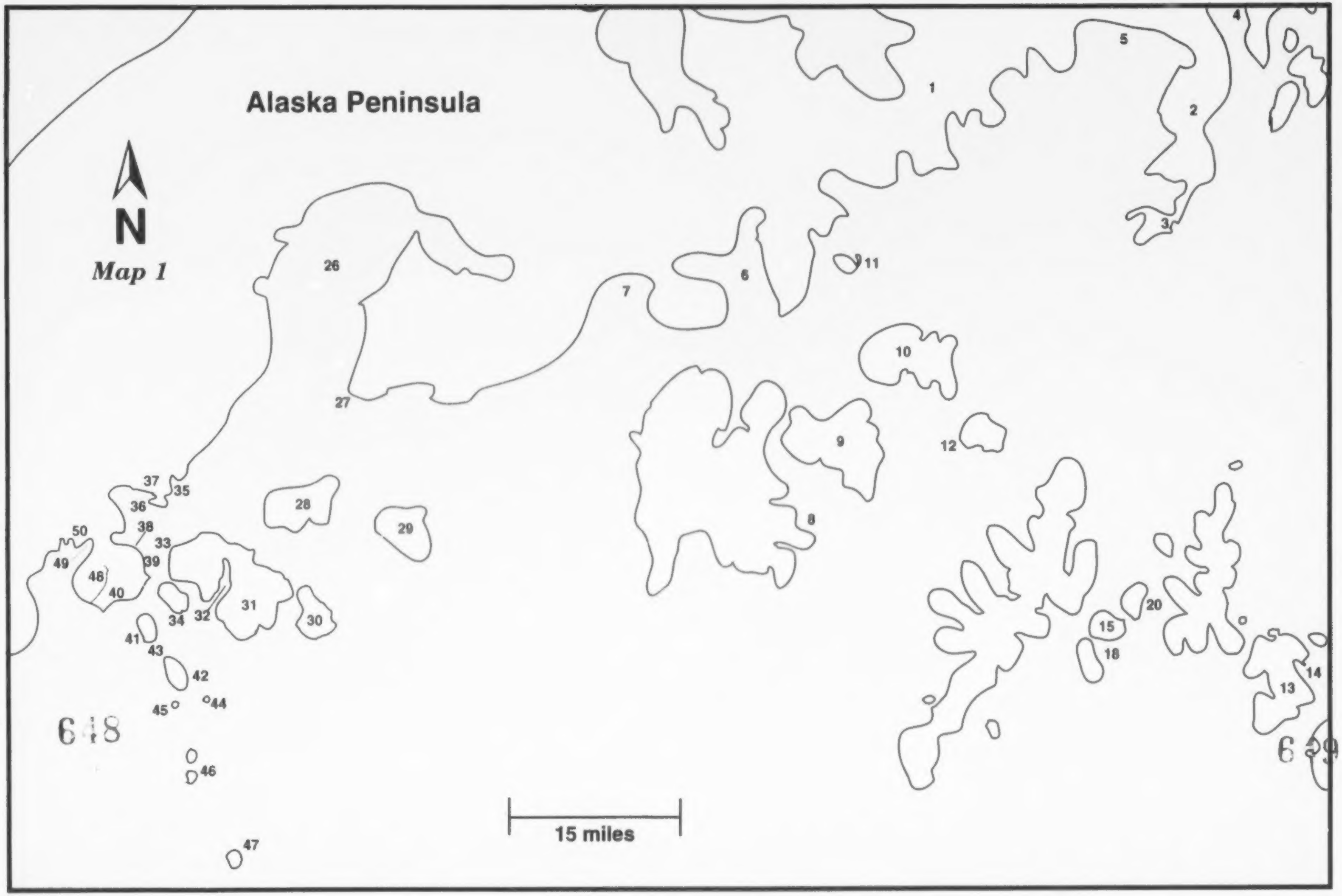
Alaska Peninsula
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Map 1

I. ALASKA PENINSULA AND NEARBY ISLANDS

1-25. East of Pavlof Bay

1. **Alaxsxix̂, Alaxsxa** Alaska Peninsula; A 1952 **Tanaagamax** the mainland (west to 75. False Pass).

2. **Alaxsxim Yaĝa** Alaska cape, **Yaagam Yaĝanaa** tree cape (J 17:24); 1871 **Idalun** capes - Kupreanof Cape, former border between the **Unangan** Aleuts and **Kanaaĝin** Koniags (*cf.* Zapiski 1:230).

3. †**Iĝik** (**Iĝix̂** ?) 1871-mountain on the outer part of 2.

4. †**Kulumidak**, *cf.* **kulux̂** deep place in the sea, fishing place - Ivanof Bay.

5. †**Nagvalĝix** 1871 - Stepovak Bay.

6. **Itxugax̂** - Balboa Bay, portage to Port Moller.

7. †**Iguyáq**, *perhaps* **Iiguyaax** bow of baidarka - Beaver Bay.

8-25. **Qagiiĝun** eastern/outer (area) - Shumagin Islands.

8. **Uĝnaasaqax̂** (1840 ugnásik) warmed (sheltered) - Unga (former) village and Unga Island.

9. **Siitikdax̂** 1871 (-ktak) - Popof Island.

10. †**Tanĝanuk** 1871 - Korovin Island.

11. **Itugdax̂** - Guillemot Island.

12. †**Angıdak**(?) 1871, *perhaps* **An'giidax̂** like guts - Andronica Island.

13. **Tanĝimax** (1840 -mik) large islet - Little Koniuji Island.

14. **Aguuĝum Udaa** God's Bay.

15-25. Islets between Nagai Island (no Aleut name) and Koniuji Islands, mostly unidentified:

15. **Inglíxax** (*possibly* **-x̂ax**) - *Russian* Buldyr', *perhaps* Bendel Island.

16. **Qulugayax̂** - round and steep.

17. **Atnilax̂** (1871 Natlinak) - low with a long cape.

18. **Hanilax̂** has lakes - *perhaps* Turner Island.

19. **Tachinax̂** - has a lake.

20. **Qungaayuĝux̂** has many humps - *perhaps* Spectacle Island.

21. **Tungulix** - round and steep.

22. **Qayaasix̂** (1840 Kayásik) height - high and steep.

23. **Sitimkax̂** (1840 -x, 1871 -kix).

24. **Qigangan** (1840 Kigángin) head parts (forepart) - round, steep toward east, sloping and low toward west.

25. **Qawaatxaa** (1840 Kauátxa, Kuùatxa) far east - long, low, steep on both sides.

26-64. Pavlof Bay - Cold Bay (region of Belkofski)

26. **Tachix̂**, 1871 **Tachiĝ(i)m-udaa** (*perhaps cf.* CAY **taciq** sandspit, I **taˁiq** lagoon, bay) - Pavlof Bay.

27. **Qugaygix̂** (1840 *also* K-, -yĝi-), *perhaps cf.* **qugax̂** shaman's assistant spirit, devil, and A **Qugalitax̂** - Cape Tolstoi.

28-34. **Qudugin** narrow ones (close to each other) - Pavlof Islands.

28. **Kitaĝutax̂** has temporarily many subsided (drained) places (shoals on the southeast side) - Ukolnoi Island.

29. **Unatxux̂**, *cf.* **una** down below there, out there on the sea - Wosnesenski Island.

30. **Kuyagdax̂** (*or* **-dax**), *cf.* **kuygix̂** vertebra of the loin, rump bone - Poperechnoi Island.

31. **Anganax̂six̂** (V A 6:4), *cf.* **anga-** side - Dolgoi Island.

32. **Tachiĝaadax̂**, **Tachiqaadax̂** minor Tachix̂ - Dolgoi Harbor.

33. **Adalgin**, *perhaps cf.* **had(a)-** direction, *etc.*, and A **Hadas** - point and bight.

34. **Atx̂uunux̂**, *perhaps cf.* **atx̂ux̂** finger - Goloi Island.

35. **Igidax̂** - Long John Lagoon.

36. **Iluutax̂**, **ilu-** to round, in half circle or ***il-uuta-** have inside it - Volcano Bay.

37. **Ilutax̂** (*sic*) - Dushkin Lagoon.

38. **Qawaligan** future sea lions (?) - point.

39. **Kiik(a)m-udaa** Cranberry Bay - bay with Nikolayski, former village (moved to 40.).

40. **Taxtamax̂**, **taxta-** to be gathered - Belkofski Village (now moved to 53.).

41. **Iluuĝix̂ Ixsaĝdaaĝux̂, ixsax̂** bail, hoop-shaped handle - Inner Iliasik Island.

42. **Qagaaĝix̂ Ixsaĝdaaĝux̂** - Outer Iliasik Island.

43. **Qagaaĝin** outer eastern ones - northwest part of 42.

44. **Ukaykaaĝux̂** - Rona Island.

45. **Ukikaaĝux̂** (*apparently same name as* 44.) - Sarana Island.

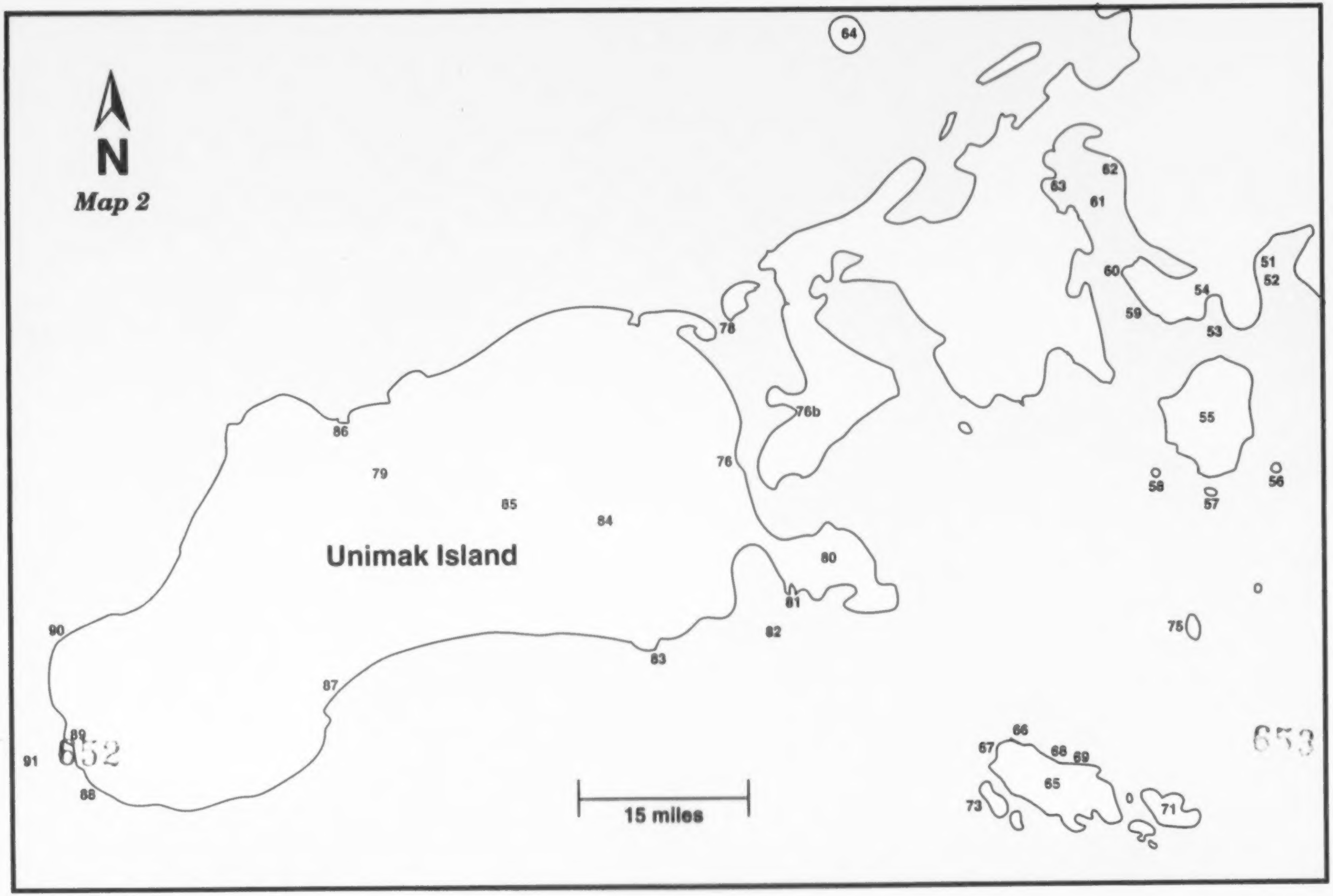
46. **Tanĝimax** large islet - Sushilnoi Island.

47. **Unukuyax̂** - sea lion rookery.

48. **Unangsiilux̂** where one gets to the passage - Rocky River.

49. **Iichquung** - Kitchen Anchorage.

50. **Chiĝanatux̂** has a big river - beach.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Map 2
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Map 2

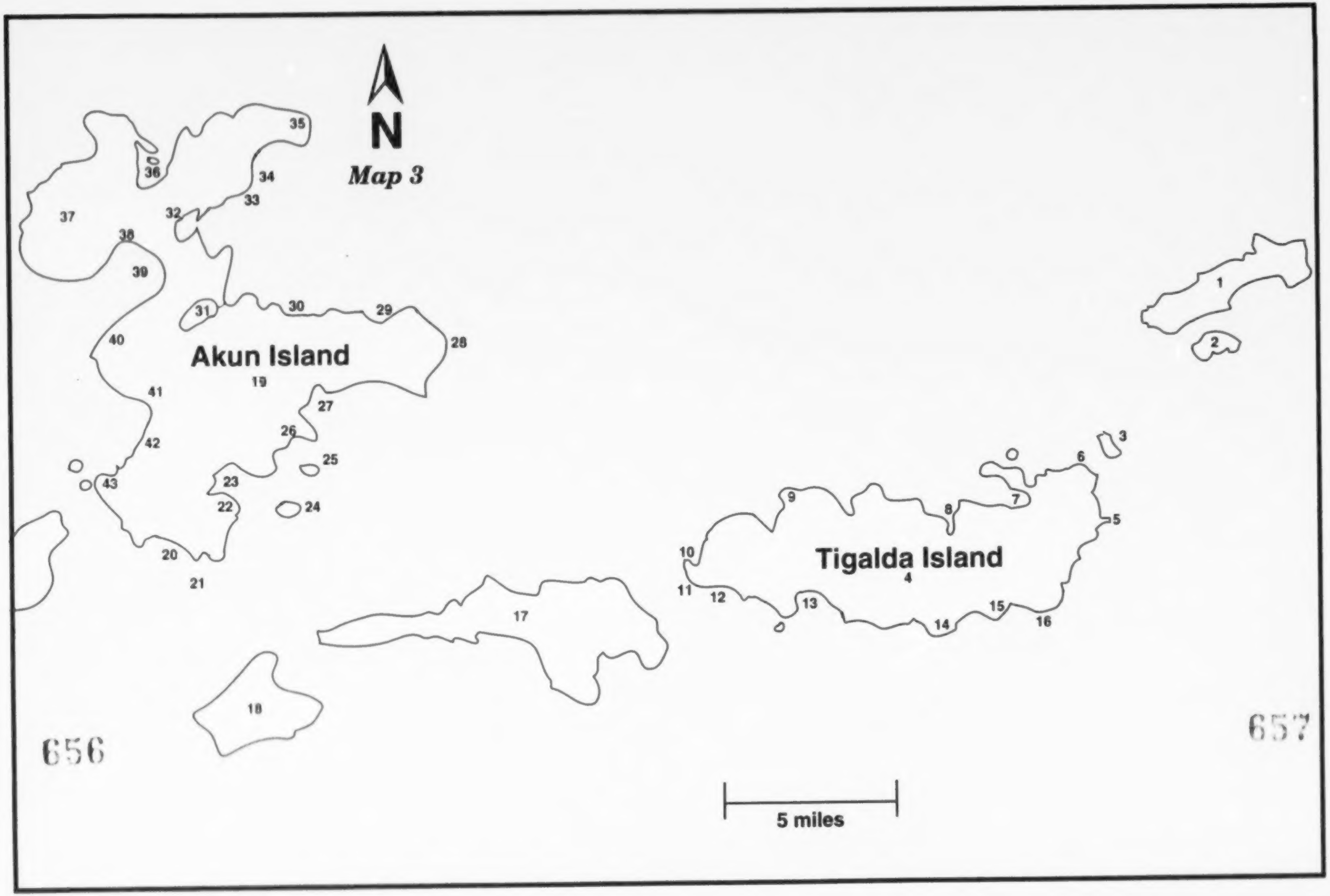
I. ALASKA PENINSULA AND UNIMAK ISLAND

51. **Ikaan Angadaa** the side over there - beach with camp.
52. **Asuliĝun, Asun** pots - Indian Head.
53. **Agdaaĝux̂** - King Cove.
54. **Aalĝuudax̂** lagoon - King Cove Lagoon.
55. **Animin**, 1778 **Animan** - Deer Island.
56. **Miduun** - Midun Island.
57. **Uqlaang** - High Island.
58. **Chugu(m)-qumaa** white sand - Let Island.
59. **Tangaaĝ(im)-kitaa** bear's foot - Bear Rock.
60. **Tatigix̂, Tatigi(m)-yaĝa** - Kelp Point.
61. **Udaamagax** (< **udaagamax**) major bay - Cold Bay.
62. **Utaĝ(u)m-atx̂uu** the finger of the one with many thumbs - camp.
63. **Chiĝan(a)m-alaĝ(u)nuu** salty creek.
64. **Amax** high cliff - Amak Island, on the Bering Sea side.

65-75. Sanak Islands.
65. **Sanaĝax** (A **Sanax̂ax**), 1778 **Sanax̂agin** *pl.*, 1840 **Sanaĝigin Alaxsxa** the mainland of S. - Sanak Island; 1840 **Sanaĝigin** the islets and rocks around the island (about fifty).
66. **Kuluĝax̂** (J 40:10), **kulux̂** deep place in sea - Sanak Harbor.
67. **Huginax̂** (A 1952) - islet off 66., *perhaps* Rabbit Island.
68. **Manikaĝdax̂** (A 1952) - Pavlof Harbor.
69. **Manikaĝdam qigangan udaa** the bay on the east side of M. - Unimak Cove.
70. **Kaasax̂** (A 1952) - bay on the east end of Sanak Island; location uncertain.
71. **Qagan Unimgix̂** (A 1952) eastern U. - Caton Island (but *cf.* 75.).
72. **Qasaxsax̂** (A 1952) - bay on the southeast side of Sanak Island; location uncertain.
73. **Sanax̂agim ngugan tanaa** the island on the south side of Sanak - Long Island.
74. **Qutxin** - the islets and rocks between Sanak Island and Belkofski (more than forty, including 41-47., 55-58).
75. **Qagan Unimax** (1840 Qagaq unimaq) eastern U. - Cherni Island.

76-91. False Pass - Unimak Pass.
76. **Isanax̂** hole, gap - False Pass.
76b. **Unĝiĝaax̂** - Morzhovoi Village.
77. **Chisung** - village east of 76. (J 32:1); location uncertain.
78. **Chunax̂** - Chunak Point.
79. **Unimax, Unimgix̂** - Unimak Island.
80. **Ikatan, Ikatux̂** - Ikatan Peninsula (formerly an island).
81. **Qamaĝyax̂**, *perhaps cf.* **qama-x̂** stride, fork of legs - Dora Harbor (J 40:22).
82. **Kitnamax** large draining (?) - Bird Island (J 40:25).
83. **Tulagi-x̂** (*or* **Tulax**) - Cape Lazaref (J 40:28).
84. **Iisan** - Isanotski Peaks (J 17:21).
85. **Aĝayadan** continually making (smoke) appear (?) - Shishaldin Volcano (J 17:7).
86. **Sisagux̂** (1840) *or* **Sisaĝux̂**, *perhaps cf.* **sisa-** to get lost - Shishaldin Volcano and Shishaldin Village (on the north side, Zapiski 1:219).
87. **Tugamax̂** (1840), 1909 **Tanam Tugumaĝa** (J 40:39) the long sandy beach of the island.
88. **Xitxux̂**, *probably* **Hitxux̂**, *cf.* **hit-** to go out (**hitxi-x̂** tail) - Scotch Cape.
89. **Gidaĝidgix̂, gidax̂** wind screen - *possibly* Sennett Point.
90. **Qakaatxusix̂** (1840 Kakatxusik) farthest out (toward Bering Sea) - Cape Sarichef.
91. **Kisxan akayuu, Unimgim akayuu** (J 28:2, 40:59) - Unimak Pass.

Map 3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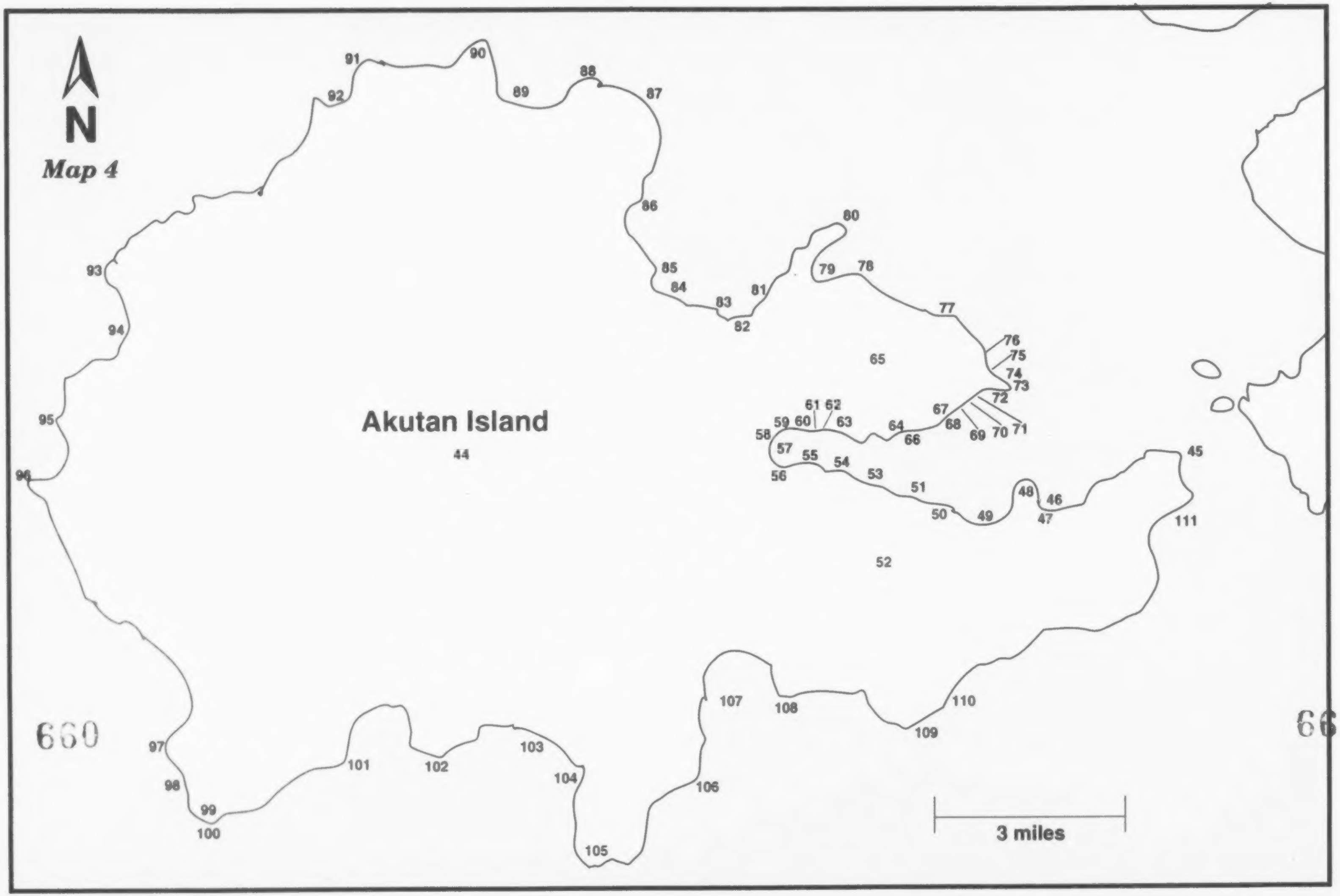
Map 3

II. KRENITZIN ISLANDS

1. **Ugangax̂** (1778-1952; 1983 Unimax), *derived from obsolete demonstrative* **uga-**, *cf.* **Ugalĝa** (Unalaska 7.) - Ugamak Island (so 1840).
2. **Ugangax** *du.* (1983; 1840 Ugamak, *for* 1-2.) - Aiktak Island.
3. **Qisxagan** (*rel.*, J 17:21), **Qisxaĝan** (1983, *also* K-), *perhaps cf.* **qit-** be twisted, *etc.* - Kaligagan Island.
4. **Qigalĝan** (1778-1941), **Qigilĝan** (1952-) the eastern (village) - Tigalda Island; unidentified places on Tigalda: **Qagalĝa** (1775-91) village at the east end of the island; **Qagaaĝix̂ Iisan** eastern I., **Gunan** going through (?), **Qayax̂** hill (J 17:21).
5. **Qagaan angtaa** end of the eastern (part).
6. **Unimguukux̂** (= **Unimax ukux̂**) (the point) facing Unimak.
7. **Udagax̂** had as bay (*perhaps for* **Udaĝax** big bay) - Tigalda Bay; *here perhaps also* **Chalux̂** narrow bight (J 17:21).
8. **Masax̂** - bay with lagoon.
9. **Qayanax̂** high - point.
10. **Kimaluĝa** its descending place - camp (on point).
11. **Unglu(m)-slaga** broad pinnacle.
12. **Iniĝan** *pl.* - sea gull rock, strong tide.
13. **Qakiid(am)-tanaa** silver salmon place - Derbin Bay.
14. **Qatunaaĝlux̂** place tending to have much fish (?) - high point.
15. **Angaakix̂** steep - point.
16. **Agaagil(a)ĝ-ukux̂** *or* **-ukux̂tax̂** (the point) facing south.
17. **Agutanax̂ < Awatanax̂** (1778), *cf.* **awan** that one passing by, *etc.* - Avatanak Island.
18. **Aayux̂tax̂** - Rootok Island.
19. **Akungan**, *perhaps loc.* on the side over there (*or pl.* ocher) - Akun Island.
20. **Klugaangix̂**, *perhaps from* **klu-** go in (into a bay, A) - beach.
21. **Ungix̂** penis - Jackass Point (pinnacle).
22. **Tanan-kadangin** point (tip) of the places.
23. **Kadaanux̂** lying in front (?) - Trident Bay.
24. **Saduuĝinax̂** the outer - Poa Island (sea gull island).
25. **Tan'gax̂** - Tangik Island (**tanĝix̂** islet ?).
26. **Aĝiidax̂** - camp.
27. **Amnaĝdigax̂** has good (useful) current - Seredka Bay.
28. **Agan** the one over there (?) - point.
29. **Sluka(m)-tugumaĝa** sea gull beach.
30. **Yaagadgusix̂** wood (driftwood) container - bay.
31. **Kaasix̂** - lake with salmon creek.
32. **Isx̂an** corners - lagoon inside Helianthus Cove.
33. **Qugax̂taqan** old (worn) spirits *or* devils - point.
34. **Saaĝ(um)-tanadgucha** the village of S. - old camp.
35. **Saaĝux̂** *perhaps* looking for ducks - Billings Head.
36. **Qagaanux̂** (*also* **Kadaanux̂**, *cf.* 23.) lying outward/eastward - Little Bay.
37. **Sigamaĝan** its face - Mt. Gilbert.
38. **Inqi(m)-qala** bottom of jiggling (on the buttocks, as in baidarka) *or* sitting deep (as of loaded baidarka) - camp.
39. **Qasax̂six̂** making (animals) surface (?) - Lost Harbor.
40. **Chugaaĝix̂ Qayax̂** north(west)ern mountain.
41. **Qamax** (*location uncertain*) skate (?) - point.
42. **Sanaĝan** - shore of Surf Bay.
43. **Chukax̂** (**Chuqax̂** throat ?) - point; *cf.* **Chulkax̂** (1952) Akun Village.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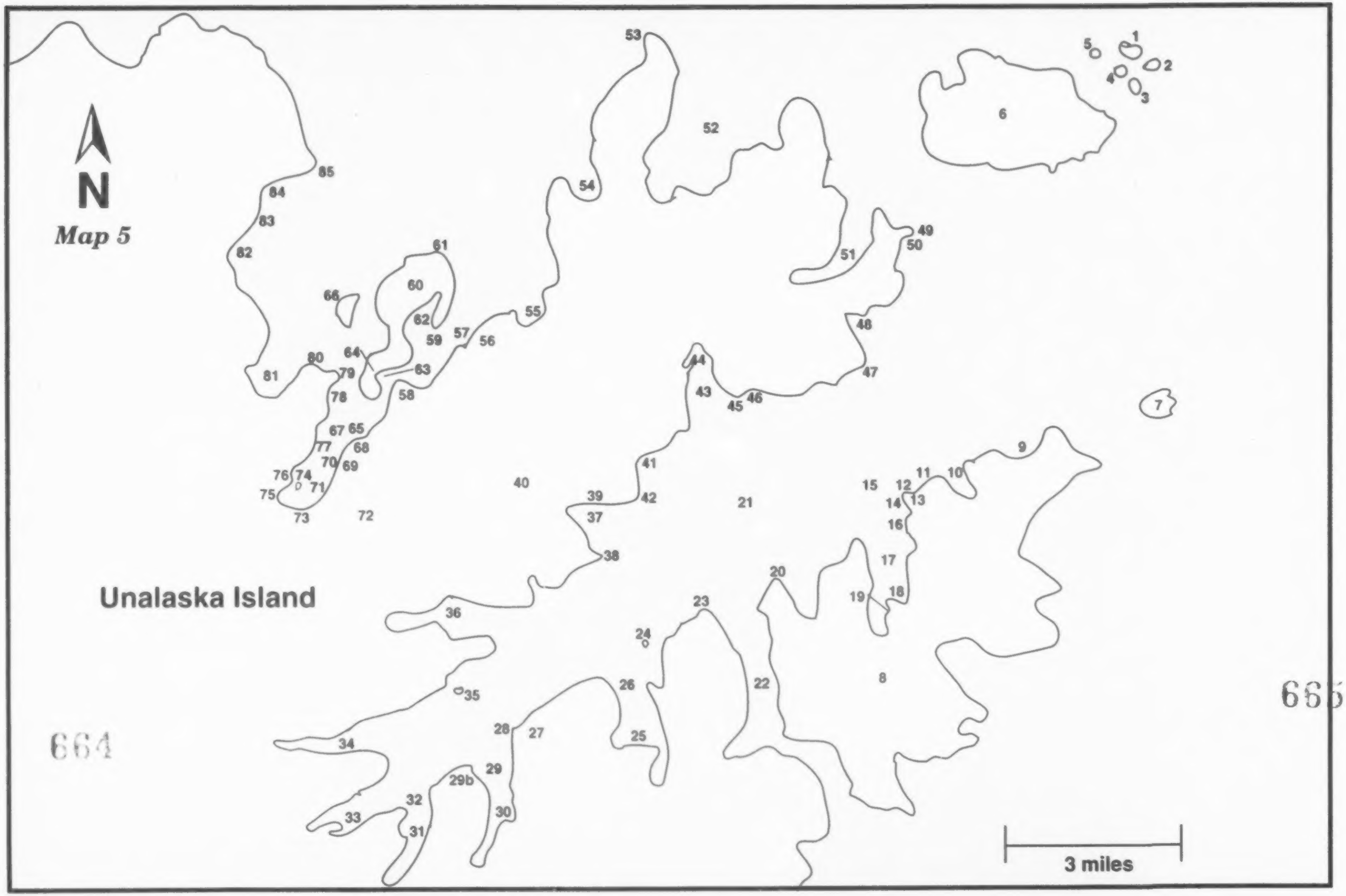
Map 4
II. KRENITZIN ISLANDS

44. **Akutanax̂**, *perhaps* **aku(n) tanax̂** the island over there - Akutan Island.
45. **Saamkax̂** cap (*Russian* shapka) - cliff (point).
46. **Inqi(m)-qala** = 38. - bay.
47. **Sulgitux̂** makes much noise - creek.
48. **Yaĝiilux̂** - point.
49. **Ugadignax̂** (1952-83), **Ugadigdax̂** (1983) - bay.
50. **Sax̂tusix̂** gets (?) talus - point.
51. **Asuxsix̂** (1975; 1983 at 50.) made pit (?) - point, big cliff.
52. **Ayagaa Tunutux̂** his wife has loud voice - high mountain.
53. **Anan** (1975; 1983 at 51.) - point.
54. **Sx̂alux̂** (1975; 1983 at 53,); **Tugaalux̂** (1983) knocking place (former whaling station) - point.
55. **Sluka(m)-tagaaluĝa** sea gull's alighting place - point.
56. **Aatqaayang** - corner of bay.
57. **Chixchan-qala** (1983), **Chixchim-qala** (1952) bottom of (its) den (fox den) - head of bay.
58. **Qakiid(am)-kamga** silver salmon's head - point with creek.
59. **Makraat(am)-limisnangin** Makraata's chewing tobacco - small point (perhaps located farther east).
60. **Ixsxitaqan** gotten (?) rookery - cliff, rocks; eastwards: **Naagix̂ Chingax̂** western crag-rock, **Qagaagix̂ Chingax̂** eastern crag-rock.
61. **Ingchugasix̂** - point ("if you get there, you'll see the whole village"); **Ingchugas(im)-chiĝanaa** the creek of I.
62. **Iil(um)-chiĝanaa** the creek of the half circle (?).
63. **Antuun-tugaadiiluĝa** Antony's urethra - spring water ("nice cool water, just like faucet, never freezes").
64. **Achan-ingiiga** salmonberry bushes below it - Akutan Village.
65. **Umaan Qusaa** the above of back here - mountain; **Imaqux̂** - mountain farther west or south of the bay.
66. **Yaĝaadax̂** small point.
67. **Quyanan** - point.
68. **Iigadĝuudan** small waterfalls - beach.
69. **Anaankuch(am)-chamluu** the chin of Anaankuchax̂ (little Anaanax̂, woman) - rock on beach.
70. **Sisxi(m)-silan asaa** (1975) the reef toward the isthmus.
71. **Sisxi(m)-tugumaĝa** the sandy beach of the isthmus.
72. **Sisxinax̂** going across (?) isthmus; **Sisxi(m)-nuuĝii** the south side of the isthmus - bay with former village; **Igdagusix̂** drill - place in this neighborhood.
73. **Sisxin(am)-kamga** the head of Sisxinax̂ - point.
74. **Sisxin(am)-chuga** (1975) the north side of S.; **Sisxin(a)m-ungluu** the pinnacle of S.
75. **Alaang-sitxa** under A. (the last ?) - cliff; **Simig(an)-qudga** the backside of S. - mountain with a precipice into the sea.
76. **Tachx̂ichxux̂** - bay.
77. **Aniĝaax̂six** (1975 Aniĝasix̂) - bay.
78. **Chiĝuudngiĝ(i)m-ungluu** pinnacle with flowers on it.
79. **Uchiignax̂** swimming opportunity (?) - Sandy Cove.
80. **Uchiigna(m)-kadaa** the point of U.
81. **Igan(a)m-axsax̂taa** cliff with hole in it.
82. **Kachachaadax̂** like rocking (?) - corner of bay ("you stay there all time, cook and eat").
83. **Angtangin** the end of them - point in Hot Springs Bay.
84. **I(i)kux̂** - cove; **I(i)kum Ikudaĝa** - place in the cove.
85. **Usmichix̂, Usmichin** *pl.*, *cf.* **usmi-lix** to blow (**hum-si-**) - point.
86. **Sakiix-kangax̂tax̂** has rib on top of it - rock.
87. **Asx̂amucha** (**asx̂am ucha** death's capsizing ?) - pinnacle.
88. **Asugax̂** dug (?) - point.
89. **Mayux̂tax̂** - Open Bight (with a lake where "the salmon hang around").
90. **Kanuuĝ(im)-kadaa** heart's point.
91. **Qawa(m)-tanangin** sea lion rookery.
92. **Almigin** (1983; 1975 at 103.) - bay with camp.
93. **Chugu(m)-qayanaa** (1983; 1975 at 105.) high sand - Lava Point.
94. **Gux̂siilux̂** place where it becomes a tube, like a hole; **Angiididax** (1983; 1975 **-dix̂** at 106.) - bay; **Qawa(m)-tanangin** sea lion rookery; **Chiĝuung ixchxa** (1983) the neck of Ch. (*cf.* 99, 108).
95. **Nux̂sx̂an** its storing stomach - pinnacle shaped like a stomach (*cf.* 110.).
96. **Qix̂tax̂** (1975); **Chun(g)u(m)-kadaa** the point of Ch. - Reef Point.
97. **Tanax̂siqax̂** (1975; 1983 perhaps farther north) made into land; **Tuku(m)-saliĝuu** (1983; 1975 at 104.) chief's cap - point, like a reef sticking up.
98. **Angiĝadax̂** (1952; *cf.* 94, 106); **Chuĝaaĝ(ix̂)-udax̂** (1983, perhaps farther north) northern bay.
99. **Qayanax̂** (1983) high; **Chiĝuung** (1952 -g-; *cf.* 94, 108) - Cape Morgan.
100. **Qayan(am)-kadaa** the point of the high one.
101. **Qikuung** the one (bay) in there; **Kadaang(i)m Usadaaluĝa** ancestor's rolling place - cliff.
102. **Unmaĝaadax̂** (1952), **Uunamĝaadax̂** (1983) minor unimax (?) - reef; **Sadatanan** (1952) outside islands - reef half a mile off the beach.
103. **Almigin** (1975; 1983 at 92.); **Qagaaĝ(ix̂)-udax̂** (1983) eastern bay.
104. **Tuku(m)-saliĝuu** (1975; 1983 at 95.) chief's cap - reef.
105. **Chugu(m)-qayanaa** (1975; 1983 at 93.) high sand; **Qayanax̂** (1983, *cf.* 99.) high - cape.
106. **Angiididax** (1975 -dix̂; 1983 at 94.) - point.
107. **Ikaaĝinax̂** lying across over there - Sarana Bay; **Ikaaĝin(a)m-aaliicha** (1983, also near 54.) the landing place at I.
108. **Chiĝuung** (1975; *cf.* 94, 99), **chiĝu-** to chase (sea lion) in baidarka - point.
109. **Saĝigan** (1975) at its edge; **Qugaĝ(im)-quganangin** (1983) shaman's rocks - Talus Point.
110. **Nux̂sx̂a** (1975; *cf.* 95) its storing stomach - pinnacle.
111. **Aluxsaax** - Green Bight.
109-111. **Akutan(am)-naga** the inside of Akutan Island.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Map 5
Unalaska Island
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Map 5

III. UNALASKA

1-5. Baby Islands

1. **Tan'ĝan** *pl.*

2. **Ixsax̂sxin** *pl.* with (?) hoop-shaped handle.

3. **Tan'ĝaagamax** the main T.

4. **Qyanan** *pl.* tight - Excelsior Island.

5. **Qusiixtax̂** (1941).

6. **Unalĝa** (1778), **Unalĝan** the one out there on the sea - Unalga Island.

7. **Ugalĝa** (1778 Oowalch), **Ugalĝan** "the one there by the exit (of 21. Beaver Inlet; *see entry*) - Egg Island.

8. **Sidaanax̂** graphite - Sedanka Island; 1952 **Qawangin** (*cf.* 97).

9. **Achuuĝix̂ Tanax̂taqax̂** outer old village - sand beach.

10. **Sisan** *pl.* losing one's way (?) - Sisek Cove ("one can hide and anchor in there in any kind of weather").

11. **Qigaan-kadaa** the point of the east/outside.

12. **Sidaanax̂** graphite - bay.

13. **Qakilux** (1952; 1909 -x̂) - Biorka Village.

14. **Ikuun-angtaa** the end (of the one) over there; **Ikuun-angtan asaa** the reef at the end over there.

15. **Tumhdanaĝlux̂**, **tumhda**- shoot - point.

15b. (near 13.) **Sunaadam Aaliisii** small ship's harbor.

16. **Qimiix(im)-chunukaa** the nape of Q. - reef with point.

17. **Udamax** large bay - Udamak Bay.

18. **Idilmaax** - long point; **Idilmaagim naga** the inside of I. - bay north of the point.

19. **Agiisix̂** (1941), **Agiisax̂** (1984) that by means of which one opens his mouth (1941) - bay.

20. **Qawa-chungux̂tan** *pl.* having the eastern side as nest (?) - point ("never seen a sea lion there").

21. **Ugadgix̂**, **Ugadgi(m)-naga** the interior of U. (*cf.* 7.) - Beaver Inlet (the whole fiord).

22. **Akayux̂** the strait; 1840 **Udágax** (*or* -**x̂**) going out in the open sea - Udagak Strait.

Nawan-Alaxsxa (1778 -alaska), **Nawan-Alaxsxan** (1833-1909), **Nawan-Alaxsxix̂** (1909-), **Nagun-Alaxsxa** (1790); **Awan-Alaxsxa** (1840), **Agun-Alaxsxa** (1776) the mainland along there - Unalaska Island.

23. **Chax̂sxin kadaa** reefs point.

24. **Imlichin** *pl.*, **imlin** hair of head - Round Island.

25. **Imlich(i)m-udaa** the bay of I.; 1840 **Amugulix** (*or* -**x̂**) - Amugul Bay.

26. **Maĝidax̂** - beach.

27. **Kiichxix̂ Kangax̂tax̂** has a rope on top (*see entry* **kiichxi-lix** *and cf.* Cuttlefish Two 1978:55) - high hill.

28. **Aasxiyuux** - gravel beach with a creek.

29. **Tanasxan** field, hunting and fishing area away from the village - Tanaskan Bay.

29b. **Tanasxan yaĝa** the cape of T.; **Tanasxan tanĝingin** the islets at T.

30. **Ulalux̂** - cove.

31. **Ulĝumiix** - Final Bay.

32. **Yaĝim Aantuudaayulux** slender cape.

33. **Kisalax̂** (1840), **Kiislaadan** (1984) *pl.* - Kisselen Bay.

34. **Kisalux̂** (1984; *cf.* 33.); 1840 *possibly* **Qikuu(n)-qala** the bottom (of the one) in there (*cf.* Zapiski 1:162) - Erskine Bay.

35. **Duxsxan** hipbones - Dushkot Island.

36. **Qikuu(n)-qala** (1984) the bottom (of the one) in there; 1840 **Ungixtála** - Uniktali Bay.

37. **Uugadaga** (1840), **Uugdagan** - Ugadaga Bay.

38. **Uugdaga(n)-yaĝa** the cape of U.

39. **Ququgan** - beach with creek.

40. **Manyaakax̂** (1941) - pile of rocks by trail (*see entry*).

41. **Chaluuknax̂**, **chalu**- narrow bight - sandy beach with creek.

42. **Chaluuknam yaĝa** the cape of Ch.

43. **Agamgix̂** red chiton, gum boot - Agamgik Bay.

44. **Agamgim yaĝa** the cape of A.

45. **Tix̂lam Ungluu** eagle's pinnacle.

46. **Chamax̂** dish, vessel - gravel beach.

47. **Agaan Qagangaa** the bow of (the one) over there - point.

48. **Uuchuyuux** (1791, 1840), **Uuchyuux** (1984), **uchu**- to suck (possible reference to currents) - Deep Bay with former village.

49. **Kitxalux̂** place for taking/putting out (food to camp, *etc.*) - Brundage Head (*cf.* J 69:29); **Axsxidax̂** landing place in this neighborhood (J 40:70).

50. **Unglumagin** (1778) big pinnacles; **Ungluchin**, **Unglun** (1984) pinnacles - reefs.

51. **Samgan Udaa** (1778-) bay of snouts (?) - English Bay (Captain Cook's harbor in 1778).

52. **Qalix̂tax̂** had as bottom (?) - Kalekta Bay, with former village.

53. **Samix̂tan**, **Samix̂ta(m)-kadaa** - Priest Rock.

54. **Spiirkagan Tanaa/Aaliisii** the place/landing place of Spirkin (Sedanka Island) - Morris Cove.

55. **Uĝlugax̂** - Summer Bay; **Uĝlugam Aanĝungin** (1941) the hot springs at Summer Bay.

56. **Simsismagim kuduu** (1975) the leg of S. - point

57. **Silisxan** (1984 *also* -**sxin**), *perhaps cf.* **sil**- proximity - cove.

58. **Iluulux̂** (1791-), **Iluulax̂** (1826-) (bay) going in a half circle - Unalaska Village; **Umĝasingan** - ancient summer village (*see entry*).

59. **Iluulam udaa** (1975) Iliuliuk Bay.

60. **Amaxnax̂** (1840 -k), *cf.* **amax** high cliff, steep hill - Amaknak Island (1941 Dutch Harbor).

61. **Amaknak Kamgii** the head (front) of Amaknak Island.

62. **Udax̂tan** *pl.* had as bays (?) - Dutch Harbor; **Udax̂tam Tanĝii** (1975) the islet in Dutch Harbor - Amaknak Island.

63. **Nanadan** *pl.* - Margaret Bay.

64. **X̂atachxan** - ancient village.

65. **Guchiganang**, **guchig**- swim - bay inside Expedition Island.

66. **Uknadax** (1764, 1840), **Uknadigax̂** (1975-), **ukna** out there on the sea - Hog Island.

67. **Amugax̂** - Captain's Bay.

68. **Inganan** precipices - bay.

69. **X̂uusin** sponges - beach with creek; Captain Bay's dock, cannery.

70. **Ayag(u)daang** - small bay.

71. **Amugam Aaliisii** the landing place of A. (1970-75 **Selematov aaliisii**, where S. used to land).

72. **Amug(am)-lakaayaa** the son of A. - mountain.

73. **Zaliibax̂** bay (*Russian*) - beach with creek.

74. **Amug(am)-tanĝingin** the islets of A.

75. **Uugaygulux** (Rev. Gromoff) - deep bluff.

76. **Sidagin** (1970), **Silisxin** (1975) - two places, camps.

77. **Itugan** *pl.* - flat rock.

78. **Qidngax̂sin** (1975; *probably for* **K**-) - small cove with blackberry (**kidnga**-) hill.

79. **Qaluuĝix̂ Axtix̂** (1975 **Ax̂tiix̂**) inner A. - gravel beach at Arch Rock.

80. **Achuuĝix̂ Axtix̂** outer A. - Devilfish Point.

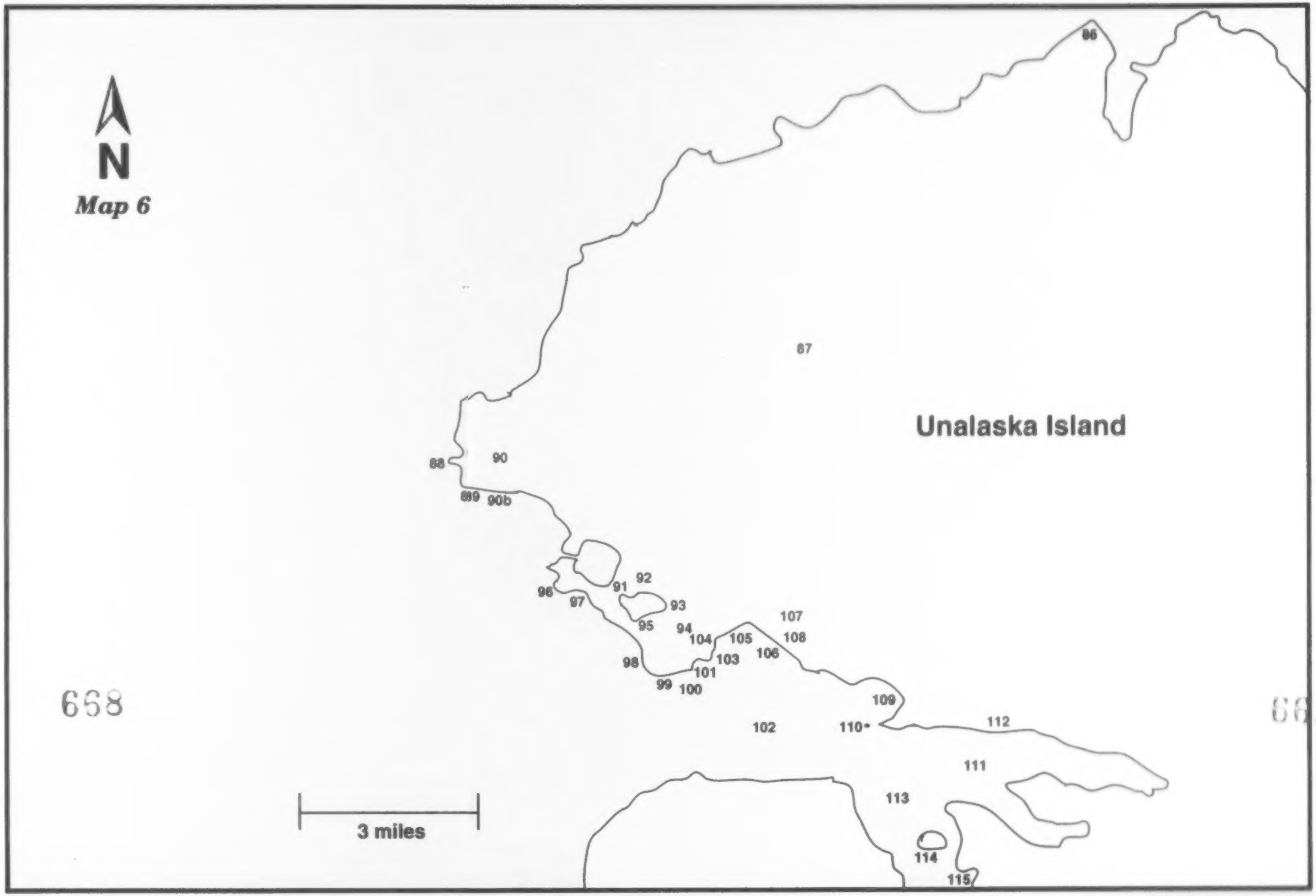
81. **Chuqax̂** throat, gullet - Nateekin Bay.

82. **Qaamachin** - Broad Bay (or the lake inside it).

83. **Qusiigdigax̂** (1975), **Qusiigdagin** (1984) good qusiix - cliff with waterfall and camp.

84. **Udalux̂** - Wide Bay (**udax̂** bay).

85. **Iguĝnux̂** (1764-91, 1982), **Iguĝnax̂** (1909-84), **igux̂** spit, narrow point of land - Eider Point (Pestryakov's Dwelling).


Map 6
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86
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Unalaska Island
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114
115
3 miles

668

669

Map 6

III. UNALASKA

86. **Tachiqala** (1791, 1950), **Tachiqalan** (1975-) (***Tachi(ĝim)-qala** the head of Tachix̂, *cf.* I.26.) - Wislow Point, former village.

87. **Ayaĝin** - Makushin Volcano; **Magusim Qiiĝuusii** (Ep 1941).

88. **Atan** *pl.* burning (?) - Princess Head (people used to hunt sea lion in that area).

89. **Magusix̂** soaking (?) - Volcano Bay; 1764 Makushin Village; **Magusim tanadgusii** Makushin Village.

90. **Magusim Aliĝii** the old man of M. - former volcano.

90b. **Qaya(m)-sitxa** under the mountain - beach.

91. **Qituqagnax̂**, **Qituĝlax̂tax̂** crooked - crooked creek.

92. **Qiga-changanax̂** eastern valley - valley with creek.

93. **Tuugdaang** - creek.

94. **Chunuĝuulux̂** place for carrying baidarka on neck - creek (portage to 102.).

95. **Chaguuxsix** - creek.

96. **Iiq(u)m-angan** beside the seaweed - gravel beach.

97. **Qawangax̂** east side - gravel beach.

98. **Aamdagin** *pl.* - bay, beach.

99. **Aaĝudgaadax̂** - gravel beach with reefs.

100. **Udĝinux̂** stinking of fish and seal oil (*see entry*) - islet.

101. **Aniilux̂**, **Anuuluĝix̂** - grave! beach with a small creek.

102. **Uguudax̂** - Makushin Bay.

103. **Chuchxumax** large jagged rocks - Priest Rock.

104. **Ignichiinax̂** - Makushin Village.

105. **Iitaax**, *perhaps cf.* **hit-** to go out - point.

106. **Iitaag(im)-tugumaĝa** the sandy beach of I.

107. **Iitaag(im)-chiĝanaa** the creek of I. *or* **Tugumag(im) chiĝanaa** the creek of the sandy beach.

108. **Qamayax̂** - small creek.

109. **Agamdakin** - Humpback Bay.

110. **Unglux̂** pinnacle, **Cannerim Unglukix** the two pinnacles of Cannery [Point] - Cathedral Rocks (*confusion with* Cannery Point south of 111.).

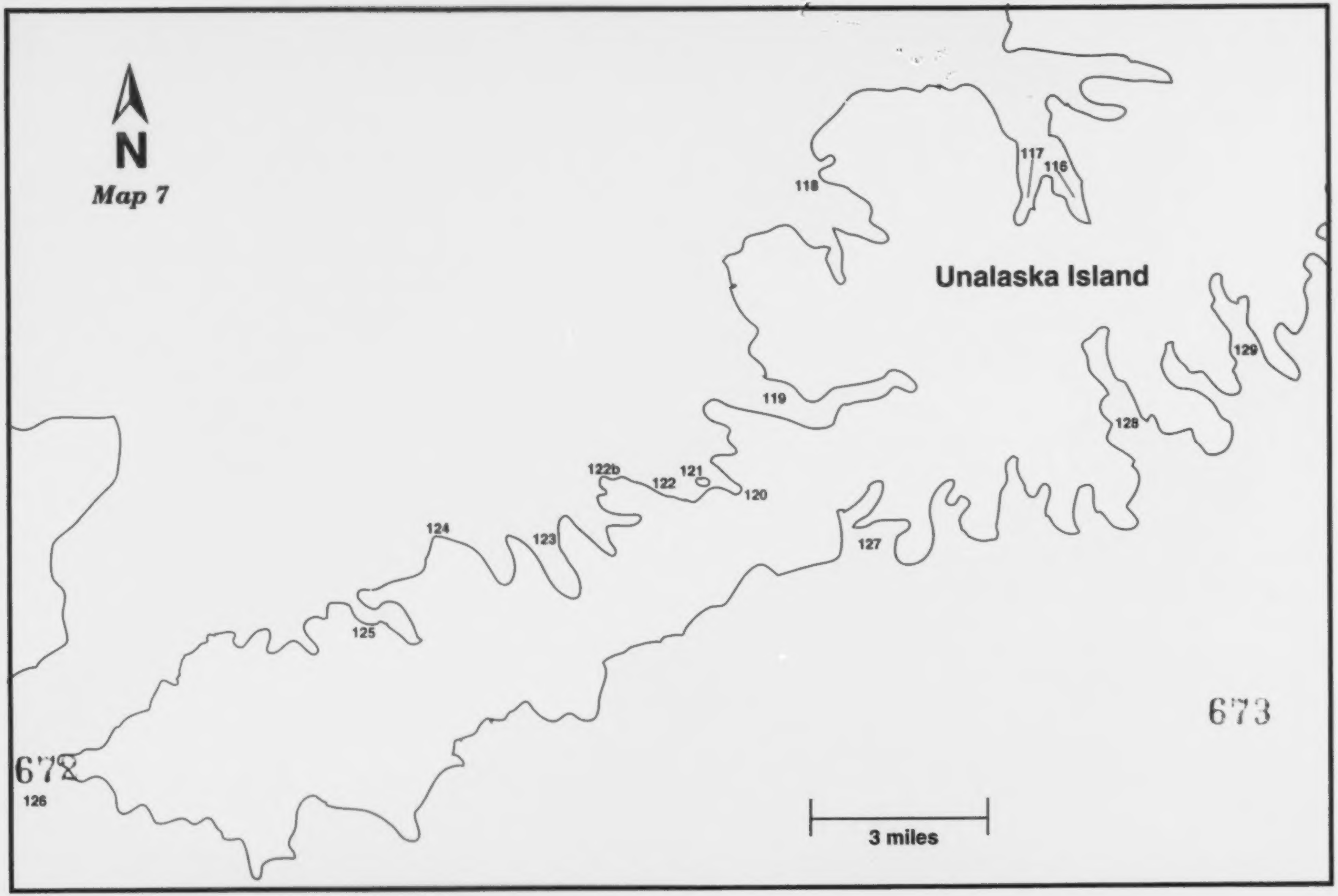
111. **Atxalux̂** - Portage Bay.

112. **Sisxi(m)-chuqaa** throat of the portage - end of valley (portage to 67.).

113. ***Ixsax̂tax̂** (1791, 1840 Iksaxtak) like a hoop-shaped handle (two branches ?) - Anderson Bay.

114. **Ungluchin** pinnacles - three islands.

115. **Samgan Udaa** bay of snouts (?) - cove.


Map 7

N
Unalaska Island
116
117
118
119
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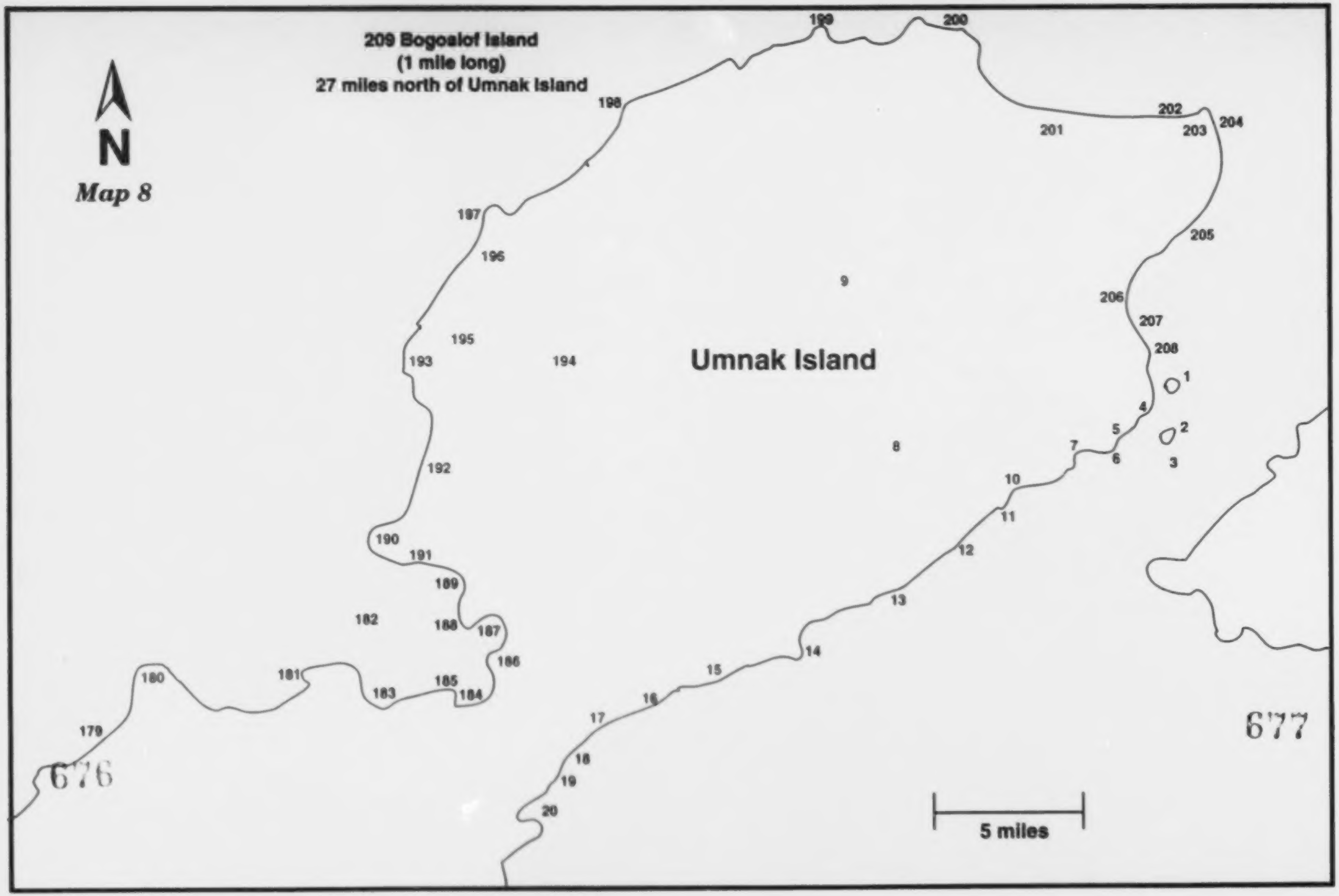
122b
123
124
125
126
127
128
129
3 miles

Map 7

III. UNALASKA

116. **Qigaaĝinax̂** going east; 1791, 1840 **Udamax** (Udamak) large bay - Udamak Cove.
117. **Naaĝinax̂** going west - Naginak Cove.
118. **Sxaanan** *pl.* (*also* **Saagix̂**, **Saagagan Udaa**) - Skan Bay.
119. **Aluusxax̂**; 1791, 1840 **Aluxsux̂** - Pumicestone Bay.
120. **Qusiix** - Kashega Village.
121. **Ukdax̂sxix** *du.* - Buck Island.
122. **Unaa(n)-sitxa** under the one out there - Buck Bight.
122b. **Umsalux̂** 1766, 1791 (Umshalok, *etc.*) - Sedanka (former village).
123. **Alim Udaa** the bay in the middle (between two bays) - Alimuda Bay.
124. **Amax** 1791, 1840 (**Ammak, Ammaq**) cliff, steep mountain - Aspid Cape.
125. **Ikalĝa** (1776), **Ikalĝan** the place (village) across over there - Chernofski Village.
125b. **Igagax̂** 1840 (-q) - former village facing 125. (Zapiski 2:293).
126. **Anagax̂xan** (1952), **Anagax̂sxan** (1984) - Polivnoi Rock.
127. **Quliilax̂** grief (?) - Kuliliak Bay.
128. **Chiknunax̂** 1834 - Usof Bay (V A 6:2).
129. **Hanim-[h]adan** 1840 toward the lake - Three Island Bay (*cf.* Zapiski 1:172).

Map 8
N
209 Bogoslof Island
(1 mile long)
27 miles north of Umnak Island
Umnak Island
5 miles
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Map 8

IV. UMNAK ISLAND

Unmax (1778-), **Umnax** (1763- Umnak), *perhaps cf.* **una** out there on the sea - Umnak Island.

1. **Taĝilgadax**, **Tax̂ilgadax** - Pustoi Island.

2. **Taanĝiinax̂**, **tanĝix̂** islet - Ship Rock.

3. **Kadimlux̂** - flat rock islet.

4. **Chichilix̂tax̂** - ancient village.

5. **Simsux̂** boulder (Au) - high hump.

6. **Atxudigan**, **Atxudagin** pl. - bay (where one crossed over to Unalaska Island; *cf.* J 69:29).

7. **Nuhmadan Tagaaluĝa** the southern airfield.

8. **Ismax** - Tulik Volcano.

9. **Unmagim Anatuu** the stout one (roundish mountain) of Umnak - Okmok Caldera.

10. **Qulux̂aax̂tux̂** - beach; **Qulux̂aax̂tu(m) chiĝanaa** the creek of Q.

11. **Agalĝachan** at its mouth - mouth of creek.

12. **Qigux̂aax** - point.

13. **Qamisux̂** - point with sea lion rock.

14. **Utmax**, **utm-** center - Kettle Cape.

15. **Qikaaĝix̂ Chiĝanax̂** eastern river.

16. **Aluuĝix̂ Chiĝanax̂** middle river.

17. **Chugux̂aax** (1976-82) large sand; **Chaliigatux̂** (1984) probable line-fishing - the beach between 14. and 17.; **Chaliigatux̂** (1976-82), **Chaliigatu(m)-chiĝanaa** (1984) the river of Ch.

18. **Qiigangams** - cliff.

19. **Unmagim Ala** the middle of Umnak - point.

20. **Miignax̂**, **Miignam naga** the interior of M. - Partov Cove.

178. *or* 179. **Tmalux̂** - bay.

180. **Idmalanax̂** contents along (?) - Cape Ilmalianuk.

181. **Nalĝan** western (?) - Broken Point.

182. **Inganudax̂** (< **ingan udax̂** the bay there in front ?) - Inanudak Bay.

183. **Iilĝudax̂** - Cemetery Cove.

184. **Qmalĝan**; **Inganudam qala** the bottom of I. - bay.

185. **Qmalĝaaĝus kadaa** the point of Q.

186. **Tanatux̂** much space - Steeple Point.

187. **Chaliigatux̂** probable line-fishing - Stepanof Cove.

188. **Qugax-itxa** (1952) two demons' tail; **Qug(a)m-itxa** (1984) demon's tail, *also* **Quga(m)-kadaa** demon's point - Cinder Point.

189. **Qaĝay(am)-naga** inside of happiness *or* kittiwake (?) - Izhiga Cove.

190. **Qigunax̂**, **Qigun(am)-kadaa** the point of Q. - Cape Kigunak.

191. **Qigun(am)-chuqii** the root, base of Q.

192. **Qigun(am) [illegible] ugumaĝa** the sand beach of [illegible]

193. **A**[illegible] e Aslik.

194. **A**[illegible]**-adang(an)-qayaa** the hill inside A. (1984: "red scoria hill") - hill.

195. **Adum Angunaa** big cave; **Adus** (1840, 1950) pl. caves - ancient village.

196. **Igan(am)-tataa** cliff hole (one can crawl underneath it) - valley.

197. **Aguulux̂**, **Aguulum kadaa** the point of A., *perhaps* **agu-** to do, work - Aguliuk Point.

198. **Caxax** (1949-50, 1984; 1950 *also* **Chagax**) *du.*, 1950 **chagax̂** obsidian (*otherwise* **iiglux̂**) - Cape Chagak.

199. **Asasix̂** - Ashishik Point (big rock shaped like a whale).

200. **Tanax̂siqax̂** made into land -Cape Tanak.

201. **Chuguhmadan Tagaaluĝa** northern airfield.

202. **Angal(i)mulux-sitxa** under the lack of daylight - cliff.

203. **Iidax**, **Idax** *du.* - Cape Idak (the whole point).

204. **Iidan** pl. - Cape Idak (the cape); **Chunux** (1950) - Chunak Point on the northeastern tip of Umnak, swept away by the sea.

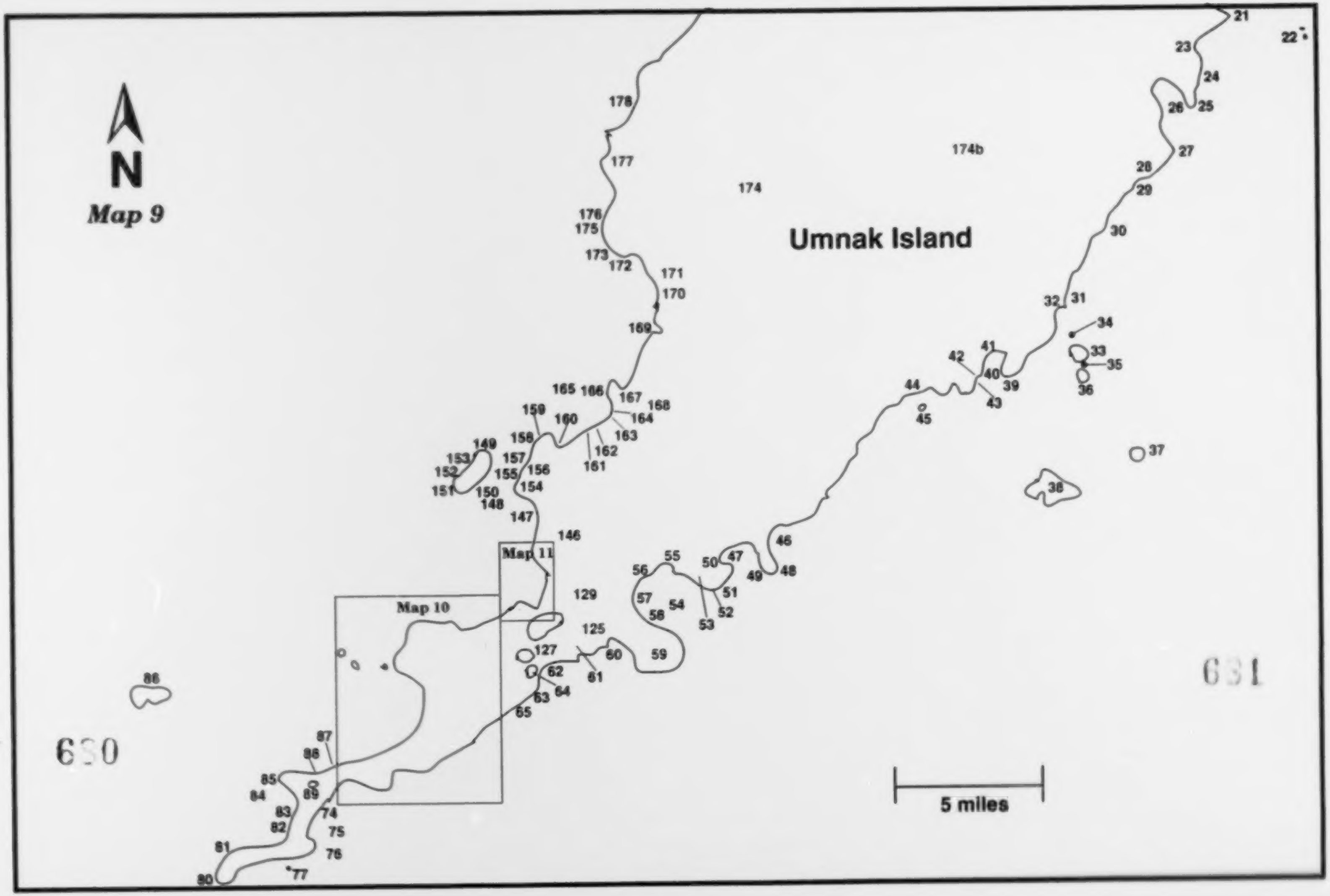
205. **Suluxaax̂tux̂** has much barnacle - point.

206. **Qichiqlux̂** spring water - creek.

207. **Chaaduunux̂** - bay.

208. **Kangaag(im)-kadaa** the point of the upper one (?) - point.

209. **Aĝsaaĝux̂** newborn, **Tanax̂sidaaĝux̂** newly made island - Bogoslov Island (emerged in 1796).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Map 9
Umnak Island
Map 10
Map 11
5 miles
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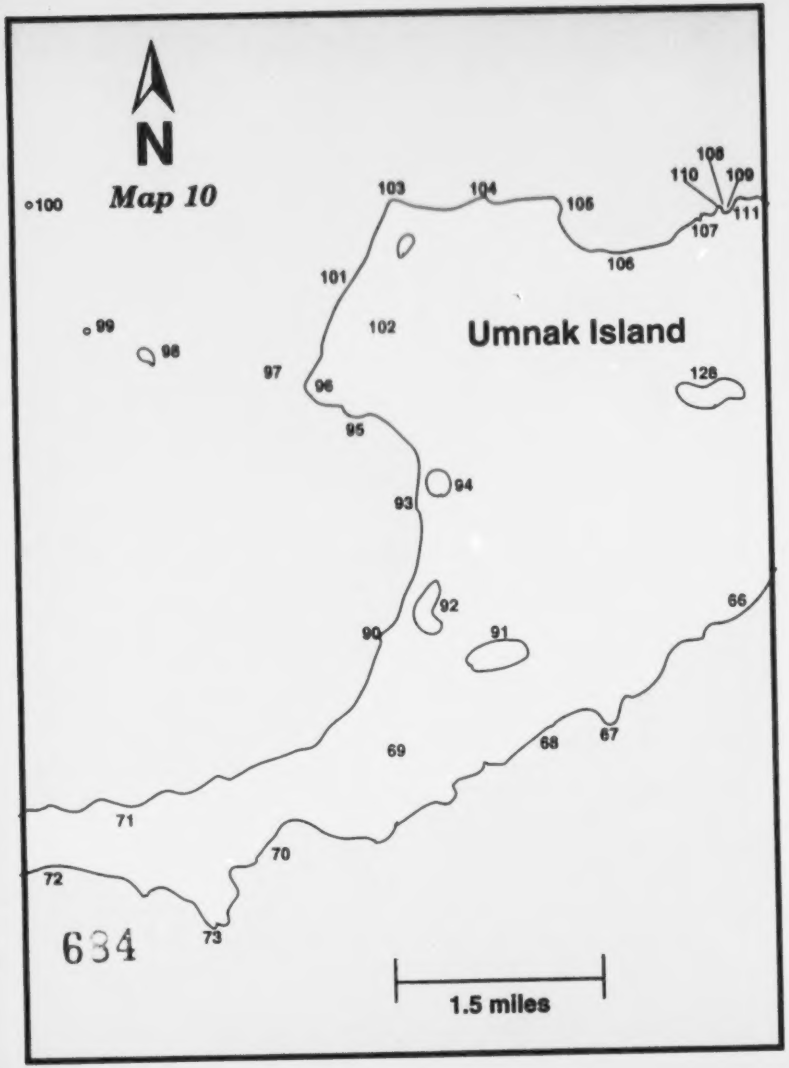
Map 9

IV. UMNAK ISLAND

21. **Sisaqux** *du.*, **sisa-** to get lost - Thumb Point (with two pinnacles).
22. **Tanax** *du.* the two islands - The Pillars.
23. **Itaaĝuusix̂**, *perhaps* place for looking for something to come out - former village, now camp, with a creek from a small lake.
24. **Asudakix Sitxa** under its two pots (?) - beach.
25. **Igudax, igu-** bridge of nose - point.
26. **Uladax, ula-** house - Russian Bay.
27. **Qagal(im)-kadaa** - point.
28. **Sax̂imtusix̂** - hill.
29. **Qagaaĝix̂ Asan** eastern reefs.
30. **Naaĝix̂ Asan** western reefs.
31. **Chugux̂aax**, **Chugux̂aĝix̂** large sand - beach.
32. **Taaxsiguĝa** (**taag(am)-siguĝaa**) tide rip wrinkle - point.
33. **Kiigalux̂** - Kigul Island; **Qiixtuung** the one with tall grass - bay on the south side of the island.
34. **Uungchiing** sitting - islet.
35. **Unglulaĝan** pinnacles along (?) - islet.
36. **Kingdax̂sxan** has crowberry bushes - islet.
37. **Uxchalux̂** place for bleeding (?) - Ogchul Island.
38. **Uyagax̂** - Vsevidof Island.
39. **Amuusix̂** painter, mooring rope - Amos Point; **Uyux̂** neck - ancient village on the north side; **Qitngax̂** - islet in the neighborhood (*cf.* J 45:1-4).
40. **Uyum Naga** the interior of U. - Amos Bay.
41. **Sidmaalux̂** leaking place (water comes out of the sand there) - cove.
42. **Umlagnax̂** - ancient village.
43. **Qaglux̂** - bay.
44. **Amlux̂** - beach with camp, ancient village site.
45. **Amlu(m)-tanangin** the islands outside A.
46. **Tmalux̂** - bay.
47. **Udax** two bays - Traders Cove.
48. **Udax Idalungin** the flat capes of U.
49. **Smidĝisxix̂** - point.
50. **Aniing** with (?) a lake - cove with a big lake inside it.
51. **Qiigan Adĝitax̂** facing (?) grass - cove.
52. **Yugalĝan Naga** the inside of Y. - cove.
53. **Anĝidaang** breathing (?) - hill.
54. **Iliignax̂** - Driftwood Bay.
55. **Tudĝusix̂** - river with former village (J 72:35).
56. **Aqayan** hips - cliff.
57. **Chaluux**, **chalux̂** narrow bight - cove.
58. **Qagudaa** its eastern bay (?) - cove.
59. **Sax̂ax** big scarp - Cape Udak.
60. **Qigakux Naga** the interior of the two in front/eastern ones (parts of 59. ?) - bay.
61. **Axsxix̂** - hill.
62. **Tatu(m)-qala** bottom of pool (or of lagoon) - bay.
63. **Ugludax̂** - point and ancient village (*cf.* J 59:1; 72:17).
64. **Uĝluudam Anii**, *perhaps* lake for practicing spear throwing (*if not for* **Ugludam Anii**) - lake.
65. **Anitxaluulux̂** - bight.
74. **Aglagax̂**, **Nguuĝix̂ Aglagax̂** southern A. - beach, former village.
75. **Agigilux̂** - point.
76. **Isaangsan** *pl.* almost cut off - cove; **Isaangsan Kadaa** the point of I.
77. **Taanĝiinax̂**, **tanĝix̂** islet - Breadloaf Island.
80. **Iidan** pl. - Cape Sagak.
81. **Iidan Chuguuĝii** the north side of I.
82. **Chuguuĝix̂ Aglagax̂** northern A. - beach, former village (*cf.* J 50:1).
83. **Asum Sitxa** under the pot - point.
84. **Ungluĝix Qala** the bottom (head) of the two with pinnacles - bay.
85. **Idalukax̂** flat cape - Idaliuk Point.
86. **Adugax̂** - Adugak Island
87. **Kichax̂**, **kit-** to drain, become dry - beach ("tide way out, it's all dry").
88. **Kicham ungluu** the pinnacle of K.
89. **Kicham anii** the lake of K.
125. **Agaad(a)n-anii** the lake on the other side.
127. **Alim Anii** middle lake.
129. **Kitmiilux̂** draining place - creek ("formerly they dried it up, dammed it and picked fish"); **Kitmiiluĝ(i)m-anii** the lake of K.
146. **Adax**, **Adaĝix̂** - High Hill, Negrohead.
147. **Qamtadagin** - bay.
148. **Chiĝuladax** chasing (in baidarka) along - Eider Rock.
149. **Anagulax̂** - Anangula Island; **Anagulam Qigangaa** the forepart of A. (northeast); **Anagulam Chmaa** the tail of A. (southwest).
150. **Tanax̂taqax̂** former village.
151. **Chunguchiqdaalux̂**, *perhaps cf.* **chungu-** down, nest - end of island.
152. **Qamdaang** deep - bay.
153. **Aan'gulaadax̂**, **Aanuglaadax̂** little Anagulax̂ - islet.
154. **Ixsux̂** - point.
155. **Chixchaang-naga** the interior of Ch. - cove.
156. **Chixchaang-kadaa** (1984), **Chix̂sngin-kadaa** (1976-82) the point of Ch.
157. **Ungunudax̂** (1976-82), **Unganuudax̂** (1984) - bay.
158. **Uxchalux̂** (*cf.* 37) - point.
159. **Sitachxix̂** the other side - bay.
160. **Uukix̂** - bay with ancient village (*cf.* J 50:4).
161. **Tiĝliiĝun**, *cf.* **tix̂lax̂** eagle - cove with rocks outside of it.
162. **Alagatax̂** (< **alax hatax̂**) wind/current in two directions - islet with cove.
163. **Talidan** *pl.* (*cf.* A **tahlidas** knots in wood) - small bay.
164. **Talisux̂** resembling knots in wood (?) - cove.
165. **Saduuĝix̂ Aĝitxax̂** outer lifted - islet.
166. **Iluuĝix̂ Aĝitxax̂** inner lifted - islet.
167. **Yalĝan**, *perhaps* **hya-** to be covered by tide, flood - beach.
168. **Yalĝan chiĝanaa** the river of Y.
169. **Udax̂aĝi(m)-naga** the interior of large bay - beach.
170. **Qichiqlum Acha** mouth of spring - camp.
171. **Tuxtis** (1976-82), **Tuxtin** (1984) pl. hems (of garment) - cliff.
172. **Ixtaqas** old pits (?) - beach.
173. **Idalux̂** flat point.
174. **Amax̂ax**; **Kiiĝuusix̂** (1984) mountain (volcano) - Mt. Vsevidof.
174b. **Ingaaĝinan** (1949) those which lie further - Mt. Recheshnoi.
175. **Kiiĝuus(im)-kadaa** point of the mountain - Cape Kigushimkada.
176. **Uĝutxax̂** foamy (?) - seal rookery (a steep point from where one used to go down in a rope to get the seal).
177. **Chugum Ungluu** (**Unglukix**) sand pinnacle (pinnacles *du.*) - Teapot Hill.
178. *or* 179. **Tmalux̂** - bay.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Map 10
Umnak Island
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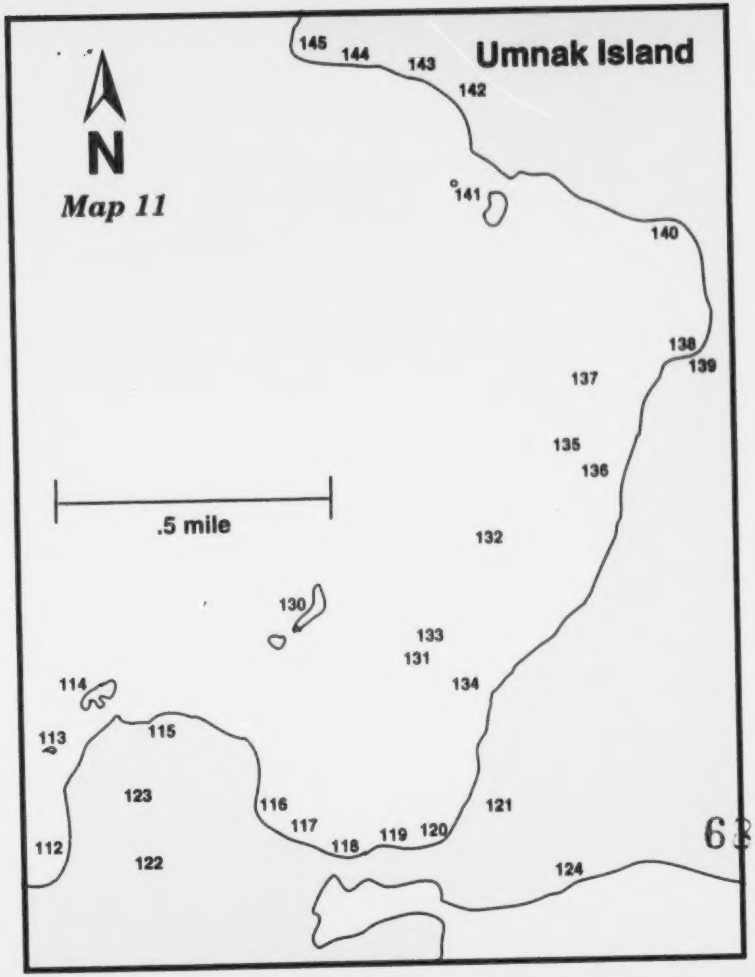
1.5 miles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Map 11
Umnak Island
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.5 mile

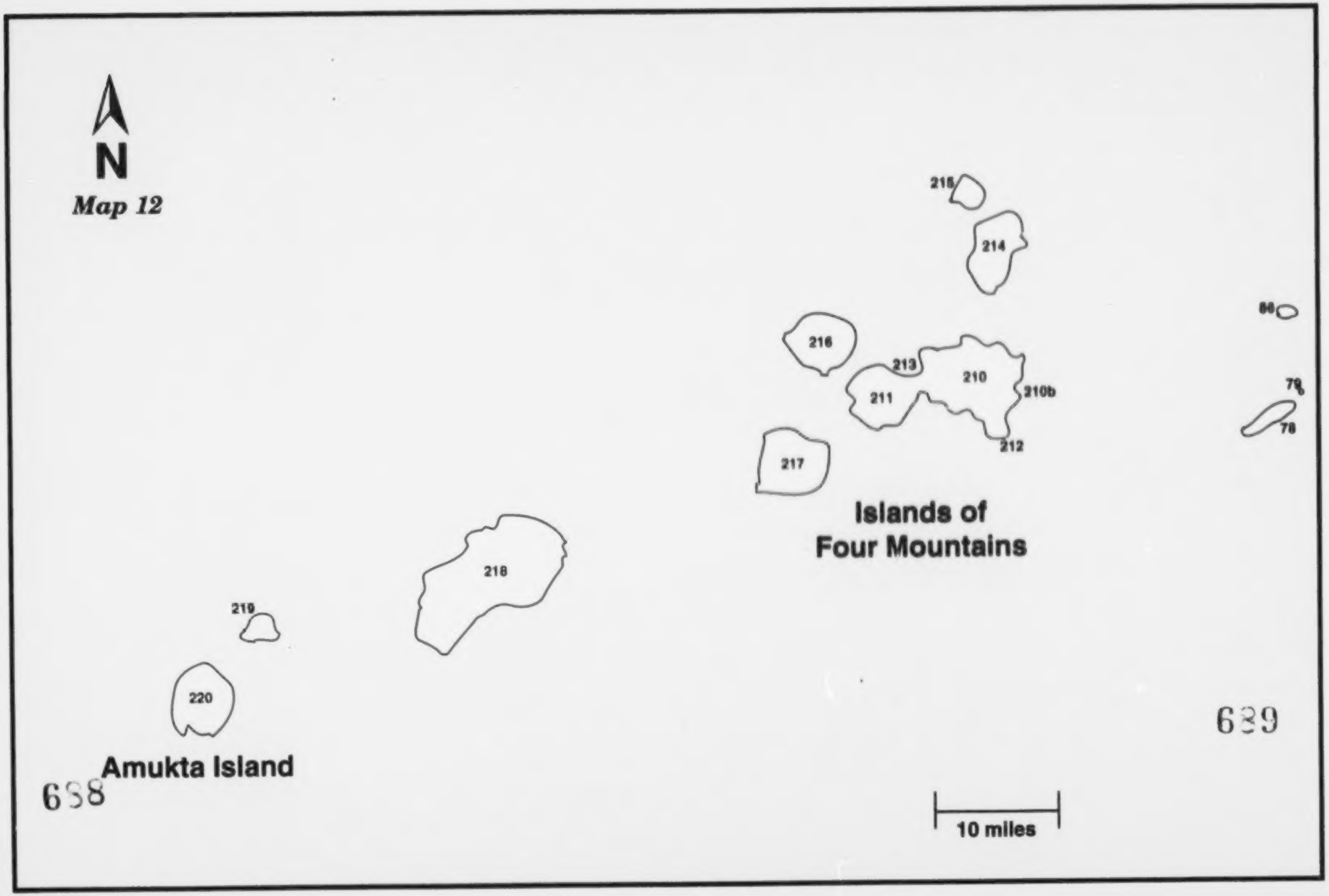
Map 10
IV. UMNAK ISLAND

66. **Inkax̂sin Sitxa** (*or* **Naga**) under (inside) made clouds - cliff.
67. **Wax̂tux** *du.* full of smoke - point.
68. **Sanin** *pl.* - small bay and point.
69. **Ikaaĝux̂**, *perhaps cf.* **(h)ika** up there - point, hill.
70. **Misis Naga** (1982) inside M.; **Gisxix Naga** (1976) inside the two rookeries - bay.
71. **Adax** - Elbow Hill.
72. **Chungsun** - former village.
73. **Chungsun idaluu** the flat cape of Ch.
90. **Algiinax̂** - bay; **Algiinam chiĝanaa** - the stream of A.
91. **Algiinam anii** the lake of A.
92. **Qalmanaĝux̂**, **Qalmanaĝum anii** the lake of Q.
93. **Natxuqax̂** placed south - Sandy Beach, camp with sod huts, formerly a village.
94. **Sitminaakax̂** potential eroder (?) - lake.
95. **Saagmagim Aĝaaĝuu** eagle's cove - rocky point with a cove.
96. **Algiinam kadaa** the point of A.
97. **Aĝatax̂** bare - sand islet.
98. **Kliix̂tax̂**, *perhaps cf.* **kli**- to dip hand in - islet.
99. **Alix̂tax** *du.* has two old men - rock islet.
100. **Kaduugix̂ Tanax̂** front island - Pancake Rock.
101. **Naaĝix̂ & Qagaaĝix̂ Imadgun** western and eastern shouting (?) - coves.
102. **Qimsuĝalux̂** - cliff, hill.
103. **Silusin** *pl.* - islet; **Silusin kadaa** the point of S.
104. **Asamax̂** - Camel Rock; **Aygim Asaĝigan Anii** the lake of the named hill (*or* the hill with reef outside it) - *possibly* the lake inside 103. and 104.
105. **Qugdux̂** ridge, hillock - point.
106. **Sakaagix̂ Qimduĝix̂** outer Q. & **Waagix̂ Qimduĝix̂** the Q. on this side, *perhaps cf.* **qimdu**- be twisted - coves; **Qimduĝim Aaliisii** the landing place at Q.
107. **Sakaagix̂ Qalngaaĝim Iganaa** outer raven's cliff.
108. **Uungchiing** sitting - rock.
109. **Nuux̂tux̂** has much haze (?) - bay, ancient village.
110. **Nuux̂tum yangin** the reefs of N.
111. **Qalngaaĝim Iganaa** raven's cliff.
128. **Anim Aduu** long lake (dries up in summertime).

Map 11
IV. UMNAK ISLAND

112. **Asuulu(m)-chuqaa** the throat of A. - bight.
113. **Sx̂iig(i)m-amgacha** pogie fishing place.
114. **Chulkaang** - reef.
115. **Iidluudax̂** small flat point.
116. **Ikan Udax̂** the bay over there.
117. **Utunan** *pl.* - beach, reef.
118. **Axsxidax Adaa** direction of the two A. - bay.
119. **Aanuglaadax̂** little Anagulax̂ (*cf.* 153.) - rocks.
120. **Chigusaalux̂** place to get stuck (?) - rock.
121. **Chalukax̂**, **chalux̂** corner, narrow bight - Nikolski Village; **Chaluk(a)mudaa** Mueller Cove.
122. **Ikaakangax̂** (*probably from* **Ikaa(n)-kangaa** the top of the one across there = 116.) - observation hill (**waagix̂** closer to the village, **sakaagix̂** further out).
123. **Qiihliqda(m)-qudga** navel's upside/backside - hill, hump.
124. **Inglaakum Chiĝanaa** (1952), **Inglaakun Chiiĝnaadaa** (1983) beard brook (*see entry under* **ingla-x̂** *for the explanation*).
126. **Anilgux̂** the big lake; **Chalukam anii** - Umnak Lake.
130. **Damigasix̂** (*see entry*) - islet with reef.
131. **Naaĝix̂ Chatix̂** western slide - reef.
132. **Qagaaĝix̂ Chatix̂** eastern slide - reef.
133. **Ilgaaĝum Ulaa** octopus's house - bight in reef.
134. **Suna(m)-chimaluu** ship's deck - reef (**chatim chimalux̂ liidaa** a reef, slide, like a deck).
135. **Agux̂** beach dry at low tide, washed at high tide.
136. **Chuunixsuudax̂** small Chunixsux̂ (140.) - small reefs.
137. **Aĝusux̂** resembling a pack (?) - rock.
138. **Stina(m)-qala** wall's bottom - cove.
139. **Stina(m)-qalan iganaadaa** the small cliff of wall's bottom.
140. **Chunixsux̂** - cove and village site.
141. **Iig(im)-tanangin** oyster catchers' places - rocks.
142. **Qaluuĝix̂ Qachxitux̂** inner Q. - cliff.
143. **Aluuĝix̂ Qachxitux̂** middle Q. - cliff.
144. **Achuuĝix̂ Qachxitux̂** outer Q. - cliff.
145. **Sasigax̂**, **Sasig(am)-kadaa** the point of S. - Kelp Point.

Map 12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210b
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212
217
Islands of Four Mountains
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220
Amukta Island
10 miles

Map 12

IV. UMNAK ISLAND AND ISLANDS OF FOUR MOUNTAINS

78. **Samalĝa** (1776-1840), **Samalĝan** *the one out there (*see entry*) - Samalga Island; **Ulilax** - former village on the northwest side of the island.

79. **Akayum Tanakix** the islands (rocks) in the strait.

86. **Adugax̂** - Adugak Island.

210-220. **Uniiĝun** those out there on the sea - Islands of Four Mountains.

210. **Tanax̂ Angunax̂** big island - Chuginadak Island, eastern part.

210b. **Imgax̂sxix̂, imgax̂** fish line - point.

211. **Chuginadax** simmering - the western part of Chuginadak Island with the constantly smoking Mount Cleveland.

212. **Idalux̂** flat cape - Concord Point.

213. **Chuguugix̂** northern (bay) - Applegate Cove.

214. **Qagaamila** (1776), **Qagaamilan** - Kagamil Island.

215. **Ulaĝa** (1760-82), **Ulaĝan**, A **Hulaĝa** (bearberry ?) - Uliaga Island.

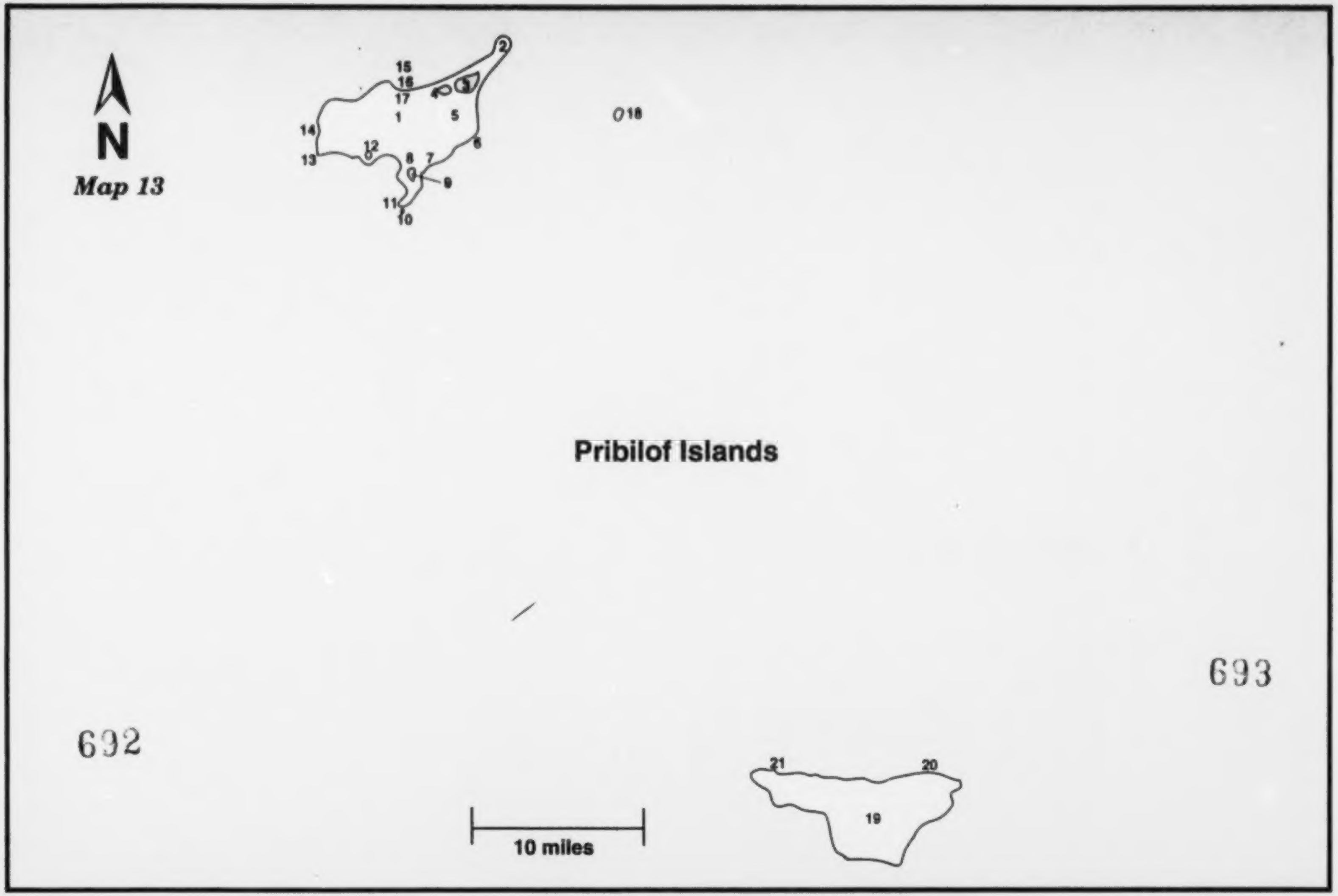
216. **Kigalĝa** (1776), **Kigalĝan** (1976) (*for* **Qigalĝa-n** the one in front/in the east) - Carlisle Island.

217. **Chigulax̂** chasing (in baidarka) - Herbert Island.

218. **Yunax̂sxa** (A 1952; 1766-70 Yunaksan, 1775 Junaks) - Yunaska Island.

219. **Chugaaĝinax̂** lying north (?) - Chagulak Island.

220. **Amuux̂tax̂** - Amukta Island.



Map 13

Pribilof Islands

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18
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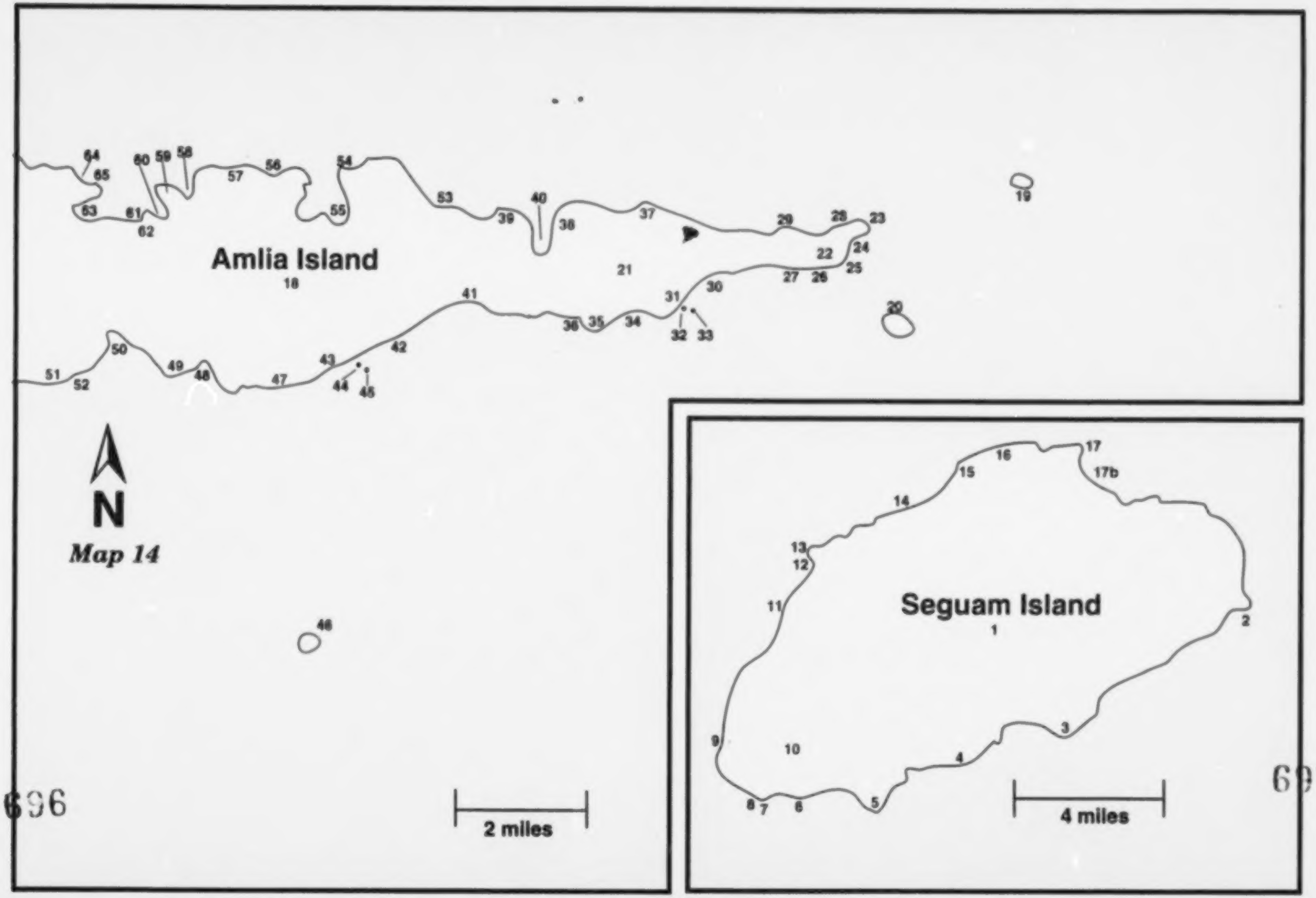
20
19
10 miles

Map 13

V. PRIBILOF ISLANDS

1. **Amix̂** (1834-40) neighborhood (*see entry*), **Tanax̂-Amix̂** (1909-) - St. Paul Island, 1834-40 *including* 19. St. George Island; **Tanax̂silgux̂** (1910, J 27:5) the big made island; **Sampuulax̂** - St. Paul Island.
2. **Qakaan-kinga** the rear of the east - northeast end.
3. **Anilgux̂** big lake - Big Lake.
4. **Baraaskam Anii** sheep's lake - Sheep Lake.
5. **Maqdusix̂** breasts - Polovina Hill.
6. **Uluux̂tanax̂** - Polovina Point.
7. **Chugilgux̂** big sand (?) - sand dune at Lukanin Bay.
8. **Quĝaĝnax̂** - Kammenish, near Telegraph Hill.
9. **Aalĝuudax̂** lagoon - Salt Lagoon.
10. **Qawa(m)-auĝii** sea lion's rock - Sealion Rock.
11. **Gurbuchin**, *Russian* **gorb** hump - Reef Point.
12. **Maanax̂** steambath - Zapadni Point; **Maanam Anii** steambath's lake - Antone Lake (near the village).
13. **Siitxaaĝux̂** - Southwest Point.
14. **Qayalgux̂** big hill - High Bluffs.
15. **Chugumdaa** north side (of the island).
16. **Maruniichax̂** - Marunich.
17. **Chma[g]naadax̂** little chaser (?) - camp house.
18. **Tanaadax̂** small island - Walrus Island.
19. **Anĝaaxchalux̂** (1909, 1952) place of rushing wind (?); **Udaaĝix̂ Tanĝix̂** (Ep 1941) the island on this side; **Akuuĝix̂ Tanax̂-Amix̂** (Ea 1983) the T-A. there to the side; **Giuurgiyam Tanaa** (Ea 1941) - St. George Island.
20. **Takamgim Kadaa** - North Point.
21. **Sasxaĝiilux̂** (*see entry*) - Suskaralogh Point.

See further Putnam 1903.


Amlia Island
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Seguam Island
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4 miles
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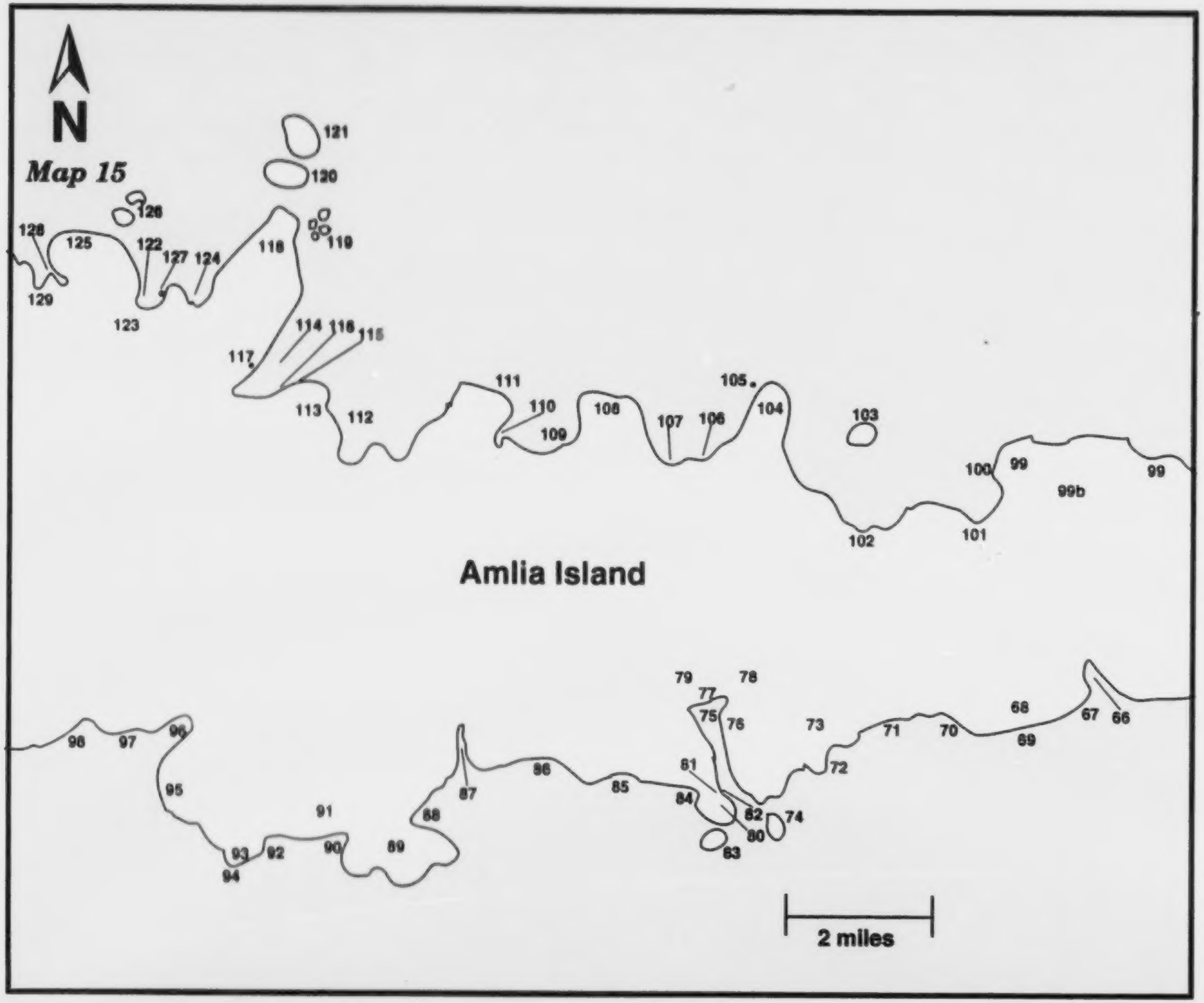
17b

Map 14

Map 14

VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

1. **Saĝuugamax** major bird colony (?) - Seguam Island.
2. **Sayuusix̂** rope - Moundhill Point.
2b. **Uzamkux̂** (1840) - unidentified bay (on the south coast?) with a cave where a man-killing magic puppet used to live (Zapiski 3:4, note).
3. **Chuginax̂** simmering (?) - Lava Point.
4. **Atxalax̂** - point.
5. **Kamga Hwaĝnux̂** its head smells smoke - Turf Point.
6. **Gisxiigamagis** main (sea lion) rookeries.
7. **Qaĝaduugalux̂** dancing place - cape.
8. **Achiitam Aduu** the cave of A. (beneath ?) - a large cave used for house (*cf.* N.M. 3:73) to where one used to walk over from 9.
9. **Kmangida(m)-tugimaĝa** the sandy beach of K.
10. **Kamgix̂** the head - mountain.
11. **Tugidaqanax̂, tugi-** to slope - point.
12. **Asagam Udaa** cousin's bay.
13. **Amiiqax̂** - Saddleridge Point.
14. **Qagangiiĝuudax̂** minor Q. - point.
15. **Qagangiiĝux̂** on the way eastward (?) - point.
16. **Hadas** direction (?) - point.
17. **Sulaxchx̂is** cause of wrestling (a Seguam man and an Amukta man once fought about sea lions here) - Finch Point.
17b. **Amax̂sigix̂** - rocky point.
18-217. **Amlax, Amlagix̂**, *perhaps* **am—** narrow - Amlia Island.
19. **Aĝligadax** (1840), **Aĝligadax̂** (1950-), **aĝligax̂** albatross - Agligadak Island.
20. **Tanaadax̂** the island vis-à-vis - Tanadak Island.
21. **Amlagi(m)-kangayuu** the upper part of Amlia.
22-40. **Amlagim qigaagix̂ angtaa** the east end of Amlia.
23. **Ichimiglux̂** nose pin - Cape Agligadak.
24. **Chugumanax̂** being sandy too (?) - small bight with a narrow sandy beach.
25. **Aĝamsax̂** - rugged point.
26. **Sumaa Itnax̂** his skin bag dropped - pinnacle.
27. **Ungluugamax** major pinnacle.
28. **Chugutux̂** has much sand - bight.
29. **Saĝuugadagis** bird colonies along (?) - series of rocks.
30. **Chngadigax̂** fine fur - bay.
31. **Aluuxsax̂** - old site on a flat point.
32. **Haadgux̂** slurping - pinnacle.
33. **Sitanunax̂** smelling of sweat (?) *or cf.* **sitat-** the other side - long pinnacle.
34. **Haniidax̂** like a lake - bay with a lagoon cut off from the ocean at low tide.
35. **Agaamaĝa** - point.
36. **Aguĝnadigax̂** fine sea urchin - bay.
37. **Ayagas Hidaluu** women's flat cape.
38. **Qigaagix̂ Usax̂** eastern shed - high and steep point.
39. **Naagix̂ Usax̂** western shed - high and steep point.
40. **Qaluga** passing across - bay with a portage to the south side.
41. **Akuudgix̂, aku** over there to the side - bay with an old site.
42. **Qitxix̂** pyloric end of stomach - pinnacle.
43. **Amalĝa** far off there - site, place with a barabara.
44. **Kuuchaxsis** gathering full sea urchins - islets.
45. **Iilas** - islets.
46. **Amlagim Saĝuugaa** the bird colony (?) of Amlia - Sagigik Island.
47. **Qayanax̂** high - high precipitous promontory.
48. **Sax̂tusix̂, sax̂tux̂** talus - small bay.
49. **Chukaalux̂** - high cape.
50. **Sxulax̂** small bay.
51. **Kagalusux̂** resembling a heel - high bluff.
52. **Kagalusum hachan tanangis** the islands outside K.
53. **Agulĝanunang, Agulĝanunax̂** (N.M. 3:97) - bay.
54. **Aqinax̂** coming off - cape.
55. **Uyax̂sax̂** tied up stomach - bay.
56. **Chugiinulux̂, chugiinu-** to be quiet, keep silent - cove.
57. **Hadatxus** (1950 **Hangatus** having much ascent) - promontory.
58. **Qaygisux̂** resembling a feast - cove in kettle.
59. **Hasxuĝiidax̂** as if having a spear thrower on it - point.
60. **Gudagis** holes (passages) along - two bays.
61. **Saahmi(m)-tatuu** iron lagoon.
62. **Chanĝilax̂** - high bluff.
63. **Haanuĝiidax̂** minor (?) place with red salmon - bay.
64. **Kalula(m)-tatuu** (1950), **Kalulas Tatuu** many shots lagoon.
65. **Kalula(m)-tatugan hachan tanangis** the islands outside K.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Amlia Island
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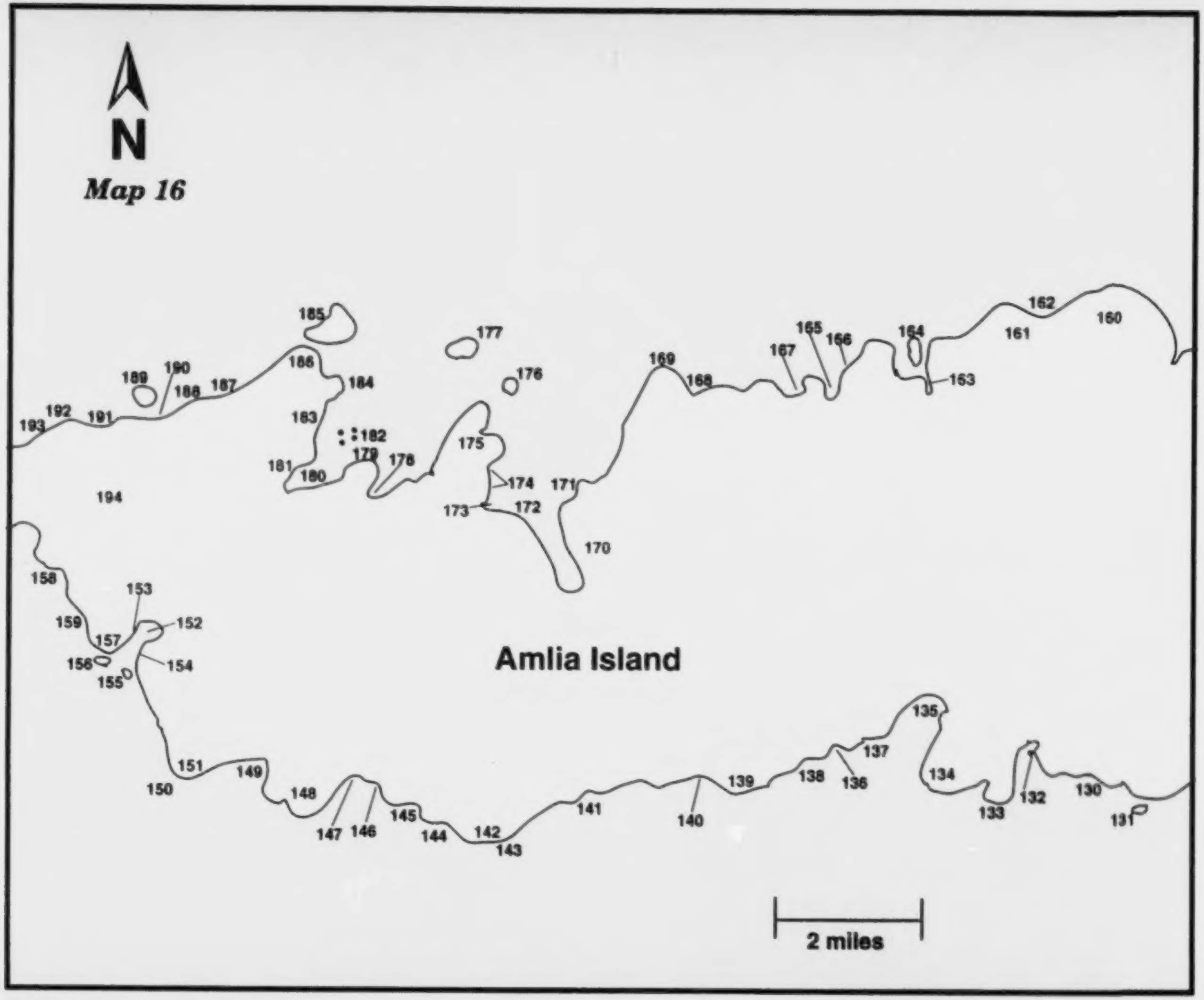
2 miles

Map 15
VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

66. **Aguulux̂** working place (in the Russian period a hunting party used to spend the summer there, N.M. 2:3) - bay.
67. **Ukalam Ungluu** the pinnacle of U. - big roundish cliff with a pillar inside it.
68. **Saqusax** *du.* - two high hills.
69. **Saqusa(m)-quchikin udaa** the bay between the S.
70. **Qigaaĝix̂ Sangus** eastern wry mouths - bight.
71. **Naaĝix̂ Sangus** western wry mouths - bight.
72. **Alinguchux̂** - bight.
73. **Asxinudax Agisaa** the lookout of A. (an Amukta chief who was watching the Niiĝuĝis hunting sea lion at 46. before stealing their women in the village 76.).
74. **Aalus** waves - islet.
75. **Takaamxix̂** - Sviechnikof Harbor.
76. **Takaamxim tanadgucha** the village in T.
77. - modern cabin.
78. **Qigaaĝix̂ Changanaa** (*or* **-nax̂**) eastern valley.
79. **Naaĝix̂ Changanaa** (*or* **-nax̂**) western valley.
80. **Adaxsux̂** - cape.
81. **Adaxsum ixchxa** the neck (isthmus) of A.
82. - old site.
83. **Aaĝumchiidalix** (1950-52), **Aagamchiidalix** (1973) - island with sea lion rookery, eider ducks, sea gulls.
84. **Ungluzuudax̂** vis-à-vis nice pinnacles - bay with two pinnacles off it.
85. **Aguĝnaaqudas** sea urchin picking (?) - pinnacles.
86. **Ululax̂** chunks of meat - bay.
87. **Qumdaĝa** - bay.
88. **Qilĝix̂** umbilical cord - bay (nice place for fishing halibut).
89. **Chankusix̂** hammer for crushing (sea urchins, *etc.*) - promontory.
90. **Chalux̂** corner of bay.
91. **Sigunĝux̂**, **sigu**- wrinkle - high point.
92. **Tinas** *pl.* - beach.
93. **Tinas kadaa** the point of T.
94. **Tinas hasaa** the reef (offshore flat rock) of T.
95. **Hiiyukatux̂** has a big bill - point.
96. **Chaxchix̂** - bay.
97. **Chumliisim Tatuu** whetstone lagoon.
98. **Qugduĝiidax̂** adjoining the ridge (across the island) - bay.
99. **Qanglis** shoulders - two bluffs.
99b. **Chuliidga**, *cf.* **chuliigis** weevil (W. Dirks Sr. 1950) - two lakes, the lower saltwater, the upper freshwater, with lots of salmon (in the Russian period the Aleuts used to fish red salmon there in the summer, N.M. 2:2).
100. **Ax̂am Ungluu** dance pinnacle.
101. **Unaaluĝa** its cooking place - cove.
102. **Sitaadaga**, **sita**- cut (indentation), **sitat**- the other side - cove, sandy beach with a cave.
103. **Alaĝum Ungluu** ocean pinnacle.
104. **Angyax̂** sliding - high promontory.
105. **Suuksax̂** - pointed rock.
106. **Suluga** its noise - bight with strong tide.
107. **Chungluĝix̂** has flat rocks - bight.
108. **Quxsus** wedges - point.
109. **Uhmaaĝa**, **uhma**- flank - bay with a steep shore.
110. **Uzamkux̂** - inner bay.
111. **Kuchis** boulders - point.
112. **Hanitunax̂** has a big lake (inside it) - bay.
113. **Hanitunam kiiĝuucha** the mountain of H.
114. **Chaĝazudax̂** good (fishing with) lure - bay.
115. **Aliiĝzudax̂**, **aliix̂** old man (goodman) - cove.
116. **Uyqiiĝzudax̂**, E **uyqiix̂** old woman (wife) - cove (in 115. and 116. some Unalaska people once landed).
117. **Qulx̂udam Udaa** Baldhead's bay (an old man had a barabara there, in the 1950s a trapping place).
118. **Hidalux̂** flat cape - Cape Idalug.
119. **Hidalum unglungis** the pinnacles off the flat cape.
120. **Hidalum kadan tanasuu** the inshore island off the end of the flat cape.
121. **Igdagutax̂** (1840), **Igdagutux̂** (1950-52), **Igdagutus** (1971) has (big) drill(s) (?) - islet.
122. **Chaluugis**, **chalu**- corner of bay, narrow bight - Chalugas Bay.
123. **Chaluugis tatuu** the lagoon of Ch.
124. **Chaluugis suluga** the noise of Ch. - bay.
125. **Chaluugis hidaluu** the flat cape of Ch.
126. **Chaluugis hachan tanangis** the islands outside Ch.
127. **Aniidaliiluĝis** places for killing pups - islet.
128. **Quchiix** the middle one - bight.
129. **Achiix̂** at the mouth (of the river from the lake above it) - bay.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Amlia Island
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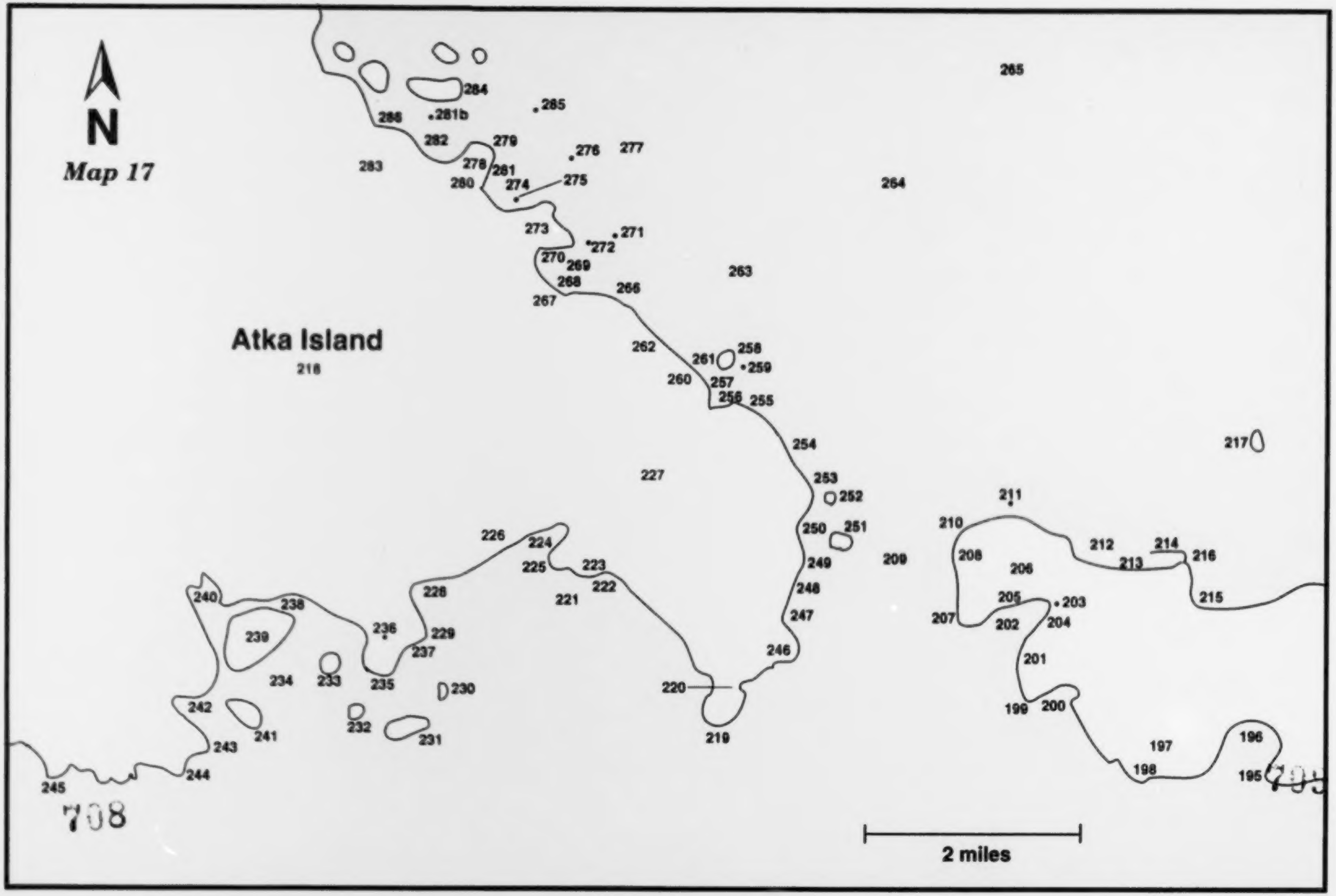
2 miles

Map 16
VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

130. **Silax̂agis** *pl.* great sila's - rocky shore with many seal caves.
131. **Samiĝux̂** much counting (?) - cove.
132. **Kududaĝa** its leg along - interior of bay.
133. **Qigaaĝix̂ Qaxchxix̂** eastern dark - point.
134. **Naaĝix̂ Qaxchxix̂** western dark - point.
135. **Malxaaga** - bay.
136. **Kaalax̂**, E **kaalax̂** rough grass mat ? - bay.
137. **Kaala(m)-qangungis** the (two or three) seal caves of K.
138. **Kaala(m)-tutucha** the ear of K. - bight.
139. **Qasilasix̂** getting to fishing for supply - point.
140. **Hanisxa** provided with (*or* made into) a lake - bay with a narrow entrance and a lake inside it.
141. **Chiĝanax̂sxa** has a creek - bay.
142. **Uchiing** going down to the shore - beach, end of a gentle slope flanked by precipices.
143. **Uchiing hasangis** the reefs at U.
144. **Iiguyaaglix** has a baidarka bow - bay with a big peculiarly shaped rock on its western shore.
145. **Qigaaĝix̂ Udiix** eastern divide - bay.
146. **Naaĝix̂ Udiix** western divide - bay (from 145. and 146. there is a pass-like depression across the island).
147. **Asx̂aadaliilux̂** place of killing outlaws (*or* of feigning dead) - bay.
148. **Qagnuulax** knobby, rugged - point with a rugged surface.
149. **Chalulax̂** has several narrow coves - bay.
150. **Yasis** have gotten reefs - sea lion rocks.
151. **Yasis adangan yaaĝa** the point behind Y.
152. **Saĝanax̂** - bay (in the Russian period a summer party used to grow potatoes here, N.M. 2:1).
153. **Inqix̂** jiggling (*or* falling) on the buttocks - bight.
154. **Tunulaĝalux̂** meeting house, court house - bight.
155. **Kadaangim Ungluu** ancestor's pinnacle.
156. **Hadĝiilux̂** - islet.
157. **Hadĝiilum adangan yaaĝa** the point behind H. (separated from 156. by a channel which runs like a creek at high tide but is dry at low tide, *cf.* N.M. 3:16 ff.).
158. **Hiitx̂aĝiidax̂** has breakers off it - bay.
159. **Hiitx̂aĝiida(m)-qagangan udaa** the bay on the east side of H.
160. **Qagaaĝix̂ Kiiĝuusix̂** eastern mountain.
161. **Naaĝix̂ Kiiĝuusix̂** western mountain.
162. **Kiiĝuusix quchikin udaa** the bay between the two mountains.
163. **Asxanung** - bay with lots of eider ducks and sea gull eggs.
164. **Asxanung hacha(n)-tanangis** the islands outside A.
165. **Haanuĝix̂** has red salmon - bay.
166. **Haanuĝi(m)-yangis** the reefs of H.
167. **Haanuĝi(m)-tutucha** the ear of H. - bight.
168. **Saqusax Quchikix** between the two s. - bay.
169. **Tuku(m)-sngaluĝa** *or* **Tuku(m)-sngaluĝaluĝacha** (1950-52), **Tuku(m)-sngaluĝaluĝa** (1971) the chief's gathering place, observation place - hill-like point.
170. **Amunax̂ax**, **Amunax̂agix̂** - narrow fiord.
171. **Amunax̂agim suluga** the noise of A. - bight.
172. **Agdas** baidarka beams - bight with a steep striated shore.
173. **Qusugiinax̂** - narrow (**qudux**) bight.
174. **Nahmagix** *du.* - pair of bights.
175. **Ugix̂aga**, *cf.* **ugim(a)gix̂** rock wall - peninsula ending in a precipice.
176. **Atuung Aaĝayuux̂tas** have six cormorants - rocks.
177. **Qalĝizax̂** usually has fish (west of it) - islet (big halibuts west of it).
178. **Tanaĝayux** apt (?) to settle in - bay.
179. **Tanaĝayugim hidaluu** the flat cape of T.
180. **Aayangiilgis** little fogs - bay.
181. **Iĝilam Aaliicha** baidar's landing place.
182. **Tihniqidas**, **Tihniqidgis** pitched - islets, rocks.
183. **Umaatanax̂**, *cf.* **uma(n) tanax̂** the land behind there (behind 184.) - bight.
184. **Ugix̂aadax̂** facing Ugix̂ax (175.) - point.
185. **Chyaguulax̂** (1840 **Chiĝulax**) - island (on the north end conspicuously white from bird dung, *cf.* **chdaxtix̂** loose excrement).
186. **Chyaguulam adangan yaaĝa** the point behind Ch.
187. **Igudgutux̂** has a big waterfall - bay.
188. **Kunalisxux̂** made of (?) an old skinny codfish - cliff.
189. **Angusxus** provided with (?) stone lamps - islet.
190. **Angusxus adangan aaliicha** the landing place behind A.
191. **Usaĝiilux̂** place where there is shedding - bay.
192. **Ux̂axsux̂** bird sling - high cliff, pinnacle.
193. **Uda(m)-qamdaa** deep bay.
194. **Amlagim Chmaa** the tail of Amlia (west of a line 152-180).

Map 17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Map 17

VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

195. **Huxsiilux̂** place for making nets (?) - bay.

196. **Kadax̂** point, end - the head of 195.

197. **Sax̂** scarp - steep promontory.

198. **Sam kadaa** the point of S. - precipitous projection.

199. **Agisax̂** lookout - high bluff.

200. **Agisam udaa** lookout bay.

201. **Siuka(m)-yaaĝa** sea gull's point.

202. **Amlagim udaa** Amlia Bay; **Ukungam udaa** the bay of U. (former village, 1791 (**Ikkunax**).

204. **Aanuutx̂ux̂, anu-** current - bay.

205. **Imachalux̂** hollering place (a certain Russian, "son of some bishop," used to holler and give orders to the people of the village from here) - hill.

206. **Amlagim angtaa** the end of Amlia.

207. **Kuchux̂** lapping - Swift Point (with strong tide).

208. **Quĝalitax̂** frightful effigy (?) - a "hard" cape with heavy swirls.

209. **Amlagim akayuu** Amlia Pass.

210. **Suluĝa** its noise - bight.

211. **Yalugis** bad reefs - rocks.

212. **Ukunga(m)-sitacha** the other side of U. - bay.

213. **Qanachaĝux̂** has many slits (on its steep shore) - narrow bight.

214. **Qachimax̂** thigh - rock wall.

215. **Chaamlaga** - bay.

216. **Chaamlagan yaaĝa** the point of Ch.

217. **Amlagi(m)-stuuluĝa** Amlia's table - Pinnacle Rock (fishing place).

218-660. **Atx̂ax̂** - Atka Island.

219. **Utalux̂, ut-** to go down to the beach - Cape Utalug.

220. **Utalum ixchxa** (*or* **ixchxii**) the neck (isthmus) of U.

221. **Saĝlaaĝa** - bay.

222. **Saĝlaaĝaadax̂, Saĝlaaĝaadaa** the minor S. - bay.

223. **Saĝlaaĝam** (**quchigan**) **yaaĝa** the point of (between) the S.

224. **Amdaga, am-** - narrow (**amdug-** to squeeze) - bay.

225. **Amdaga(n)-yaaĝa** the point of A. (looks like three dark islands blocking the mainland).

226. **Amdagan qayaa** the hill of A.

227. **Amdagan sisxii** the portage (walk across) to A.

228. **Chiĝanaĝix̂** has creeks - bay.

229. **Chiĝanaĝi(m)-yaaĝii** (= **yaaĝa**) the point of Ch.

230. **Qaĝdugix̂** wears a sealskin parka - islet.

231. **Qiix̂tas** has storm-petrels (?) - island.

232. **Igluqatus** have lots of leather - skerries.

233. **Saahmlam Tanangis** egg islands.

234. **Tanaangis** complex (?) of islands - bay.

235. **Tanaangis hidaluu** the flat cape of T.

236. **Tanaangis tanadgusii** the village of T. - old site.

237. **Tanaangis chix̂sxa** the shoal of T.

238. **Tanaangis chix̂sxa** the shoal of T.

239. **Tanax̂ Angunax̂, Tanaangis Tanax̂ Angunaa** the big island of T.

240. **Tanaangis qalingis** the bottom of T.

241. **Qigayax̂** easterly - escarped island.

242. **Kuchugiilux̂** place where there is lapping, current (?) - bay.

243. **Kuchugiilu(m)-yaaĝa** the point of K.

244. **Asxichalux̂** place for A. - point.

245. **Asxitix̂** - high cliff with stripes of black rock with light in between.

246. **Siichin Yaaĝa** the point of S., **Siichin Iguu** the bridge of nose of S. (a man with an upturned nose) - point.

247. **Axsigataĝaĝix̂, Axsigitaĝaĝa** - bay.

248. **Chutxiglix̂, Chutxiilgix̂** small point (tip) - bight.

249. **Ngachacha** southern slide (?) - point.

250. **Qatxaĝaĝux̂** (1950-52), **Qatxaaĝux̂** (1973) has many (?) penises - bay with rocks.

251. **Taagax** two tide rips, breakers - two reefs.

252. **Aĝadulax̂** where it is brought forth - Mid Reef (by high tide under water, by low tide over water), seal rookery.

253. **Ukdus (Ukdum) Ungluu** lumps pinnacle (looks like blubber).

254. **Akayum angaa** the side (shore) of the pass.

255. **Halaacha** turning the head there - point with a flat precipitous projection overlooking large parts of the area, with an ancient village site (*cf.* Jochelson 1925:28-29).

256. **Kasami(m)-chuguu** eider duck sand - bay with camping (1840 summer place).

257. **Ixsxaĝix̂** (*or du.* **-x**) has (sea lion) rookery - pinnacle.

258. **Agamgis** red chitons, gum boots - rocks.

259. **Akamgis** (1950 **Akagis**) **Kumguu** the skeleton (scull) of A. - rock about ten square feet large.

260. **Kasami(m)-chugugan Ignaachxaĝii** where there is reedgrass at eider duck sand - part of beach.

261. **Ignaachxaĝim ungluu** the pinnacle at the (beach) where there is reedgrass.

262. **Aknaangix̂, Aknaangim Angaa** the side of A.; **Chimildiiyam Akmaa** the side of the body of Ch. (former Russian chief of Amlia) - beach with a smooth ridge, falling off into a brink, between pinnacles 261 and 266.

263. **Kuluuzas amilĝa** fishing place at the minor pools (*jokingly explained as* the Indians', Tlinkits', fishing place).

264. **Akayum hatxalan amilĝa** the fishing place outside the pass.

265. **Kulux̂** the pool (about one hundred fathoms deep, has halibut).

266. **Aknaangim qalan ungluu** the pinnacle at the inside of A. - rocky beach with a hut.

267. **Imlatux̂** has a big gorge (coming down there) - bight.

268. **Chingax̂** impassable crag rock - pinnacle.

269. **Chiidam Udaa** pup bay.

270. **Chiidam Udagan qaluuĝii** the inside of pup bay - sandy beach.

271. **Chiidam Udagan hachan tanangis** the islands outside pup bay, **Chiidam Udagan hasangis** the reefs, skerries off pup bay.

272. **Sitxidam Ungluu** pinnacle of defecating (*or* of below ?).

273. **Kayagnax̂** heavy - high and massive point.

274. **Malas, Malas udaa** the bay of M. (named from the skerries outside it) - rocky bay.

275. **Malas hasaa** the skerry of H.

276. **Malas hachan tanaa** the island outside M.

277. **Malas chax̂sxii** the reef (submerged by high tide) of M.

278. **Atxalax̂** situated beneath (?) - headland and bay.

279. **Atxala(m)-kadaa** the tip of A.

280. **Atxalam chuqii** the root of A., with an ancient village site and modern summer camps.

281. **Atxalam sitacha** the other side of A. (bay).

281b. **Atxalam chax̂sxii** the reef of A.

282. **Igidgutux̂** has a big waterfall - bay.

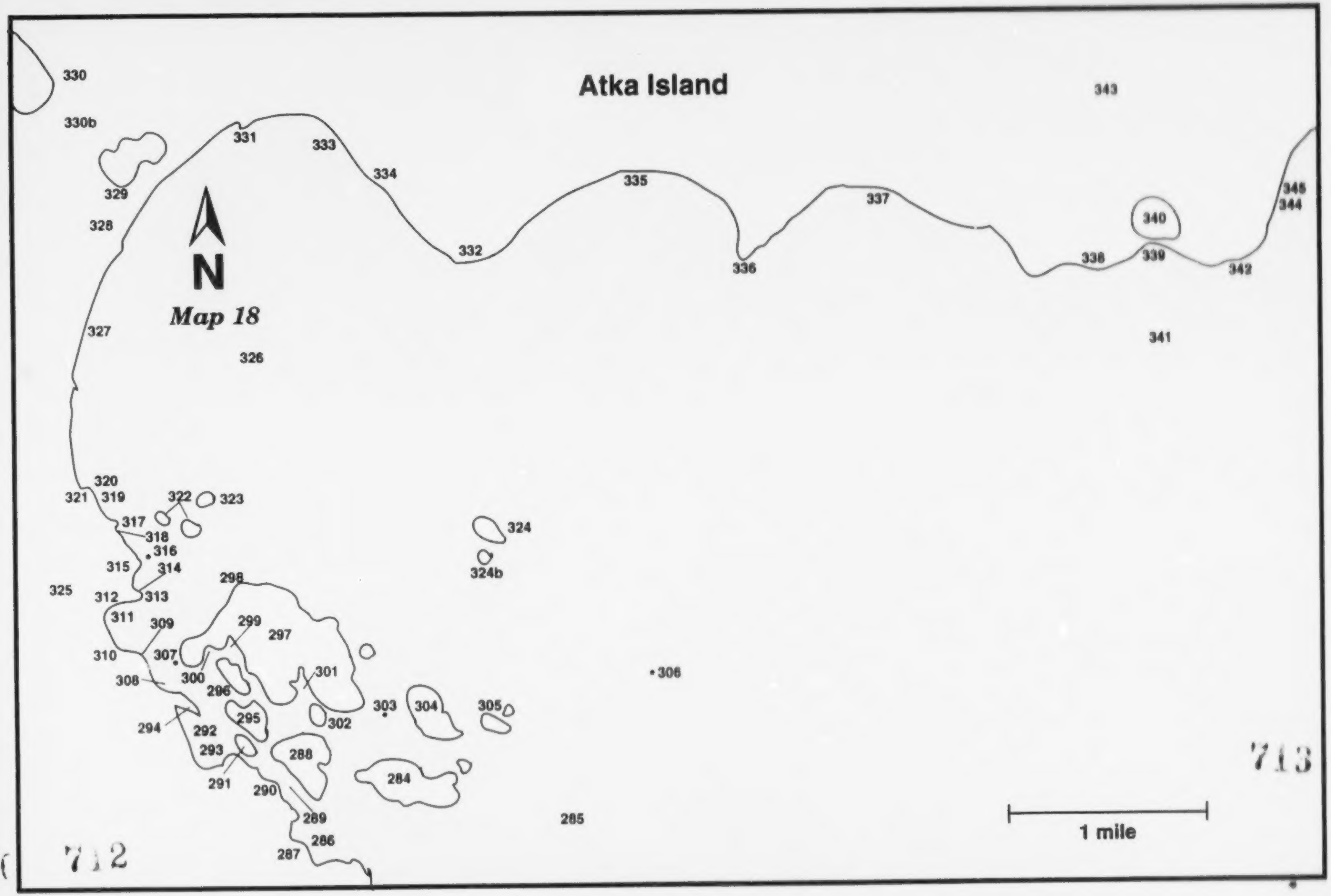
283. **Igidgutu(m)-changanaa** the valley of the waterfall.

284-324. **Tanalas** (1840), **Tanalus** (1973) group of islands.

284. **Taaĝan'gisix̂** picking cow parsnip - island.

285. **Taaĝan'gisim kadan chax̂sxingis** the awash reefs off the tip of T.

286. **Ignaachxaĝix̂** has reedgrass - bay.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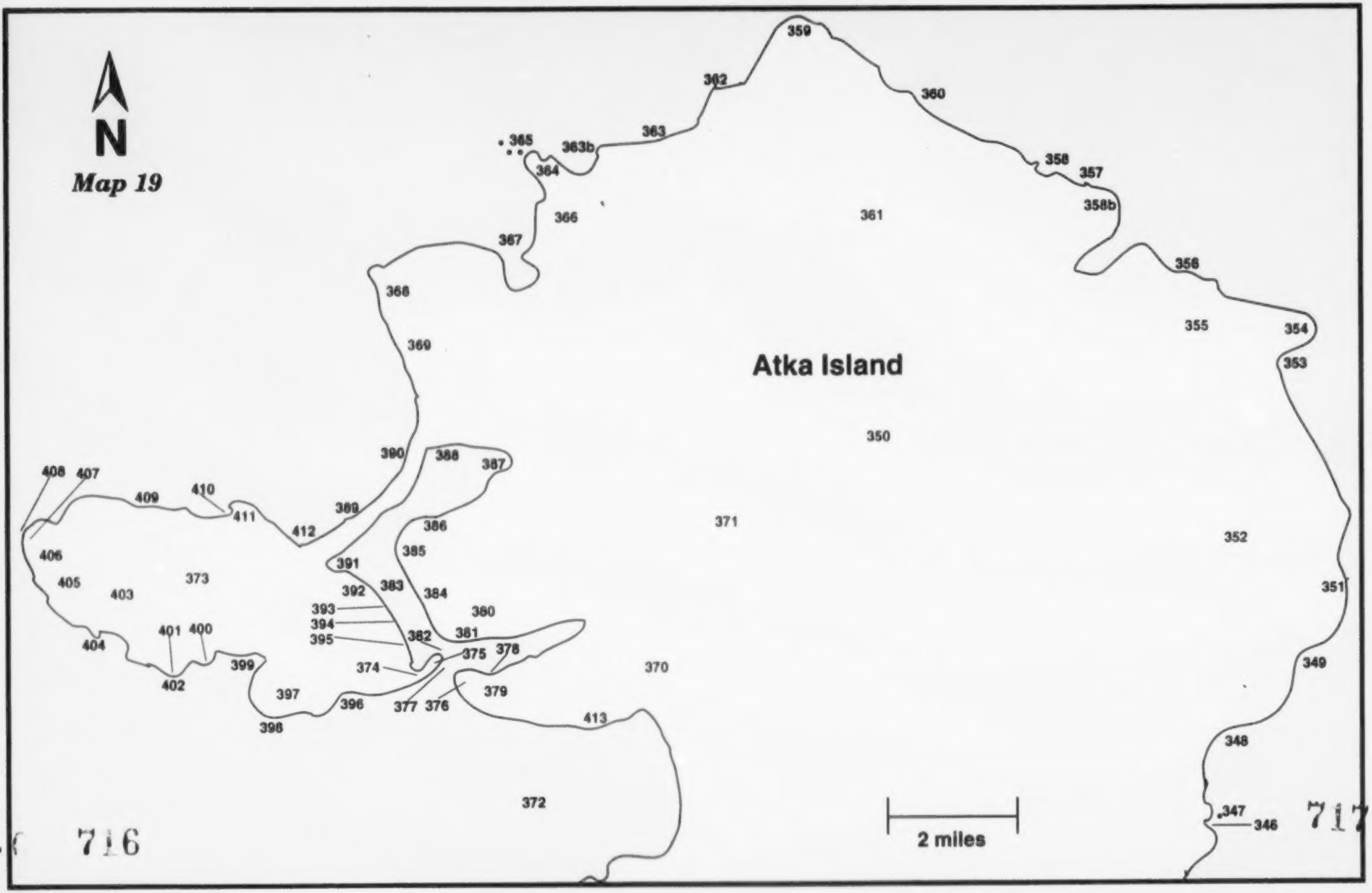
Map 18

Map 18

VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

287. **Ignaachxaĝim changanaa** the valley of I.
288. **Qaanguĝiidax̂** has small seal caves - island.
289. **Kanaaguх̂** ditch (*Russian* kanava) - channel between the mainland and the islands.
290. **Amĝiilux̂** fighting place - small bluff.
291. **Katiriinam Tanaa** Catherine's island (a woman by that name once had to stay there until somebody picked her up).
292. **Chunixsax̂** (1950 *also du.* **-x**) - bay with a salmon creek.
293. **Tanasux̂**, **Chunixsa(m)-tanasuu** the inshore island of Ch.
294. **Chunixsax yaaĝa** (1950) the point of Ch.
295. **Chunixsam ĥachan tanaa** the island outside Ch.
296. **Tanam Aduu** long island.
297. **Tanax̂ Angunax̂** big island - Bolshoi (*Russian for* big) Island.
298. **Tanax̂ Angunam Kaĝaluu** the heel of big island - precipitous bluff.
299. **Niivudiilux̂** seining place - bight.
300. **Sunam Udaa** ship's bay - bight.
301. **Sviiniyam Udaa** pig's bay - bight.
302. **Uĝalux̂** spear - islet.
303. **Aalikam Tanĝii** Alick's islet (a man by that name went out shooting ducks there and had to stay there for a while because he had not pulled his baidarka far enough up on the beach and the waves took it and drifted it away).
304. **Kingdax̂sxa** has crowberries on it - island.
305. **Hitx̂achaĝux̂** gets lots of breakers - islet.
306. **Naakuvalinax̂** anvil (*Russian*) - rock.
307. **Daviidam** *or* **Chuchaxtusim Ungluu** David's, Ch.'s pinnacle (a man by that name/nickname stayed hunting ducks there).
308. **Tutusix̂** ear - bight.
309. **Chaliilux̂** place for line-fishing - little point.
310. **Pugankax̂** (1952), **Pugankix̂** unclean (*Russian*) - bight with creek.
311. **Igdaxchxalux̂** place for gathering flint; **Atx̂am gaavanaa** Atka harbor - bay with Atka Village.
312. **Filiip Yangis** Philip's reefs - point.
313. **Saatam Ahyuu** the buttock of S. (man who lived there) - point.
314. **Kriista(m)-sitxa** under the cross (hill with a priest's grave) - bight.
315. **Chutxidigax̂** pointed - lookout (**agisax̂**).
316. **Higidgim Ungluu** pinnacle of hair flying (a woman was once standing there, her hair flying in the wind, hollering to a boat which took her away).
317. **Kudutux̂** has a big shank - point.
318. **Kudutum tatuu** the lagoon of K.
319. **Uyuqiidasxis** (1950-52), **Uyuqiidgis** has gotten a skinny neck (a dune) along it - bay, beach.
320. **Uyuqiidasxis tanasuu** the inshore island of U.
321. **Taliĝi(m)-chiĝanaa** dancing creek (has changed its course); **Tanasum chiĝanaa** the creek at the inshore island.
322. **Chugusxix** *du.* *or* **Chugusxis** *pl.* - islets (no sand, chugux̂).
323. **Agalus** (1952 *also* **Agalux̂**) teeth (tooth) - Cone Island (looks like one or several molars).
323b. **Kanuux̂sux̂** resembles a heart – rock on the NW side of 323.
324. **Uuyax**; **Kiikax̂** cake - Uyak Island.
324b. **Tanam Amayaknangis** dirty islands - skerries.
325. **Tiĝla(m)-tanaa** eagle's place - top of hill.
326. **Ngazang**; **qakun udax̂** the bay in here - Nazan Bay.
327. **Tugimaĝix̂** the long sandy beach.
328. **Chunuĝuusis** where one can carry the baidarka overhead (to 372.) - low hill.
329. **Hanisidaaĝux̂** looking for getting to (?) lakes - lakes.
330. **Haniigamax** the major lake.
330b. **Kuygis Sisxa** hips (sacrum) portage.
331. **Qizang chiĝanaa** creek of Q. (*cf.* **qit-** be cramped, twisted ?) - creek with a salmon trap.
332. **Yax̂ax**, **Yax̂agix̂** great cape - Palisades' Point.
333. **Yax̂agi(m)-chuqii** the root of Y.
334. **Yax̂agim angaa** the side of Y. - escarpment.
335. **Ingalu(m)-tugimaĝa** the long sandy beach of walking (?).
336. **Hazaang yangis** the reefs of H. - Flat Point.
337. **Aaĝuliigaĝix̂** has hawks - bay; **Aaĝuliigaĝim tugimaĝa** the long sandy beach of A.
338. **Amtax̂** bird's breast bone - village site.
339. **Gunas** going through, perforations (through the bar ?) - bay.
340. **Gunas hanii** the lake of G.
341. **Gunas amilĝa** the fishing place off G.
342. **Kudugnax̂** shaped like (?) a shank - Cape Kudugnak.
343. **Kudugna(m)-qusan kiiĝuucha** the mountain above K.
344. **Qudagiilux̂** place for making (?) big fire - shore.
345. **Qichngiiluĝis** *pl.* (*also* **Qichngiilux̂**), *perhaps cf.* **qichi-** to go around - bight formed by a narrow point jutting obliquely into the sea and receiving a creek.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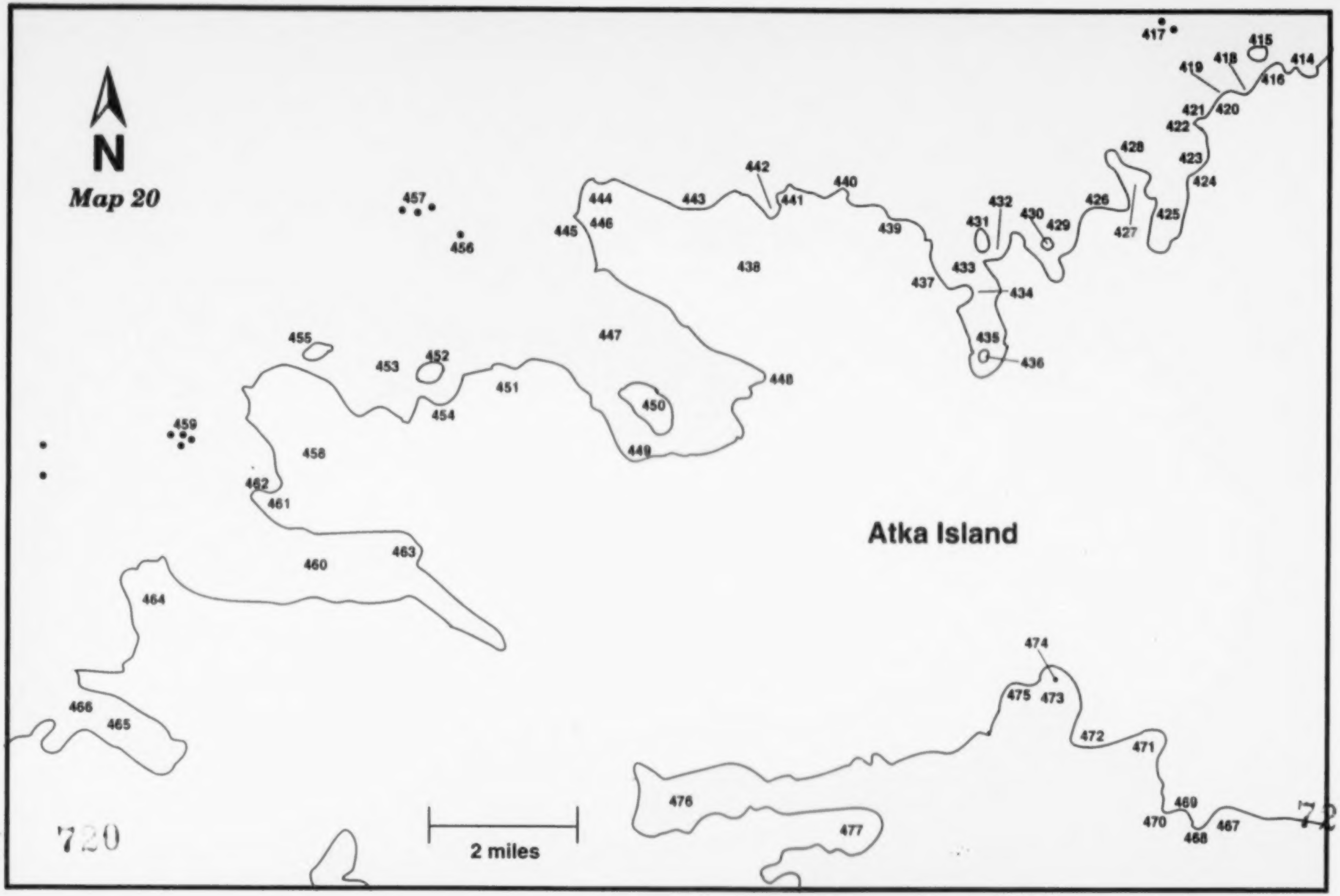
Map 19

Map 19

VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

346. **Ukangax̂** stern (of baidarka) - bay.
347. **Ukangam ungluu** the pinnacle of U.
348. **Chaxalux̂** hollow - bay at the mouth of a big kettle-shaped valley (the only place on the island where there are shrubs, about six feet high).
349. **Sulgitux̂** has much noise - bay.
350. **Ugimagis** rocky walls - the whole mountainous northern part of the island.
351. **Sadixsax̂** (1840), **Sidixsax̂** (1950-52), **Sidixsix̂** (1973) - Cape Shaw.
352. **Sidixsa(m)-kiiĝuucha** the mountain of S.
353. **Uchalux̂** descent to the shore - bay.
354. **Ugimagis Saa** the front of U.
355. **Kiiĝuchaadax̂** minor mountain (opposite to 352).
356. **Simsu(m)-tugimaĝa** boulder beach.
357. **Aĝuchagis** (1973 at 360) hiding (?) - shore with a high brink and several coves.
358. *and/or* 358b. **Qigaagix̂ Aĝaanax̂** eastern A. - point.
359. **Naagix̂ Aĝaanax̂** (1973 at 358b.) western A. - North Cape
360. **Aĝaana(m)-quchikix** (1973 at 357.) between the two A. - steep shore.
361. **Amax**, **Ugimagis Amaga** (1840 **Amax̂ax**) steep mountain - the slopes of Mount Korovin.
362. **Hanidaaĝus** (1973 at 359; *cf.* 364) small rocks damming the sea water like lakes (W. Dirks Sr.) - point.
363. *and/or* 363b. **Utxilax** ashes all around - bight.
364. **[H]anidagis** (1840) lakes around (?); **Agdugalus yaaĝa** the point of (inside) A.; **Utxilax yaaĝa** the point of U. - 1835 (Litke) Mys Potaynikov (cape of reefs).
365. **Agdugalus** plenty passing between them (?) - big rocks, sea lion rocks.
366. **Aĝignax̂**, **Aĝignax̂** rubbed - high pyramidal hill.
367. **Qagizga** lying east of it (368.) (?) - bay.
368. **Tunmisax̂** - promontory.
369. **Tunmisam angaa** the side of T.
370. **Tagalam angtaa** the end of frequent alighting (of birds) - high hill.
371. **Tagalam angta(n)-qalungis** the hot springs of T.A.
372. **Qanam-Ulagax** (1840 -ulaĝxa), **Qanam-Ulax̂ax, Qanax̂-Ulax̂ax** somewhere (?) a great abode (house) - Korovin Bay; **uman udax̂** the bay behind here.
373. **Saĝuugax̂** bird colony (?) - headland.
374. **Saĝuugam tanadgusii** the village of S. - Nikol'skoye (1835), Korovinski; Old Harbor (*cf.* N.M. 1:4 ff.).
375. **Saĝuugam iguĝa** the spit of S.; **Saĝuuga(m)-yaaĝa** the point of S.
376. **Adan Iguĝa** (1840) priests' spit; **Adam Iguĝa** priest's spit.
377. **Adam Iguĝa(n)-hadgii** the channel at priest's spit; **Saĝuugam hadgii** the channel of S.; **Hachuuĝix̂ Hadgix̂** outer channel.
378. **Kangiix̂tax̂** going inward (?) - bay between high bluffs, with a steep ravine leading up to hot springs 371.
379. **Tiglix̂**, **Hachuuĝix̂ Tiglix̂** outer T. - high bluff where eagles (**tiglas**) stay all the time.
380. **Qaluuĝix̂ Tiglix̂** inner T. - high bluff, 1835 Orlinoye gnezdo (eagle's nest).
381. **Sunas Sluu** (1840 **Suna-sluga**) ships' port - point.
382. **Qaluuĝix̂ Hadgix̂** inner channel.
383. **Saĝuuga(m)-tatuu** the lagoon of S.
384. **Sisxi(m)-tanaa** portage place (for traffic across the lagoon?).
385. **Hachuuĝix̂ Qamilaalux̂** outer deepening (?) - flat point.
386. **Qaluuĝix̂ Qamilaalux̂** inner deepening (?) - flat point.
387. **Uĝilga** - corner of bay.
388. **Sitxaxsix̂**, **Sitxax̂sxix̂**, **Sitxax̂sxa** situated (?) under (below the precipice) - corner of bay.
389. **Gutix̂**, **Saĝuugam gutii** the spit of S.
390. **Hadgitaqax̂** made a channel (where one can drag a dory across the spit).
391. **Qatxas** penises - corner of bay with pointed rocks.
392. **Unangalix̂tax̂** stretching all along below (the steep brink of a plateau) (?) - shore.
393. **Miilnichax̂** the mill - bight.
394. **Miilnicha(m)-yaaĝa** the point of M.; **Miilnichax̂taqax̂** former mill.
395. **Quĝax̂taqas** former demons, assistant spirits - point.
396. **Alamaxsix̂** (1840) butchering (*or* killing) humpback whales; **Alamagzax̂** (1950-52) usually (provides) humpback whales - seaside of headland.
397. **Achiitxax̂**, **Achiitxa(m)-kadaa** the tip of A. - bluff.
398. **Kinugas** food cache - rocky bight.
399. **Uĝilga**, **Nan-uĝilga** (1840), **Nam-uĝilga** western U.; **Pisaanax̂** sandy (*Russian* **Peschanaya buxta** sandy bay) - bay.
400. **Chukiidgis Hidaluu** gnats cape.
401. **Saĝuuga(m)-qanguu** the seal cave of S.
402. **Unglus** pinnacles.
403. **Saĝuugam ilidaa** the front of S.
404. **Tagaluĝis** steps (W. Dirks Sr.) *or* camping (?) - bay.
405. **Ugimgim** (**Ugimagim**) **Qaklaga** brittle rocky wall.
406. **Saĝuuga(m)-kadaa** the tip of S.
407. **Hidalux̂sidaagux̂** become (?) a flat cape - Cape Korovin.
408. **Qankus Sdangis** the three stars (of Orion) - rocks.
409. **Saĝuuga(m)-chuga** the north side of S.
410. **Igidgutux̂** has a big waterfall - bight.
411. **Siihmluĝis** have pigeon guillemots - rocks, point.
412. **Qmalgitux̂** has a large white dry beach (at low tide) - bight.
413. **Sinam** (**Siinam**) **Angaa** the side of S. - part of shore with a cave.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Map 20
Atka Island
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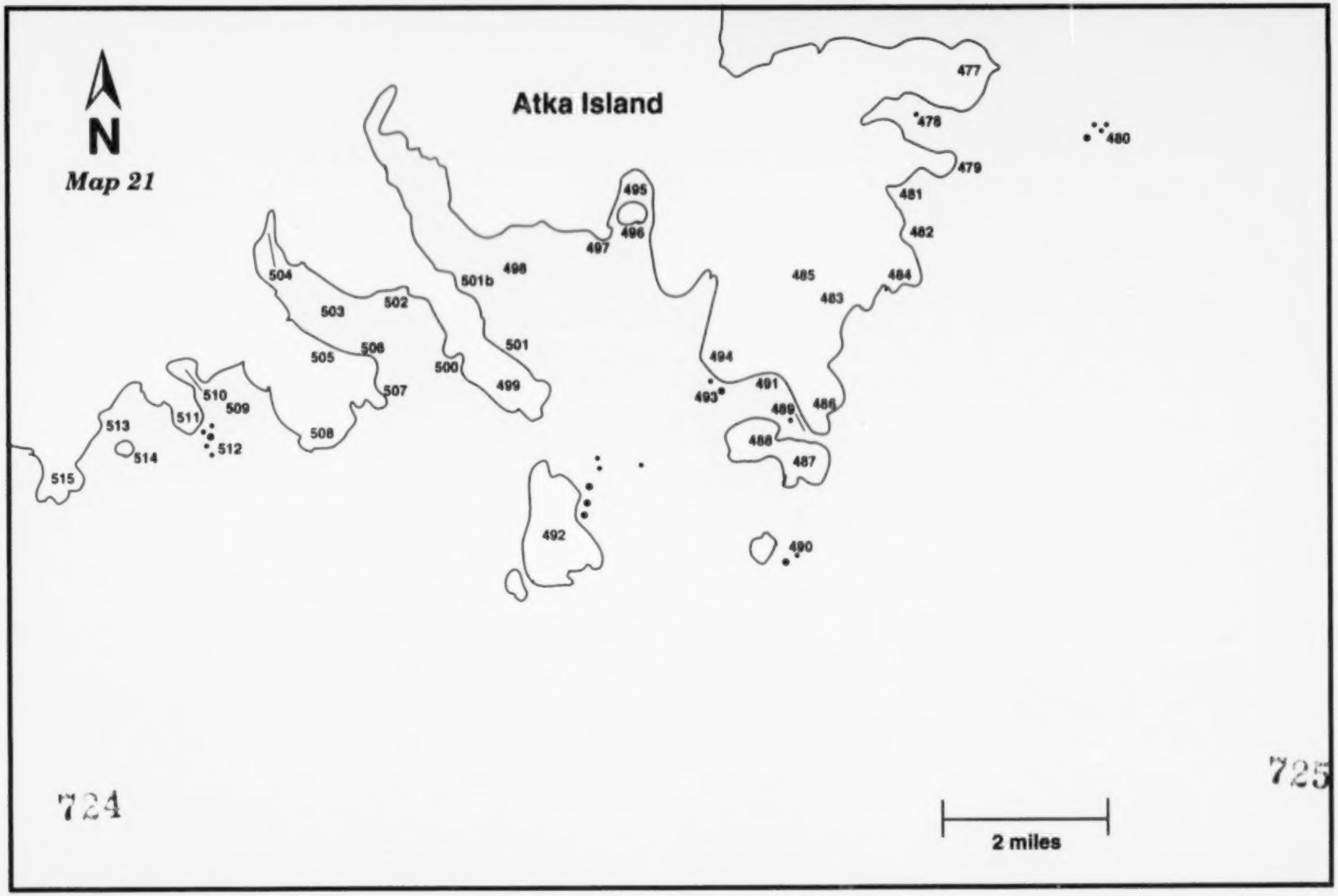
Map 20
VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

414. **Imla(m)-chuqaa** gorge's throat - bight with defile, **imlax̂** (end of the portage from 326. *cf.* N.M. 1:34).
415. **Unglux̂** pinnacle - islet.
416. **Unglum yaaĝa** the point of (inside) U.
417. **Ali(m)-tanakix** (1840) the two islands in the middle (of the bay); **Tanam Amayaknangis** unclean islands - skerries.
418. **Saamaliilux̂** (< ***saamaniilux̂** place for cutting short grass for lining footwear ?) - bight with a creek from a comparatively luxuriant ravine.
419. **Saamaliilu(m)-yaaĝa** the point of S.
420. **Kunalisxux̂** (C. Snigaroff at 422.) made of (?) an old skinny codfish - ridged pinnacle-like point.
421. **Utxis Udaa** ashes bay.
422. **Utxis Yaaĝa** (W. Dirks 1952) ashes point; **Kunalisxu(m)-yaaĝii** (1973) the point of K. (*cf.* 420.) - sharp and rugged point.
423. **Skuulnikas Udaa** school children's bay (some schoolchildren from 374. who had gone out to pick black lily roots and did not return, were found there after a month).
424. **Ixsaĝim Udaa** handle bay.
425. **Chigzang** wet place - Martin Harbor (inside it there is a small marshy plain with a creek).
426. **Tumgas Udaa** ivory bay.
427. **Tumgas Yaaĝa** ivory point.
428. **Maachanam Aaliicha** the landing place of M. (a person ?).
429. **Alax Hatax̂** wind from two directions - bay.
430. **Alax Hata(m)-tanasuu** the inshore island of A. H. (causes the wind).
431. **Saĝuugaadax̂** vis-à-vis Saĝuugax̂ (373.) - islet.
432. **Saĝuugaadam adangan udaa** the bay behind S.
433. **Qyasxux̂** tightened - Sarana Cove.
434. **Qyasxum hadgii** the channel of Q.
435. **Qyasxu(m)-qala** the bottom of Q.
436. **Qyasxum qalan tanasuu** the inshore island in the bottom of Q.
437. **Qyasxum hachan tugimaĝa** the long beach outside Q.
438. **Yax̂ax**, **Yax̂agix̂** great cape - bold headland.
439. **Yax̂agim angaa** the side of Y.
440. **Unglus** pinnacles.
441. **Hiliix̂sa(m)-yaaĝa** the point of H.
442. **Qaluugix̂ Hiliix̂sax̂** inner H. - bay.
443. **Hachuugix̂ Hiliix̂sax̂** outer H. - bay.
444. **Yax̂agi(m)-kadaa** the tip of Y. - Egg Point.
445. **Qulx̂udam Udaa** Baldhead's bay (an old man was living there).
446. **Qulx̂udam Aaliicha** Baldhead's landing place.
447. **Asagax̂** cousin - Egg Bay.
448. **Asaga(m)-qakuudga** the narrow lagoon of A.; **Qiga(n)-changanax̂** east valley.
449. **Na(n)-changanax̂** west valley.
450. **Ili(m)-tanaa** inside island (1950 **Ali(m)-tanaa** center island) - Egg Island.
451. **Qanguxchilax̂** has (?) seal caves - promontory.
452. **Taqusas** sidewise swells - island.
453. **Hmachilax̂** several jams (so that one gets stuck); **Naaĝix̂ Hmachilax̂** western Hm. - bay.
454. **Hmachila(m)-qakuudguu** (**qakuudga**) the narrow bottom of Hm. (portage to 463.).
455. **Qungidgis** humps - grass-covered islet.
456. **Alix̂** old man - vertical-sided block of rock 61 feet high.
457. **Uĝaangix** *du.* *or* **Uĝaangis** *pl* squalls - part of Starichkof Reef (*Russian* rif Starichkov 'dear old man's reef').
458. **Ukulimaax**, **Ukulimaagix̂** - Banner Point (peninsula).
459. **Gi(x)sxagix̂** has (sea lion) rookery - rock island.
460. **Anuqix̂** drive of (?) currents - Banner Bay.
461. **Anuqi(m)-yaaĝa** the point of A.
462. **Anuqichxalux̂** - bight.
463. **Chugimgaĝix̂** has a sand bank - bight (portage from 454.).
464. **Chaqisxa** - promontory.
465. **In'ngidax** (1840), **In'gidax**, **In'gidagix̂** - Deep Bay.
466. **Nusax̂**, **Hnusax̂** - bay with lake.
467. **Aaqanaĝix̂** has octopuses - bay.
468. **Aaqanaĝim hidaluu** the flat cape of A.
469. **Haanuĝix̂** has red salmon; **Haanuĝim udaa** red salmon bay; **Chimildiiyam Haanuuluĝa** the red salmon fishing place of Ch. (a former Amlia chief) - small bay with a small creek.
470. **Haanuĝi(m)-yaaĝa** the point of H.
471. **Aaĝuliigaĝix̂** has hawks - bay.
472. **Aaĝuliigaĝi(m)-yaaĝa** the point of A.
473. **Qatxayaĝux̂** has lots of wren - Reindeer Bay (reindeer were introduced on the island about 1914).
474. **Qatxayaĝu(m)-tanasuu** the inshore island of Q.
475. **Qatxayaĝu(m)-sitacha** the other side of Q.; **Qatxayaĝum ikladgucha** the driftwood place of Q.
476. **Amunax̂ax**, **Amunax̂agix̂** - Iscum Bay, deep fiord.
477. **Amunax̂agim yaaĝa** the point of A.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Map 21

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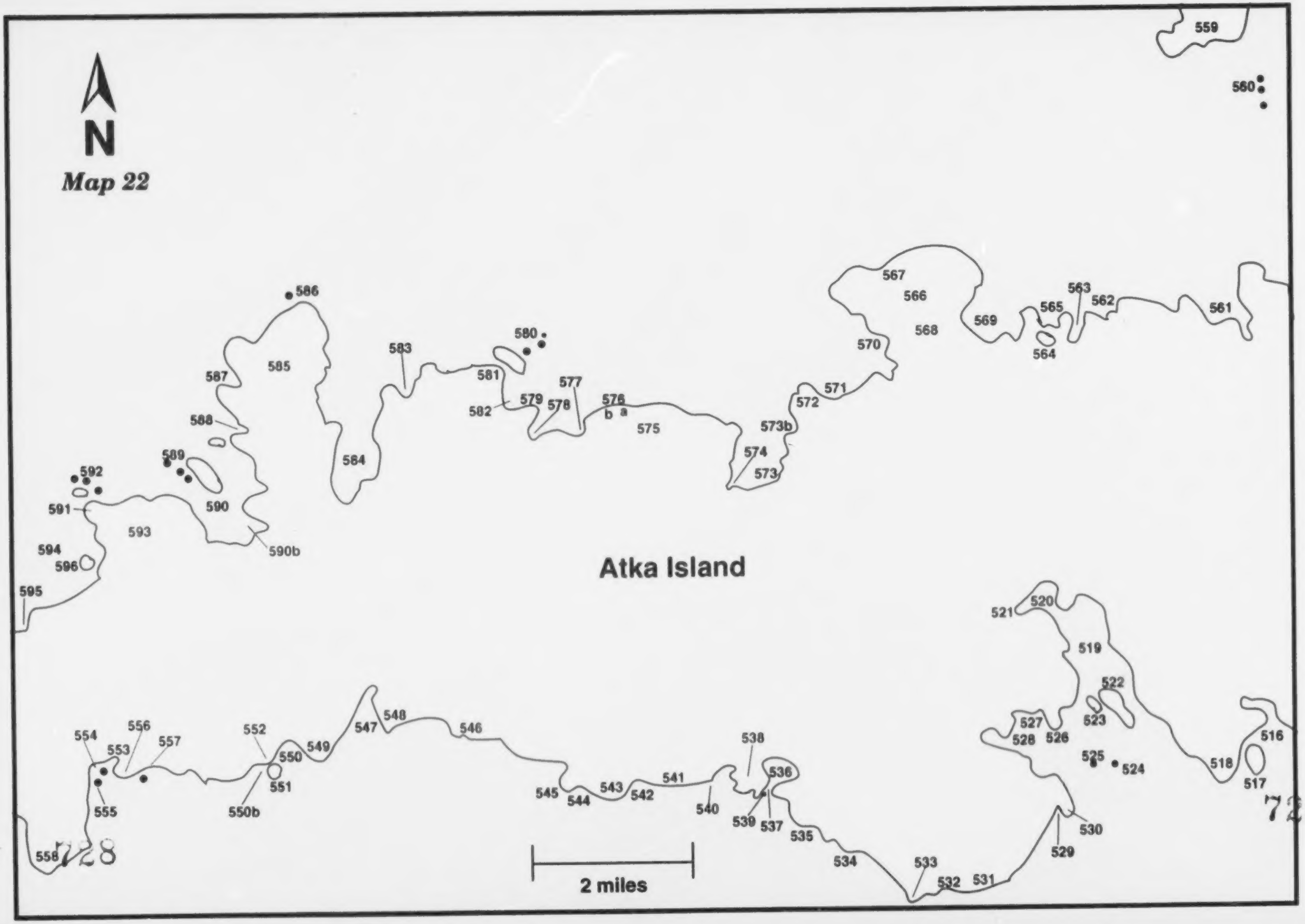
Map 21

VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

478. **Chaxchix̂**, **Amunax̂agim Chaxchii** - bay with reefs at its entrance and a very fissured shoreline (*cf.* **chax-six** to split, crack).
479. **Chaxchi(m)-yaaĝa** the point of Ch.
480. **Unglumaagis** biggish (?) pinnacles.
481. **Qaluugix̂ Umyagix̂** the inner with kelp - bay.
482. **Hachuugix̂ Umyagix̂** the outer with kelp - bay.
483. **Chixtis** dens - rocks in the hillside (foxes were brought to Atka by Russians).
484. **Chixtis yaaĝa** dens point.
485. **Hidgix** stand out - two conical hills.
486. **Changidigas** good bows (of baidarka) - multipartite point.
487. **Sada(n)-tanax̂** outside island - Sadatanak Island.
488. **Naaĝinax̂**, **Naaĝinax** *du.* the western (part).
489. **Sada(n)-tanam Tatuu** the lagoon of S.
490. **Aamtaagis** - islets.
491. **Qigagalux̂** (Qiigaĝalux̂, Qiigalgalux̂) grass cutting - bay, landing beach.
492. **Saĝuugax̂** bird colony (?) - island with sea lion rookery.
493. **Saĝuugaadax̂** minor S. - island with sea lion rookery.
494. **Saĝuugaada(m)-yaaĝa** the point of (inside) S.
495. **Uzamkux̂** - bay (like an annex to 498).
496. **Uzamku(m)-tanasuu** the inshore island of U.
497. **Uzamku(m)-yaaĝa** the point of U.
498. **Tamiix** - Long Bay, large fiord.
499. **Atx̂a(m)-yaaĝa** (1952 *also* **yaĝa**) Atka cape - peninsula.
500. **Atx̂a(m)-yaaĝa(n)-chix̂sxa** the shoal of Atka cape.
501. (*or* 501b.) **Samĝunax̂** ancient village site.
502. **Samĝuna(m)-sitacha** the other side of S.
503. **Smutix̂** - big bay.
504. **Smutim Qala** the bottom of S.
505. **Ikazaga** situated (?) across - ancient village site.
506. **Ikazagan yaaĝa** the point of I.
507. **Ikazagan yangis** the reefs of I.; **Ikazagan tanasuu** the inshore island of I. - long narrow skerry.
508. **Qigaagix̂ Sax̂ax**, **Sax̂agix̂** eastern great front - high bluff.
509. **Haanuĝix̂** has red salmon - bay.
510. **Haanuĝi(m)-kangchii** the gizzard of H. - interior of bay.
511. **Haanuĝi(m)-yaaĝa** the point of H.
512. **Haanuĝi(m)-yangis** the reefs of H.
513. **Alax Hatax̂** wind from two directions - bay.
514. **Qagudas** (has) eastern bays, bays to the east (?) - islet.
515. **Anĝix** *du.*, **Anĝix̂** blow(holes), breathing - high double point.

Map 22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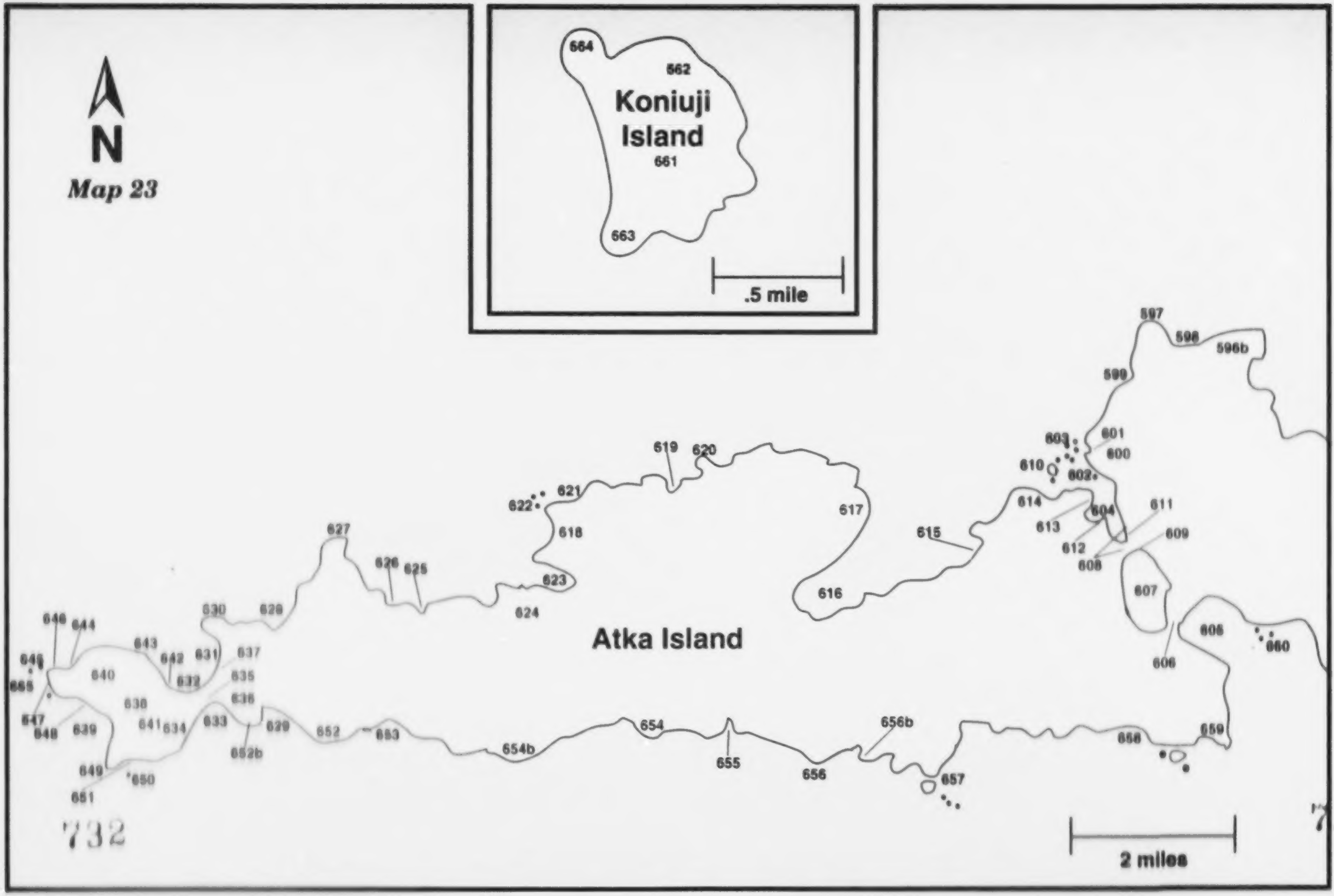
Map 22
VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

516. **Taguĝasix̂** willow place (?) - bay.
517. **Simtusix̂** shoulder (E) - island.
518. **Alaĝiniiĝux̂** expectation (?) of whale cutting - point.
519. **Hyaagaĝix̂** has driftwood - Otter Bay.
520. **Kahngadgaĝix̂, Hyaagaĝim Kahngadgaĝa** where there is wrack in Hy. - inner part of bay.
521. **Hyaagaĝim ulaa** the house (barabara) in Hy.
522. **Tanax̂ Angunax̂, Hyaagaĝim Tanax̂ Angunaa** the big island of Hy.
523. **Qudga Hanix̂sxax̂** (1973 **Hanisxux̂**) has a lake on top of it - islet.
524. **Chagnaĝix̂** has outgoing surf - islet.
525. **Kanuux̂sux̂** resembles a heart - islet.
526. **Utxis Yaaĝa** ashes point.
527. **Utxis Udaa** ashes bay.
528. **Uzax̂ Hacha** (*also* **Acha**) bay (?) outside it - head of bay.
529. **Chuguuxsax̂**, *perhaps cf.* **chugu-** sand - bay with a steep shore.
530. **Chuguuxsa(m)-hidaluu** the flat cape of Ch.
531. **Txaĝlux̂** - steep promontory.
532. **Txaĝlum ilidaa** the front of T.
533. **Txaĝlu(m)-changii** the bow of T. - point.
534. **Sam Hanii** duck's lake; **Qasadgaĝix̂** (*cf.* 547.) - lagoon.
535. **Kamginam Yangis** the reefs of K. (a man called **Kamgix̂**, head, had to stay there after his baidarka had drifted away).
536. **Aaxsax** *du.* has a hole (W. Dirks Sr.) - bay.
537. **Aaxsax hadgii** the channel of Aa.
538. **Aaxsax yaaĝa** the point of Aa.
539. **Aaxsax tanasuu** the inshore island of Aa.
540. **Iimuchaga, Iimachaga** - bay.
541. **Igaĝix̂** - high cape.
542. **Qanaxtusix̂** wintering place - bay.
543. **Qanaxtusim hidaluu** the flat cape of Q.
544. **Usas** sheddings, moultings - bay or lagoon.
545. **Usas yangis** the reefs of U.; **Usas yaaĝa** the point of U.
546. **Inganas** precipices - bay with a high rocky shore.
547. **Qasadgaĝix̂** (*also* **Qaxsadgaĝix̂**) has kelp (E pogie's handkerchief) - bay.
548. **Qa(x)sadgaĝi(m)-yaaĝa** the point of Q.
549. **Naaĝix̂ Sax̂ax** (**Sax̂aĝix̂**) western great front - high bluff (*cf.* 508).
550. (*or* 550b.) **Qunikax̂** - bay.
551. **Qunika(m)-yangis** the reefs of Q.
552. **Qunika(m)-yaaĝa** the point of Q.
553. **Asuzudax̂** easy crossing (Au **asu-**) to the north side (?) - bay.
554. **Asuzudaagamax** main A. - bay.
555. **Asuzudam tanasuu** the inshore island of A.
556. **Asuzuda(m)-yaaĝa** the point of A.
557. **Asuzudam ikladgucha** the driftwood place of A. - bight.
558. **Qigayax̂** easterly - precipitous promontory.
559. **Uladax**, **ula**- house (*cf.* V B 2:2) - Salt Island.
560. **Siluutanas** situated on the way toward (559.) (?) - sea lion rocks.
561. **Ingyuqax̂** made a body (?) - bay.
562. **Quusax, Quusaĝix̂** - bay.
563. **Quusax Galĝa** the hatchway of Q. - narrow bight.
564. **Sanĝus** stomachs - lagoon with a lake.
565. **Sanĝus aaliicha** the landing place at S.
566. **Suung** grasp, handful (?); **Suung yaaĝa** the point of S. - Island Point, an irregular-topped grassy headland.
567. **Suung kadaa** the tip of S.
568. **Suung ixchxa** the neck (isthmus) of S.
569. **Suung qigaaĝix̂ chaxaa** the eastern hollow of S. - bight.
570. **Suung naaĝix̂ chaxaa** the western hollow of S. - bight.
571. **Chix̂sxa** the shoal there.
572. **Hyaagatum Hidaluu** the flat cape of much driftwood.
573. **Adgayulix** (573b. **Adgayuulgix̂**) provided with humpback salmon - bight.
574. **Iĝzangtusix̂** - bight.
575. **Axsiĝis Kiiĝuucha** black powder (hematite ?) mountain - rugged hill.
576. (a *or* b). **Axsiĝis qanguu** the seal cave of A.
577. **Hyanasxaa** inundation - bight.
578. **Asadas qakuudguu** the narrow bottom of **Asadas** - bay.
579. **Qakuudgu(m)-yaaĝa** the point of Q.; **Chiganax̂sxa** has a creek (inside it) - point.
580. **Ayux̂as** lumpfish - group of islets; 1840 bay.
581. **Ayux̂as** (**adangan**) **yaaĝa** the point (behind) A.
582. **Ayux̂as aaliicha** the landing place at A.
583. **Qiigaa Adux̂** its grass is long - bight.
584. **Udiix** divide - Wall Bay (from the head of it a valley leads off to the south).
585. **Chaĝalixtax̂** shaped like a yearling (of seal) - Kovurof Point.
586. **Chaĝalixtam kadan unglungis** the pinnacles at the tip of Ch.
587. **Hachuuĝix̂ Umyaĝix̂** the outer with kelp - bight.
588. **Qaluuĝix̂ Umyaĝix̂** the inner with kelp - bight.
589. **Ayugasxis** - group of flat islands and rocky islets.
590. **Ikuutas**; 1840 **Asadas** - Kovurof Bay.
590b. **Ikuutas qalingis** the bottom of I.
591. **Inglux̂** leader (of fishline); **Inglu(m)-yaaĝa** leader point - Podsopochni Point.
592. **Inglum hasaa** the skerry of I.
593. **Inglu(m)-kiiĝuucha** the mountain of I.
594. **Angyax̂** slide - Podsopochni Bay, with steep shores.
595. **Angya(m)-qala** the bottom of A.
596. **Angya(m)-tanasuu** the inshore island of A.



Map 23

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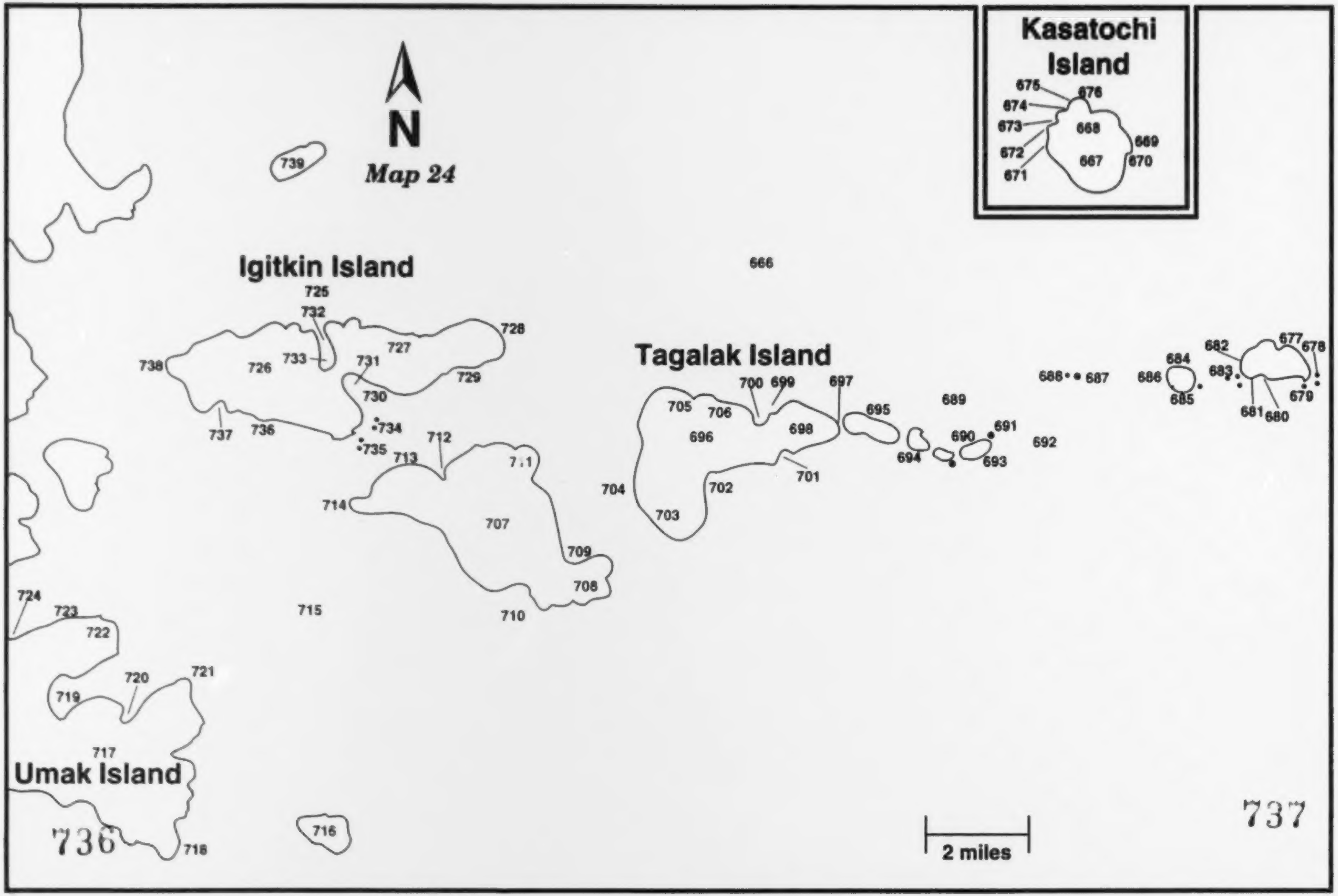
Map 23

VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

596b. **Qigaagix̂ Hadaĝusix̂** eastern H. - point; + 597. Bechevin Point.
597. **Naagix̂ Hadaĝusix̂** western H. - point.
598. **Hadaĝusi(m)-quchikix, Hadaĝusix quchikin udaa** the bay between the two H.
599. **Kinkaĝux̂** has lots of spiders - bay.
600. **Unguchiing** sitting - ancient village site.
601. **Unguchiing yaaĝa** the point of U.
602. **Unguchiing achidan tanangis** the islets off U.
603. **Unguchiing hachan tanĝingis** the islets outside U.
604. **Chuguugix̂ Sitax̂** northern cut (indentation) - Portage Lagoon.
605. **Nguugix̂ Sitax̂** southern cut - bay.
606. **Sitam gutii** the spit of S.
607. **Sitam tatuu** the lagoon of S.
608. **Sitam gutikix** the two spits of S.
609. **Sitam hadgikix** the two channels of S.
610. **Sitam hachan tanangis** the islands outside S.
611. **Adgayus Gaavanaa** (*or* **Tatuu**) humpback salmon harbor (lagoon).
612. **Baanax̂ Itax̂** contains a steambath - bay with a hot spring.
613. **Baanax̂ Ita(m)-yaaĝa** the point of B.I.
614. **Ikiidaga, Ikiidagix̂** - rugged hill.
615. **Uutuux̂** fomenting, staying in hot springs - point.
616. **Ulasix̂** housing; 1840 **Alasix̂** whaling - Bechevin Bay.
617. **Qigaagix̂ Amax** (**Amagix̂**) eastern steep hill - White Point.
618. **Naagix̂ Amax** (**Amagix̂**) western steep hill - Stripe Point.
619. **Amagim quchikin udaa** the bay between the steep hills.
620. **Alazigalix̂** provides good whale meat - point.
621. **Taangaa Izanax̂** its freshwater is hard to find - bay with a boulder beach.
622. **Chiidgilaangis** are like something drifting - rocks.
623. **Sakdux̂** stripes (ornament) - bay.
624. **Qanglaaĝis Kiiĝuucha** (**Qanglaaĝi(m)-kiiĝuusii**) ravens (raven) mountain.
625. **Ayaĝaĝux̂** - narrow lagoon.
626. **Ayaĝaĝu(m)-chix̂sxa** the shoal of A.
627. **Kingdax̂sxa** (**Kingdax̂sxax̂** *for* **Kingdax̂sxix̂** ?) has crowberries on it - Slope Point.
628. **Chuguugix̂ Ahmiĝim Udaa** northern neighboring bay.
629. **Nguugix̂ Ahmiĝim Udaa** southern neighboring bay.
630. **Tugidĝis** continuous slope - flat cape.
631. **Qugas** demons (assistant spirits) - scattered rocky islets.
632. **Chuguugix̂ Ugalux̂** northern spear - Kigun Bay.
633. **Nguugix̂ Ugalux̂** southern spear - bay.
634. **Atx̂am Acha** mouth of Atka - beach and ancient village (1791 Atkhamicha).
635. **Atx̂am Achan sisxii** the portage of A.A.
636. **Chalaalux̂** place for getting ashore - bight, beach with big rocks.
637. **Qanglaaĝis** ravens - hill.
638. **Atx̂am angtaa** the end of Atka - peninsula (west of 635.).
639. **Atx̂am angtan udaa** the bay of the end of Atka.
640. **Kiiĝun** mountain - Cape Kigun.
641. **Qaaĝa** epithelium (of sea lion gut) - hill or hump with a speckled surface.
642. **Kasami(m)-chuguu** eider duck sand - bight.
643. **Tungluqas** - group of two big and several small rocks.
644. **Kmisxa(m)-tugimaĝa** the long beach of K.
645. **Hadas** - group of rocks.
646. **Hadangin yaaĝa** the point of the H.; **Hadas kadaa** (1973 **kadangis**) the tip of H.
647. **Uxtasux̂** as if lanced - small lagoon under a rocky wall with a scar-like feature.
648. **Chuyaglix̂** - rocky beach.
649. **Ngam Hidaluu** south cape.
650. **Ngam Ungluu** south pinnacle.
651. **Ungim Udaa** the bay of U.
652. (*and/or* 652b.) **Chagligis** have (?) cracks - high cliff with gorges (**imlas**) and slides.
653. **Ayaĝaĝu(m)-sitacha** the other side of A. (625.) - bay.
654. (*rather than* 654b.) **Qaĝahmaliilux̂** - point.
655. **Sangazuung** - small bay.
656. (*and* 656b.) **Hanidaaĝus** rocks damming the water like lakes (W. Dirks Sr.) - point.
657. **Ayagas Hidaluu** women's flat cape.
658. **Chuguzigalix̂** reaching (?) good sand - shallow bight between rocky walls.
659. **Qugidax̂** - spur of promontory.
660. **Siihmlugis** have pigeon guillemots - rocks.
661-664. **Tanax̂silĝux̂** big made island - Koniuji Island (rose in 1760).
662. **Kiiĝuusim Hitzaaĝuu** newly emerged mountain.
663. **Tanax̂silĝum iguĝa** the spit of T. (*perhaps at* 664.).
664. **Aĝaanax̂** - point (*perhaps at* 663.).
665. **Txasis**, *cf.* E **txa-** to be tight - Atka Pass (has heavy tide rips and strong currents).


Map 24
N
Kasatochi Island
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Igitkin Island
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Tagalak Island
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Umak Island
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2 miles

Map 24

VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

666-812 (*or* 666-794.) **Aluuĝinas, Niiĝuĝis Aluuĝinangis** the middle ones (islands) of the N.

667-676. **Qana(n)-tanax̂** which island (*see* **qana** 3.) - Kasatochi Island.

668. (**Qanatanam**) **Hanii** the lake (of Q.) - crater lake.

669. **Qanatanam iguĝa** the spit of Q.

670. **Amlas** - bight below grassy slopes.

671. **Iĝilam Aaliicha** baidarka landing place - beach.

672. **Tagalux̂** camping (?) - point (above 671 there is a cabin).

673. **Ulasuudax̂** next to (?) the hut - bight.

674. **Kagalux̂** heel - point.

675. **Hanim Unangaa** below the lake - bight.

676. **Slukas Ugimga** sea gulls' rocky wall - point with sea lion rocks.

677-683. **Ungluudax̂** sort of pinnacle - Oglodak Island.

678. **Ugiix** husband (?) - rock.

679. **Qasix̂siilas** used for making fish supplies (?) - rocks.

680. **Ngamas Udaa** south side bay.

681. **Aaliisii** the landing place.

682. **Hachx̂itim Udaa** the bay of fast hill climbing (walk over from 681.)

683. **Qigiiĝus** (*ms.* -gus) eastern ones (?) - group of pinnacles.

684-686. **Ikiiĝinax̂** lying across over there (?) - Ikiginak Island.

685. **Nguuĝix̂ Qmalgaĝix̂** the southern one with white dry beach - point.

686. **Chuguuĝix̂ Qmalgaĝix̂** the northern one with white dry beach - point.

687. **Taxchisax̂** - Fenimor Rock.

688. **Taxchisa(m)-kudaxchii** - smaller rock.

689-695. **Tanaxchiĝis** - chain of islands.

690. **Tanaxchiĝis Tanaagamaga** the main island of the T.

691. **Huĝusax̂** - island.

692. **Huĝusa(m)-tanga** the islet at H.

693. **Slukiignax̂, sluka**- sea gull - pinnacle.

694. **Kumgitux̂** tufted seaweed - islet.

695. **Uuyax** (looks like 324.) - island.

696-706. **Tagalax̂** alighting in several places (?) - Tagalak Island.

697. **Tagala(m)-qigangaa** the east side (end) of T. (with a former village, N.M. 3.55).

698. **Chiimuusix̂** - hill.

699. **Tagalam udaa** the bay of T.

700. **Chix̂sxa** the shoal - interior of the bay.

701. **Tagalam udagan sitacha** the other side of the bay of T.

702. **Ngam Ulaa** south house - bay.

703. **Tagalam Amaga** the steep hill of T. - Cathedral Point.

704. **Tagalam agala** the back side of T.

705. **Aatudax̂** favorite stay (lookout ?) - hill.

706. **Qagnaqax̂** bone-shaped (?) - hill.

707-715. **Chiĝulax̂** chasing in baidarka (?) - Chugul Island (1791 Chugulla).

708. **Chiĝula(m)-kagalungis** the heels of Ch. - Cape Kagalus, multipartite promontory.

709. **Chuguuĝix̂ Iilamiizax̂** northern Ii. - bay.

710. **Nguuĝix̂ Iilamiizax̂** southern Ii. - bay.

711. **Uchixsax̂** - point with a steep descent to the shore (**ut-**).

712. **Chiĝulam udaa** the bay of Ch. (with a former village, 1791 Chigulla uda).

713. **Agaagilax̂** (E south, southwest) - shore.

714. **Chiĝula(m)-galuu** the thread end of Ch. - Tanager Point (fairly low with a depression at its inner part).

715. **Haniĝaax** like a lake (W. Dirks Sr.) - Chugul Pass.

716. **Anagaxsax̂** - Anagagsik Island, a precipitous rock.

717-724. **Uhmax̂** flank - Umak Island (has steep and rocky shores).

718. **Aagamchiidax̂** (1952 **Aagumchiidax̂**) - Cape Agumsadak.

719. **Ugiilaga** steep (shores) - Umak Bay (has steep rocky shores).

720. **Ugiilagaadax̂** the minor U. - bay.

721. **Ugiilagaada(m)-yaaĝa** the point at U. - Moss Point.

722. **Chixchx̂alux̂** - Cape Ruin.

723. **Qigaagix̂ Adimtusix̂** eastern A. - bight.

724. **Naagix̂ Adimtusix̂** western A. - bight. (Continued 768-772.)

725-738. **Igitxix̂** - Igitkin Island.

726. **Igitxim Chmaa** the tail of I. - the western part of the island.

727. **Igitxim Kangayuu** the upper part of I. - the eastern part.

728. **Chamilax̂** lean (dry) eating - Kingfisher Point.

729. **Daa Agidgix̂** his (its ?) eye is wide open - bight.

730. **Igitxim nguuĝix̂ udaa** the southern bay of I. - Shelter Cove.

731. **Chuhngudugis** - bottom (head) of bay.

732. **Igitxim chuguuĝix̂ udaa** the northern bay of I. - Igitkin Bight.

733. **Aluĝasux̂** - bottom (head) of bay.

734. **Haangaĝalugis** - rocks.

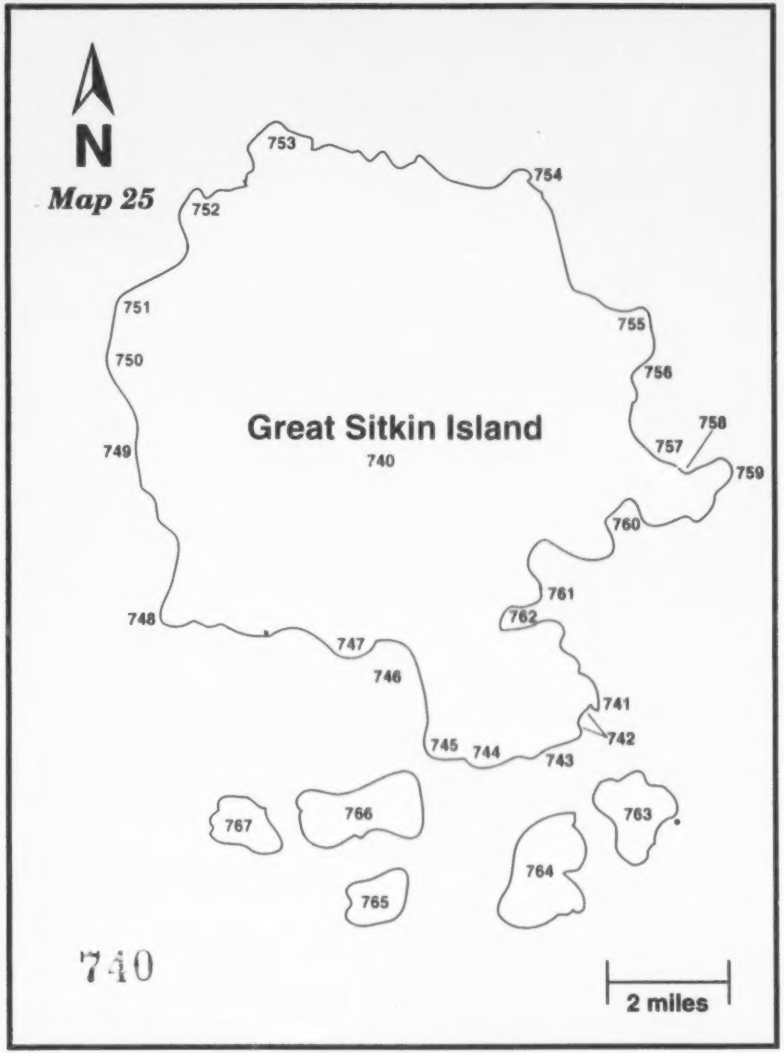
735. **Aanutuudas** strong currents off them - rocks.

736. **Igitxim nguu** the south side of I.

737. **Qahnichx̂ucha** - bight.

738. **Ixsxilax̂** has several rookeries - Igitkin Point.

739. **Uulax** - Ulak Island, a barren rock.



Map 25

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Great Sitkin Island
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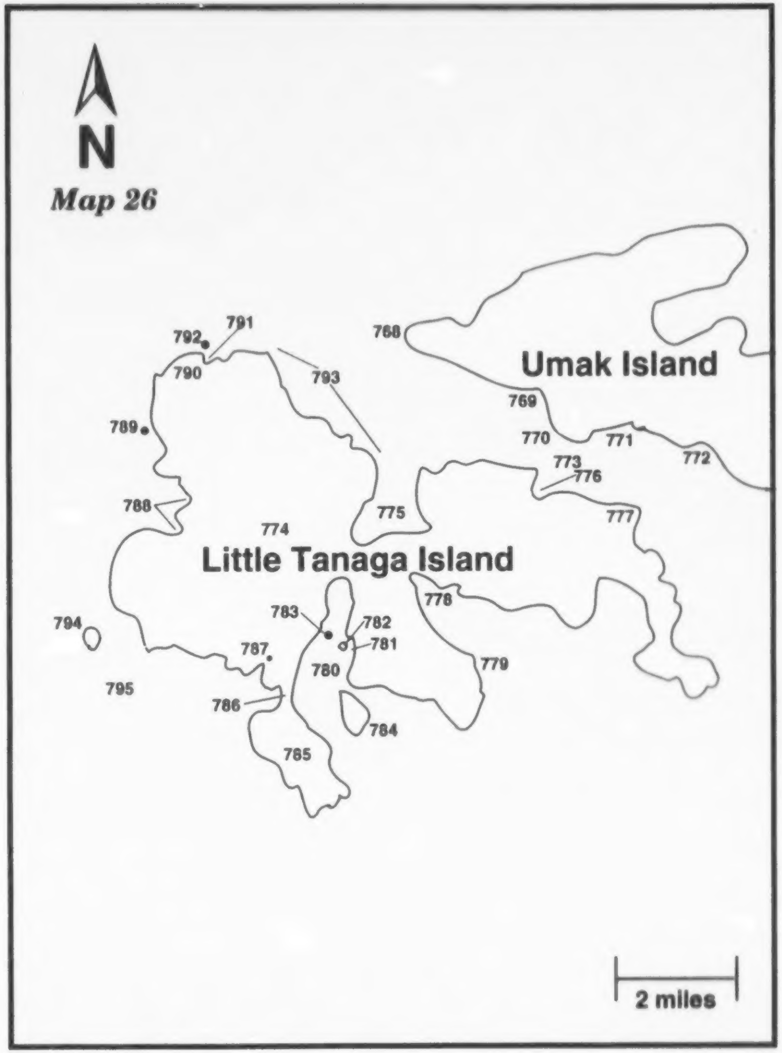

Map 26

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Umak Island
Little Tanaga Island
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2 miles

Map 25
VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

740-762. **Sitxinax̂** defecator (active volcano) - Great Sitkin Island.
741. **Anudax̂** usually current - Rip Point.
742. **Nahmagix** *du.* - pair of bights.
743. **Uuhmuĝzux̂** (1973 **Uhmugzux̂**) soft - bight.
744. **Knaxchiing** putting new skin on baidarka - small point.
745. **Azalix̂tax̂** - Zaliva Point.
746. **Hanix̂** lake - Sand Bay
747. **Qatxayas Yaaĝa** wrens point.
748. **Kyugalux̂** - Cape Kiugilak.
749. **Uugangax̂** - big cliff, group of rocks.
750. **Aakuyang** - Cape Akuyan.
751. **Kyugaadax̂** minor K. (*cf.* 748) - cape.
752. **Naaĝix̂ Sitxina(m)-hlaa** the western son of S. - Saddle Point.
753. **Qigaaĝix̂ Sitxina(m)-hlaa** the eastern son of S. - Swallow Head.
754. **Iqalax̂** - point.
755. **Agum Angtaa** the end of making (volcanic activity ?) - Sulphur Point.
756. **Agum Angaa** the side of making.
757. **Awas Tugimaĝa** the long beach of works (*or* workers) - beach with three hot springs.
758. **Iiqiisix̂** corner - corner of the bay.
759. **Aĝaamiisix̂** - Bugle Point.
760. **Qigaangax̂** east side (qigangax̂) - North Arm of Yoke Bay.
761. **Aalux̂** wave - point.
762. **Chalux̂** narrow bight - South Arm.
763. **Tanadax** (1973 at 764.) - Tagadak Island (***Tagadax** continuous alighting), used as a breeding ground by geese and ducks.
764. **Yunax̂** (1973 at 763.) crimped (?) - Kanu Island.
765. **Hasux̂sax̂** - Asuksak Island.
766. **Tanaqlax̂** - Tanaklak, a rocky and rugged island (**tana-**) of low relief and rolling hills.
767. **Haazax** (*cf.* **ha-azax** ten, **hatix̂** ten; outside) - Aziak Island.

Map 26
VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

768-773. Umak Island continued.
768. **Chaaqix̂** - Cape Chakik.
769. **Aankuuĝa** - bay.
770. **Aankuuĝan hidaluu** the flat cape of A.
771. **Saamlus** - bay with high brink.
772. **Hanisxa** has a lake (a small pond close to the shore) - bay.
773. **Agnix̂tix̂** - Umak Pass.
774-795. **Tanagax̂** (1840), **Tanagakuchax̂** - Little Tanaga Island.
775. **Tanagam udaa** Tanaga bay - Scripps Bay.
776. **Ulĝusix̂** way of entering - bay and ancient village (V B 2:1).
777. **Qigugim Uyuu** loon's neck - Elbow Point, *probably including the narrow ridge to the SSE*.
778. **Udiix** divide - Azamis Cove.
779. **Qagaaĝix̂ Chalux̂** eastern narrow bight.
780. **Ngazang** - Chisak Bay.
781. **Agamaxchizalix** has usually minke (?) whales - bight.
782. **Tanax̂ Angunax̂** big island.
783. **Amgasis** fishing places (E) - small island.
784. **Hatmax** the large outside one (?) - island.
785. **Tanagam Amaga** the steep cliff of Tanaga - high and steep peninsula.
786. **Tanagam Uyuqii** the skinny neck of T. - isthmus.
787. **Agnisax̂** waiting for passing (?) - ancient village site.
788. **Ahmdisxix** *du.* have something loose hanging on (*probably* the steep, eroded mountain slopes) - pair of bights.
789. **Qungidgis** humps - small island.
790. **Liisis** ways of coming in sight - Cape Lises.
791. **Liisis tatuu** the lagoon of L.
792. **Atangax̂** - small island.
793. **Kimsis** - shore below the steep descent (**kim-**) of the mountain ridge.
794. **Silax̂** approach (?) - Silak Island.
795. **Silam akayuu** the strait at S. - Little Tanaga Strait.

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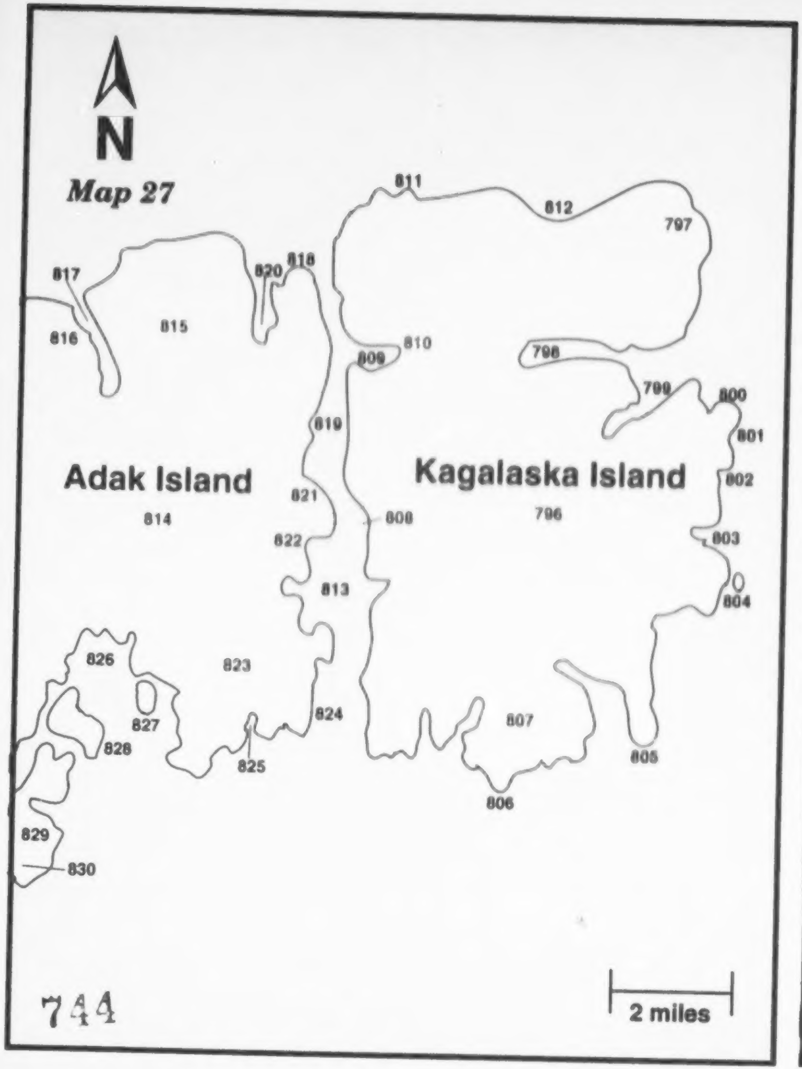
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Map 27
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Adak Island
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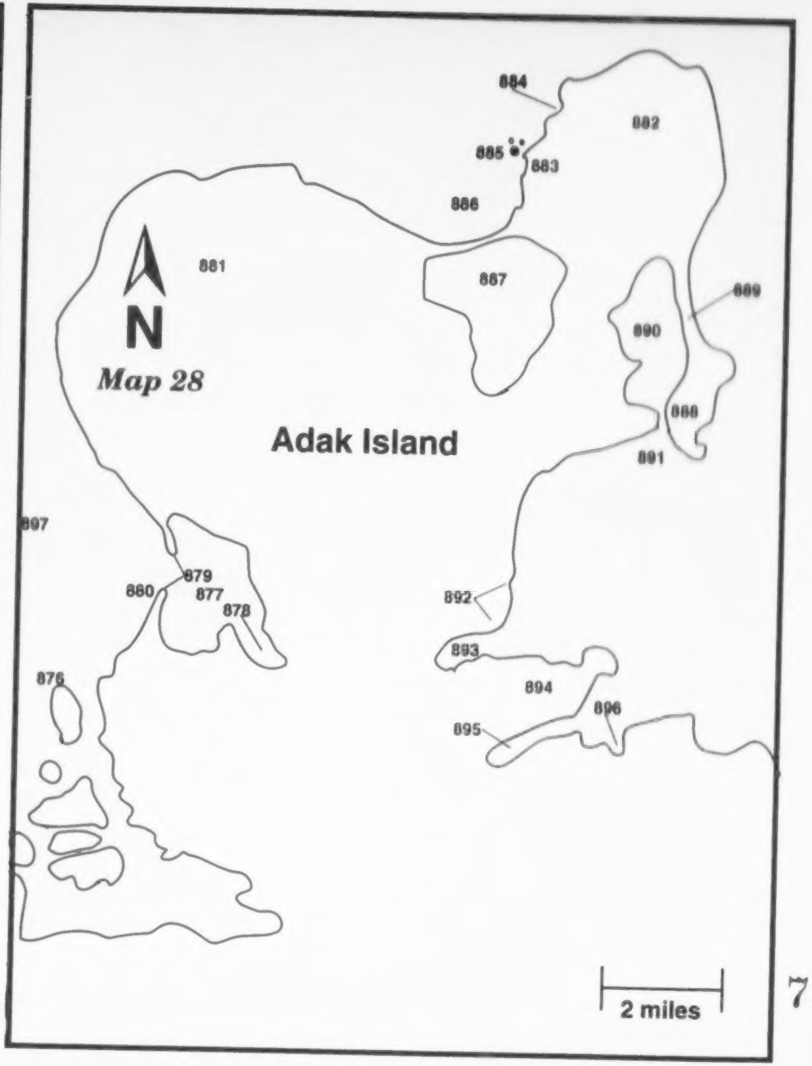
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Map 28
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Adak Island
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895
2 miles

Map 27

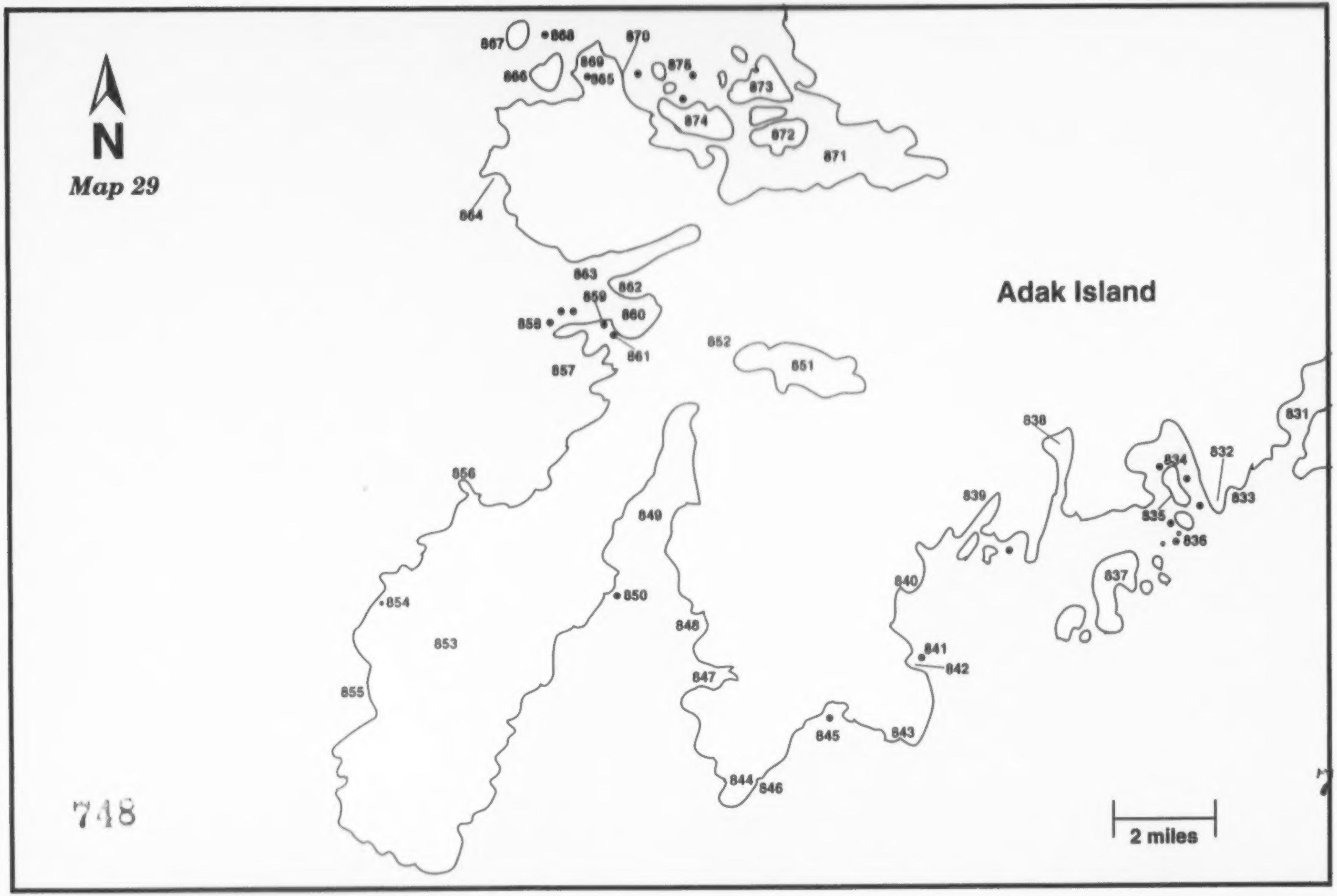
VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

796-813. **Qigalaxsix̂**, En **Qigalaxsxan** the mainland to the east (of 814.) - Kagalaska Island (***Qagalaxsxa**).
797. **Angiilux̂** starting point (of rock slides) (?) - Oglala Point, a precipitous promontory.
798. **Tugilgix̂** bordered by sloping (hills) - Upper Arm of Cabin Cove.
799. **Tugilgaadax̂** minor T. - arm of bay.
800. **Qugalitax̂** frightful effigy (?) - Cemetery Point.
801. **Hanimisax̂** - bight, receives the water from three small lakes (**hani-**).
802. **Aanudaax** - bight, probably exposed to the erratic currents (**anu-**), rips and swirls in the strait.
803. **Hiixsax̂** houses (?) oyster catchers - bay.
804. **Hasax̂sax̂** like (?) a skerry - small island.
805. **Na(m)-Chichngagis** the Ch. of the south - Ragged Point.
806. **Amagilaanux̂** on the way to the steep hills (?) - Sharp Cape.
807. **Amagilaanu(m)-kiiĝuucha** the mountain of A.
808. **Haanuĝix̂** has red salmon - bight.
809. **Taguĝilĝix̂** has gotten salmonberry bushes - bay.
810. **Taguĝilĝi(m)-qakuudguu** the narrow bottom of T.
811. **Chugi(m)-Chichngagis** the Ch. of the north - high and crested spur of Black Point.
812. **Aakayuudax̂** minor strait - Kagalaska Strait.
814-897. **Adaax**, **Adaagix̂** - Adak Island.
815-816. **Aamaagix** the two steep mountains (?), massif and precipitous promontories:
815. **Qigaaĝix̂ Aamaagix̂** eastern Aa. - Thunder Point.
816. **Naaĝix̂ Aamaagix̂** western Aa. - Mid Point.
817. **Aamaagim quchikin udaa** the bay between the Aa.
818. **Aakayuudam chuguuĝix̂ yaaĝa** the northern point at the minor strait - Blind Point.
819. **Kimlaliilux̂** place for removing stomachs - bight.
820. **Kimlaliilu(m)-tutucha** the ear of K. - Blind Cove.
821. **Qax̂atix̂** slingshot - point with escarpment.
822. **Hataagux̂** has a narrow (?) opening - Campers Cove (has a narrow, shallow entrance).
823. **Ix̂usis** lacings of baidarka keel - peninsula (between 813. and 826.).
824. **Aduutuqix̂** very long (= **adutuuqix̂** ?) - sound.
825. **Chuqax̂** throat - bay.
826. **Ulatx̂is**, **ula**- house (?) - Boot Bay.
827. **Agux̂** beach - small island.
828. **Anglamax** - island.
829. **Sada(n)-tanax̂** outside island.
830. **Sadatanam hanii** the lake of S.

Map 28

VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

876. **Chihngax̂** cut in fish meat - North Island.
877. **Chaxchix̂** - Shagak Bay (has a very narrow entrance, *cf.* **chax-six** to split, crack).
878. **Chaxchi(m)-qakuudguu** the narrow bottom of Ch.
879. **Chaxchi(m)-gutikix** the two spits of Ch.
880. **Aygaayux̂** piling (of corpses of Russians the Aleuts had killed, perhaps Sheffyrin and his eleven men killed by inhabitants of Adak in the summer of 1760).
881. **Adax̂ax** great father (?) - Mount Moffett.
882. **Adagdax̂** - Cape Adagdak, headland.
883. **Ayagaachux**, **ayaga**- woman, wife - oblong hill.
884. **Iix̂tagaĝiidax̂** has eating of raw fish (?) - bight.
885. **Yalus**, **yas** reefs - seal rocks.
886. **Qalutignax̂** - Andrew Bay.
887. **Qalutignam hanii** the lake of Q. - Andrew Lagoon.
888. **Yax̂aga** its great cape.
889. **Igitxidax** - bar connecting 888. with 882.
890. **Chalugalux̂**, **chalux̂** corner of bay (?) - Clam Lagoon.
891. **Hadgii** its channel.
892. **Lalum Aygikix** two cedar hillocks (now leveled out).
893. **Qulux̂**; **Adaagim gaavanaa** Adak harbor - Sweeper Cove (Kuluk Bay).
894. **Ilim Hidaluu** the flat cape of the interior - Lucky Point.
895. **Qugulagnax̂** - Finger Bay.
896. **Qugulagnaadax̂** minor Q. - bay.
897. **Adaagim akayuu** Adak Strait.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Adak Island
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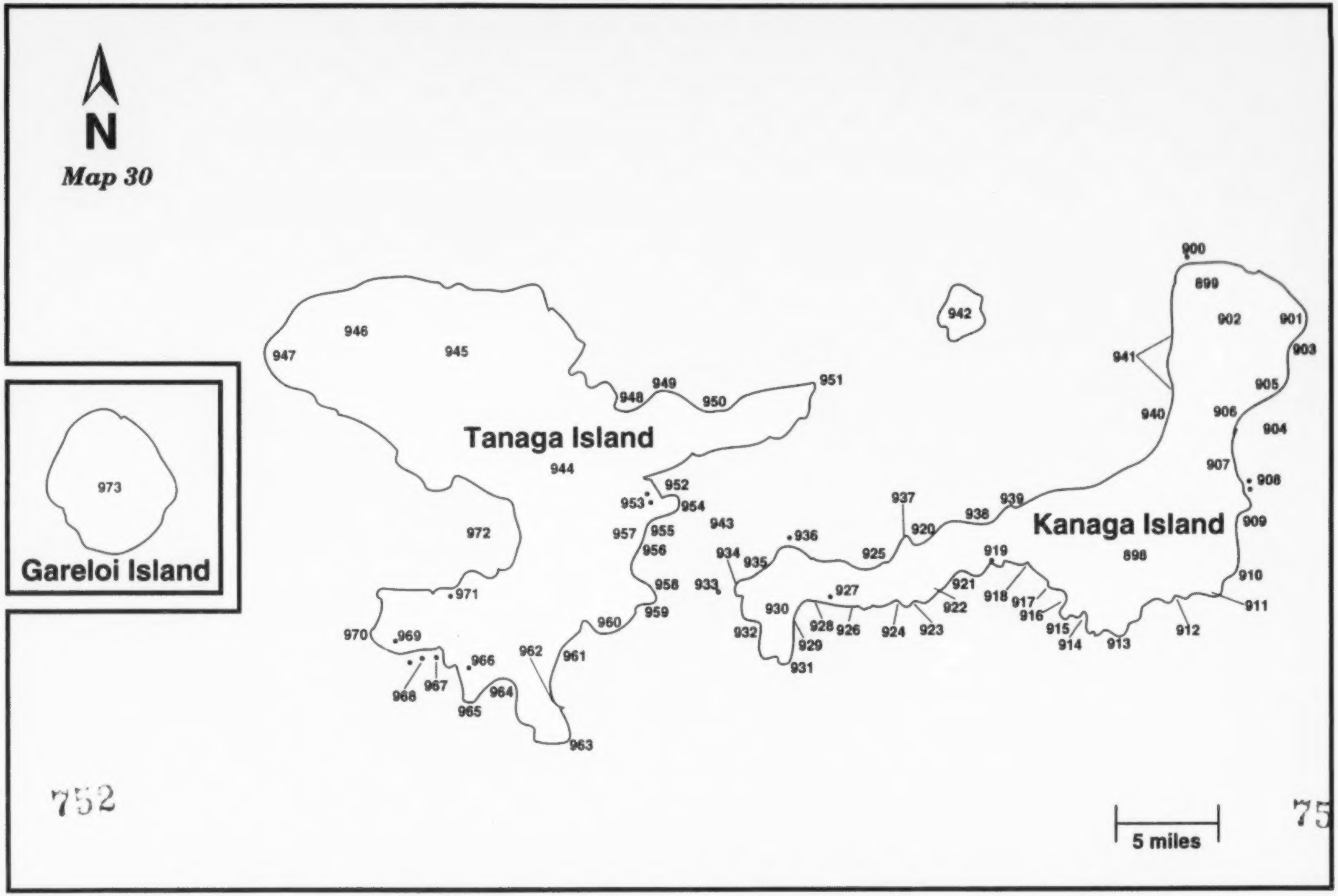
2 miles

Map 29

Map 29
VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

831. **Amaamx̂udax̂** - bight.
832. **Qax̂** fish - point.
833. **Qam Agaluu** fish's tooth - rocky islet.
834. **Imuutaĝux̂** (< **Imutaaĝux̂** ?) goes all around (the island) (?) - bay, channel.
835. **Saduugnax̂** lying (?) outside - island.
836. **Tanĝis** islets.
837. **Kdatxis** gets (?) ice on it - island.
838. **Kitaatux̂** tend to subside - Hidden Bay.
839. **Chuqax̂** throat - narrow cove.
840. **Kayuxtax̂** sinker (of fish line) - low point.
841. **Silax̂** approach (?) - small island.
842. **Silam udaa** the bay at S.
843-844. **Unamaagix** the gunwales - capes:
843. **Qagaaĝix̂** eastern - Cape Kagigikak.
844. **Ixchxaan** by the isthmus - Turret Point.
845. **Unamaagim quchikin udaa** the bay between the gunwales - False Bay.
846. **Asx̂achalux̂** killing place (Fox Islanders, Qawalangis, came in here and were killed) - bight.
847. **Hachuuĝix̂ Hiliix̂sax̂** outer H. - Chapel Cove.
848. **Qaluuĝix̂ Hiliix̂sax̂** inner H. - cove.
849. **Qanax̂-Ulax̂ax** somewhere (?) a great abode - Bay of Waterfalls, with an ancient village site at the bottom.
850. **Anaĝulax̂agis** *pl.* - Middle Rock.
851. **Chidaglix Hanii** stretched ones (?) lake - Lake Frances (has wrack and oysters).
852. **Kadamaqax̂** located (?) at the end - hill.
853. **Yax̂ax** great cape - Cape Yakak, a long, flat tableland with steep brinks.
854. **Yax̂agim tanadgucha** the village at Y. (1791 Yagiss).
855. **Qawa(m)-tanangis** sea lion places (rookery).
856. **Udiix** divide - Wedge Point, a prominent, rocky bluff marking the south side of Three Arm Bay (857-863.).
857. **Uugamagis** the main beings (?) - South Arm, bay with ancient village sites behind it.
858. **Hawiigis** situated on the way past (?) - islets.
859. **Hiigaĝu(m)-tanadgucha** the village of the (point) with many oyster catchers (Split Point).
860. **Chunudax̂** - Middle Arm, bay with an ancient village site inside it.
861. **Hachan Chunudaa** the Ch. outside of it (860.) - village site.
862. **Utxilax̂** ashes all around - point.
863. **Nguuĝix̂** southern (with a trail over to 871.) - North Arm.
864. **Machx̂uuchaĝux̂** (**Hmachx̂uchaĝux̂**) has lots of opportunities to get stuck - bay with rocky, irregularly indented shores.
865. **Igalax̂** slate all around (?) - ancient big village (*probably* 1791 Agallax).
866. **Umĝulix̂** blue whale - island.
867-868. **Ugidas** (islands) with steep shores (?):
867. **Ugidaagamax** the main U. - Eddy Island.
868. **Ugidaadax̂** the minor U.
869. **Qamagax̂** shaped like a skate (?) - Careful Point.
870. **Saaĝaadax̂** - ancient village site.
871. **Aasaaĝis** - Bay of Islands.
872. **Iluuĝix̂ Tanax̂** inner island - Staten Island.
873. **Hachuuĝix̂ Tanax̂** outer island - Dorothy Island.
874. **Tanam Aduu** long island - Ringgold Island.
875. **Hmiikaayaĝus** have lots of red sculpin - Green Island with surrounding islets.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Map 30
Tanaga Island
Kanaga Island
Gareloi Island
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Map 30

VI. ANDREANOF ISLANDS **Niiĝuĝim tanangis**

898-941. **Kanaga** - Kanaga Island.

899. **Miix, Kanagan Miiga** the M. of Kanaga - Kanaga Volcano.

900. **Simsux̂** boulder - sea lion rock.

901. **Achan Kiiĝuucha** the mountain below it (899.) - Round Head.

902. **Qukinĝis Hanii** swans lake.

903. **Waygignax̂** like (?) blue mussel - bay.

904. **Qadanax̂** - large bay.

905. **Husxa** tip it over (?) - ancient village site (1791 Ushki).

906. **Kanagan kangaa** the top of K. - ancient village site (1791 **Kanagan naga** the interior of K.).

907. **Kunalisxux̂** made of (?) an old skinny codfish - high cliff.

908. **Tungluqas** - rocks.

909. **Uluĝux̂** baidarka hatch - bay.

910. **Uluĝukizax̂** - small bay divided into two parts by a little point.

911. **Chlanax̂** - Cape Chlanak.

912. **In'gidax** - Kanaga Bay (with old sites).

913. **Igimtusix̂** - Cape Tusik.

914. **Saaquzang Udaa** wild parsnip bay (W. Dirks Sr.).

915. **Anamxix̂** - rugged rock, joins land at low tide.

916. **Ukiigdaga** - bay with a creek.

917. **Ukinadaga, ukina-** knife - bight.

918. **Qaganaqnax̂, qaga-** to knock, crack - bay.

919. **Sigdulax̂** several easy landings (?) - village site.

920. **Sigdula(m)-sitacha** the other side of S. - bay.

921. **Qagatuulux̂** place for making hammering noise - bight.

922. **Asx̂aanas Hidaluu** the cape of the dead (dead and dry in the daytime but get up at night and hunt and pick sea eggs).

923. **Ingaagix̂ Hanix̂** next lake - small place.

924. **Angyax̂** slide - bay (1791 **Agniyax** village).

925. **Angya(m)-sitacha** the other side of A. - bay.

926. **Aguulum Yangis** the reefs of the making place (?) - flat, elongated cape.

927. **Tutuqax̂**, *cf.* **tutuku-** recoil - ancient village site.

928. **Udĝaax** - sandy beach.

929. **Tiĝlam Unglungis** eagle pinnacles.

930. **Kanagan angtaa** the end of Kanaga.

931. **Chunuĝusax̂, chunuĝu-** carry (baidarka) overhead - long, narrow and precipitous point.

932. **Qagidax̂** horned puffin - bight with a sandy beach and a high brink.

933. **Asagis** - Goose Rocks.

934. **Taamuyas Yaaĝa** the point of the magic puppets (*cf.* Zapiski 3:3-5) - Western Point.

935. **Gusax̂** - bay with a steep shore.

936. **Qumchux** - cape with a pinnacle outside it.

937. **Chamchugaluĝis** places for fishing with a line from land - point.

938. **Laazara(m)-baanaa** Lazarus's steambath - bight.

939. **Asx̂anadgusix̂** burial ground - cape with a big cave with lots of bones in it.

940. **Chuchxis** the erect ones - point.

941. **Udaadax** the two minor bays.

942. **Walĝa** the one on this side (*viz.* of the tribal boundary) - Bobrof Island.

943. **Kanagan akayuu** Kanaga strait.

Map 30

VII. TANAGA AND DELAROF ISLANDS **Naahmiĝum tanangis**

944-972. **Tanax̂ax** great island - Tanaga Island.

945. **Tanax̂agiigamax** the main T. - mountain.

946. **Kusuuginax̂** - Tanaga Volcano.

947. **Sa(m)-yaaĝa** front point - Cape Sajaka.

948. **Qaligdax̂** fish cleaning - bay.

949. **Uladax** along to the housing (?) - cape.

950. **Ulaagax̂** apt for housing (?) - bay.

951. **Sudux̂** easy taking (?) - Cape Sudak (1791 **Shodok** village).

952. **Udax̂** bay - Hot Springs Bay.

953. **Igadagix** *du.* slate gathering (?) - village sites (1791 **Igadak** village).

954. **Unux̂ax** - Trunk Point (a low rounded knoll).

955. **Qaluucha** at (above) which there are hot springs - bight.

956. **Taamuyas Tugimaĝa** the long beach of the magic puppets.

957. **Taamuyas Chiĝanaa** the creek of the magic puppets.

958. **Sanguutagux̂, sangu-x̂ta-** have a wry mouth - cape ending in a long, narrow cliff.

959. **Qatxaĝis** have penes (pointed rocks) - lagoon.

960. **Chiilax̂** - Twin Bay (with a cabin).

961. **Duugix̂** fog (*see* **duux**) - small bight.

962. **Asuulux̂** place of crossing (?) - place.

963. **Sasmiix** - Cape Sasmik.

964. **Hingaax** - South Bay.

965. **Aakutanas** (*perhaps from* ***akuutanas** situated on the way over there to the side) - Tidgituk Island (*cf.* 976).

966. **Itimisxa** buttocks rookery (?) - ancient village site (1791 **Ushagosik** village, *cf.* 967).

967. **Uusxus** - rocky islands.

968. **Amidgis** (*ms.* -dĝ-) metacarpal bones - sea lion rocks.

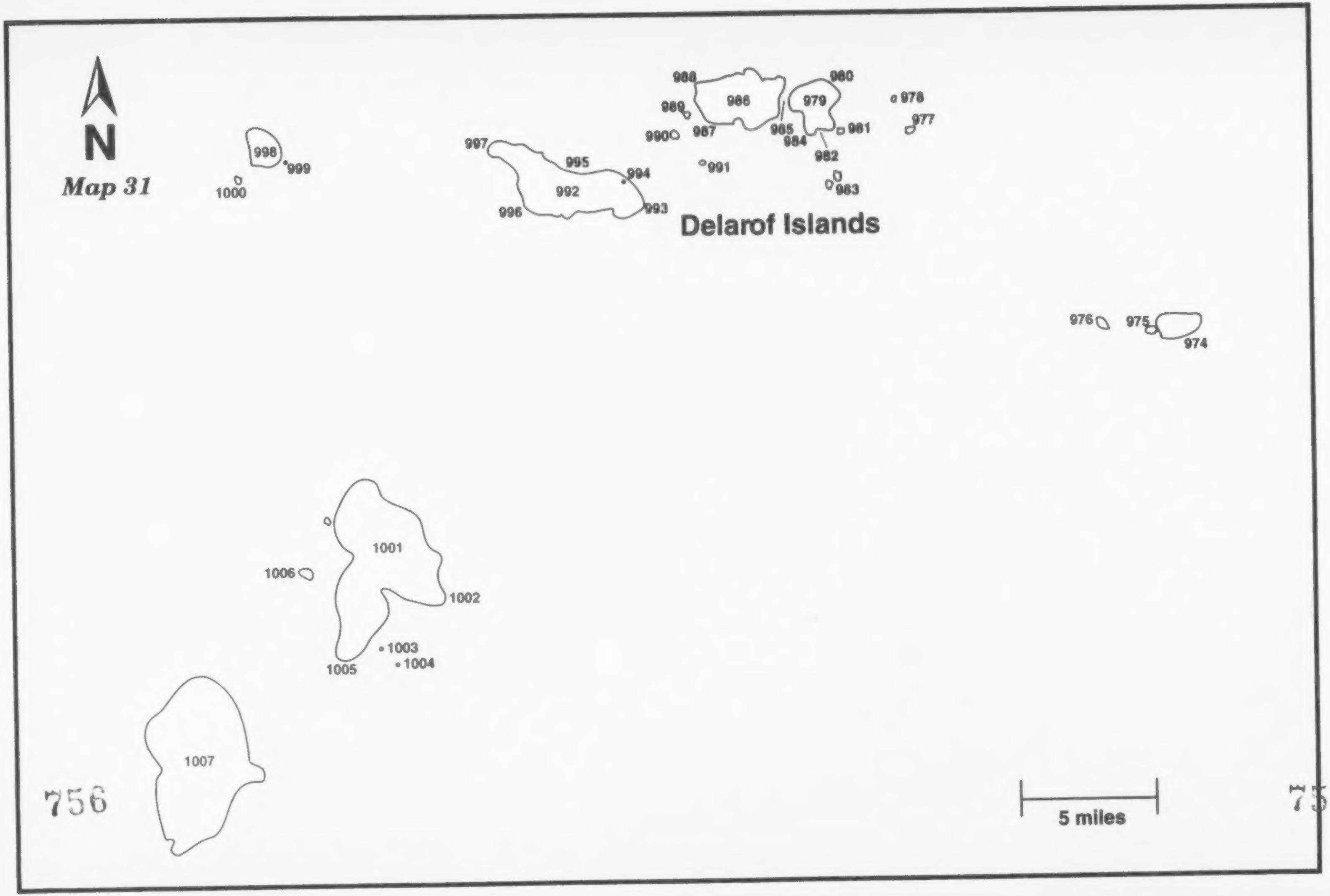
969. **Unanas Tatuu** cookers lagoon - lagoon with a village site.

970. **Amagilax̂** has several steep hills - Cape Amagalik (backed with higher grassy hills).

971. **Akulĝa** the one over there - ancient village site and a modern cabin (1791 **Akol'ga** village).

972. **Ulax̂ax** great housing - Tanaga Bay.

973. **Anangusix̂** - Gareloi Island.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1007
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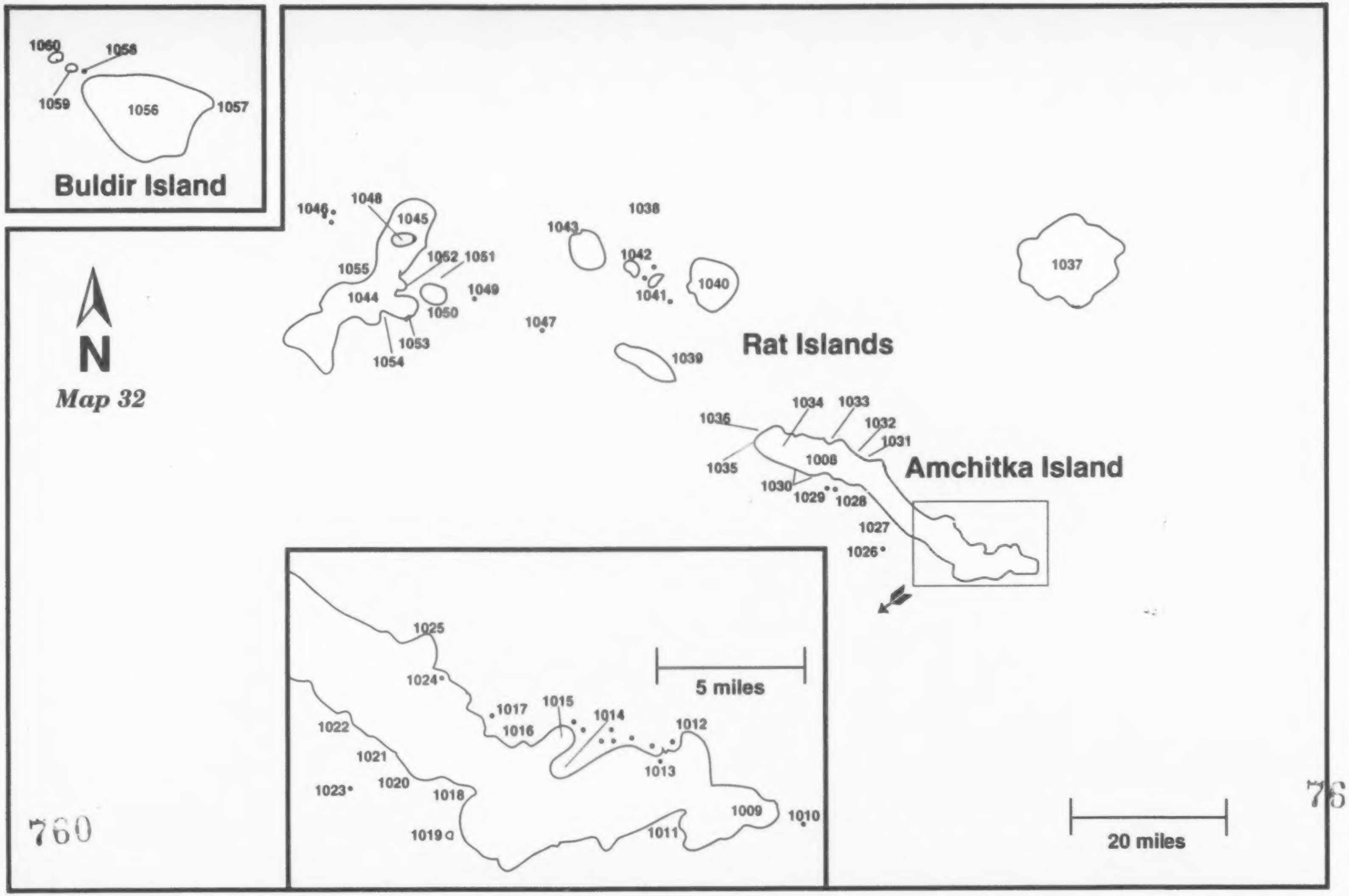
Map 31

Map 31

VII. TANAGA AND DELAROF ISLANDS **Naahmiĝum tanangis**

974. **Iilax̂** - Ilak Island (had a village, 1791 **Sagudak**).
975. **Uchixsax̂** - islet.
976. **Tidĝitux̂** - islet.
977. **Qaga(n)-tanax̂** eastern island - Ugidak Island.
978. **Agalux̂** tooth - islet.
979. **Sxaĝulax̂** - Skagul Island.
980. **Kuuĝuusix̂** - bay with a barabara.
981. **Kuumx̂ulix̂** (*ms.* -mx-) taking timothy - flat, round islet.
982. **Qaxsadax** sliding (?) - bay.
983. **Tagachaluĝis** alighting places - Tag Islands (rocky islets with the breeding ground of a large herd of sea lions).
984. **Chikisas** - cape.
985. **Txasim Akayuu** strait of pressure (has very strong currents).
986. **Aglaga** - Ogliuga Island.
987. **Buukuchu(m)-yaaĝa** B.'s point (a man from Atka stayed there watching sea otter).
988. **Hiichaakam Yaaĝa** H.'s point.
989. **Huuxsxalux̂** - rocky islet.
990. **Haadgux̂** lapping - rocky islet.
991. **Hmatax̂** bosom - rocky islet.
992. **Qawalĝa** the one to the east - Kavalga Island.
993. **Kaadax̂** point.
994. **Hayux̂** sleeping-place partition - bay with village site.
995. **Anguux, angu-** stone lamp - high pinnacle.
996. **Qungaĝix̂** has humps - cape.
997. **Husanax̂** (for rocks) to roll down - headland.
998. **Unalĝa** the seaward one - Unalga Island.
999. **Qagidax̂** horned puffin - pinnacle.
1000. **Tinmichas, tini-** pitch - prominent islet.
1001. **Yuulax̂** creased, wrinkled (?) - Ulak Island.
1002. **Chamiix, cham-** scrape - Dinkum Point.
1003. **Asux̂** pot - sea lion rock.
1004. **Itx̂aadax̂** minor (*or* opposite) side - sea lion rock.
1005. **Qadanax̂** - Hasgox Point (**haasxux̂** spear thrower).
1006. **Tanaadax̂, Yuula(m)-tanaadaa** the minor island at Y. - Tanadak Island.
1007. **Amatignax̂** (**ahmaatiknax̂** chip, splinter) - Amatignak Island.


Buldir Island
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Rat Islands
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1008
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1027
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Amchitka Island
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1019
1011
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20 miles
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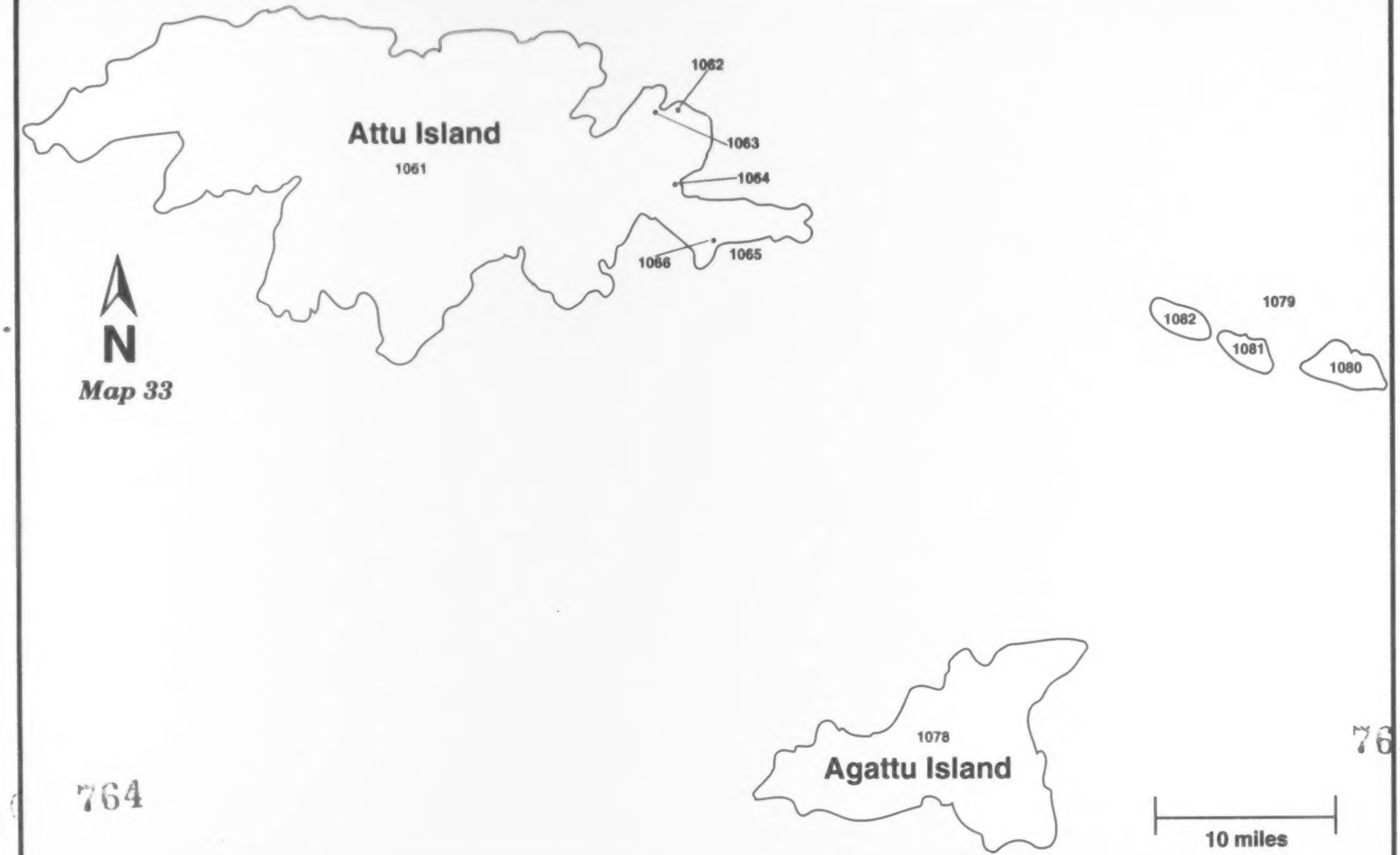
Map 32

Map 32

VIII. RAT ISLANDS **Qax̂um tanangis**

1008-1036. **Amchixtax̂** - Amchitka Island.
1009. **Amchixta(m)-qakangaa** the east side of A. - East Cape.
1010. **Amchixtam qakangan tanangis** the islets at the east side of A.
1011. **Tumgas Udaa** ivory bay - South Bight.
1012. **Sadalimagis** lying outside (of Ivakin Point) - sea lion rocks.
1013. **Aguulux̂** working place - staying place.
1014. **Amchixtam Gaavanaa** Amchitka harbor - Constantine Harbor.
1015. **Gaavana(m)-yaaĝa** harbor point - Kirilof Point.
1016. **Kiriilam Udaa** Kirilof bay.
1017. **Tanasulgux̂** big inshore island.
1018. **Gaavana(m)-sitacha** - the other side of the harbor - bay.
1019. **Tanasux̂** inshore island.
1020. **Tiriinti(m)-yaaĝa** Terenty's point.
1021. **Tanam Ala** the middle of the island - bight.
1022. **Yam Adungis** long reefs - long, flat point.
1023. **Siidur hasaa** Cedor's skerry; **Afanaasim hasaa** Afanasy's skerry; **Ruuf hasaa** Rolf's skerry (named from modern sea otter hunters).
1024. **Hanitxux̂, hani-** lake - ancient village, modern staying place.
1025. **Isuĝis Yaaĝa** seals point - Low Bluff.
1026. **Anamxix̂** (1973 at 1028) - rock.
1027. **Chiĝanax̂sxa** (1973 around 1030) has gotten a creek - bay.
1028. **Chix̂saxtax̂** (1973 farther west) partly shallow - bay with staying place.
1029. **Walaax** (1973 farther west) - group of sea lion rocks.
1030. **Chimix** (1973 a little to the west of 1027.) two tracks - bluffs.
1031. **Alax Hatax̂** has wind from two directions - bay.
1032. **Alax Hata(m)-tanasuu** the inshore island at A.H.
1033. **Unanas Tatuu** cookers lagoon.
1034. **Amchixtam naaĝix̂ angtaa** the western end of A.
1035. **Taangulax̂** thirst - Aleut Point.
1036. **Saatanas** situated toward the front (?; *cf.* 1959:41) - group of rocky islets.
1037. **Unyax** (1776, 1840), **Uniyax** - Semisopochnoi Island.
1038-1043. **Qax̂us Aluuĝinangis** the middle ones of the Rat Islanders.
1039. **Hawadax** (*cf. entry*) - Rat Island.
1040. **Sitignax̂** (1776 -k); **Qax̂u(m)-sitxinaa** the defecator of the Rat Islanders - Little Sitkin Island (with volcano).
1041. **Qana(n)-tanax̂** which island (*cf.* 667) - Davidof Island.
1042. **Atanax̂** flaming - Khvostof Island.
1043. **Chiĝulax̂** chasing (in baidarka) - Segula Island.
1044-1055. **Qisx̂a**, Au 1754-57 **Qixsa** (Kicksa) cramped, bent (?) - Kiska Island.
1045. **Qisx̂an Kamgii** the head of Q. - Kiska Volcano.
1046. **Ayagax̂** the wife - Pillar Rock.
1047. **Ugiix, ugi-** husband - Sea Lion Rock.
1048. **Chinkim Hanii** urination lake (when 1046. got mad at 1047. she made water in 1048., W. Dirks Sr.).
1049. **Tanadax** (1835), **Qisxa(n)-tanadaga** the island along (?) Q. - Tanadak Island.
1050. **Kangchix̂** the gizzard - Little Kiska Island.
1051. **Qasanadagis** emerging along (?) - group of rocks.
1052. **Yax̂ax** great point - North Head.
1053. **Aaduunux̂** oblong - South Head.
1054. **Nam-hadan udaa** southside bay.
1055. **Imuqudaagis, imu-** surround - pinnacles at a bay surrounded by brinks.
1056. **Idmaax,** Au 1754-57 ***Ivyaax** (**Ibija, Iwija**) - Buldir Island.
1057. **Qugdux̂** ridge - East Cape.
1058. **Tamalax̂** (also name of an old woman) - rock islet.
1059. **Ungluugamax** main pinnacle.
1060. **Sanguhmax, sangu-x̂ta-** have a wry mouth - high, dome-shaped rock islet (excellent landmark).


1062
Attu Island
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Agattu Island
10 miles

Map 33

764

765

Map 33

IX. NEAR ISLANDS **Sasignan tanangin**

1061-1077. **Atan** (1745 **At**, 1774 **Atta**, *etc.*), A, E **Atux̂** - Attu Island.
1062. **Siin** - ancient village.
1063. **Sugalaalux̂** place for running, one after another (J 81:37) - winter village.
1064. **Igasitax̂** where slate is gathered (J 81:37) - settlement.
1065. **Iguulux̂** place for unloading - Lastova Bay.
1066. **Nanikax̂** - ancient village.
1067-1077. unidentified names in texts:
1067. **Qayachalux̂** where it becomes high (?) - mountain with cave (J 81:5).
1068. **Quyunax̂** lying down (?) - isthmus in the middle of the island (J 80:2).
1069. **Qixsix̂** - bay (J 80:2), *possibly* Massacre (Ubiyenna) Bay.
1070. **Chiĝanax̂six̂** has a river - small bay (J 80:6).
1071. **Iimiichix̂** - bay on the north side (J 80:16).
1072. **Kivatuyax̂** - bay (J 80:18).
1073. **Itaĝux̂sux̂** - bay (J 80:21).
1074. **Aygiĝaginax̂**, A **aygi-** hill - rock (J 80:23).
1075. **Ukitux̂** - mountain (J 80:24).
1076. **Naamax, na-** west (?) - bay between Cape Wrangell (the western end of Attu) and Kresta Point.
1077. **Hanilix, hani-** lake *or* root of lupine - village at 1076. (1959:125, 33 (43)).
1078. **Angatux̂** has big sides - Agattu Island.
1079-1082. **Samiyan**, A **Samidas**, E **Samidan** - Semichi Islands.
1080. ***Samiya[x̂]** (1745 **Sabya**, 1754-57 **Shemya**) - Shemya Island.
1081. **Avayax̂**, A **Awayax̂** snowy owl (?) - Nizki Island.
1082. A **Igingiinax̂** - Alaid Island.

Appendix 10: Loanwords

In this section the entries are given in an abbreviated form and without subentries. The full entries can be found in the main section of the dictionary.

The loanwords in Aleut include a number of words borrowed from Eskimo (Yupik), some of them probably before the Russian conquest of the area. The great majority of loanwords in Aleut, however, are Russian, dating from the time of the Russian rule (1745–1867) or later (see General Introduction **5.**). A single loanword from Koryak must be due to the presence of natives of Kamchatka brought by Russians to the Aleutian Islands. A few loanwords from Indian languages of Alaska likewise seem to date from the Russian period, if not later. Among the recent loanwords there are also English ones, but most English words used by Aleut speakers are foreign words rather than integrated loanwords and are not included in this dictionary. Some loanwords are loanwords in the source language, listed here under the latter.

Eskimo-Aleut Loanwords

Since Eskimo and Aleut are cognate languages, the first question is whether related words are old cognates, dating from the common protolanguage, or loanwords, in either direction. The criteria for distinguishing between loans and cognates are phonological (see General Introduction **4.**) and geographical distribution; these may also indicate the direction of the borrowing, but sometimes both questions must be left open. Also cognate words may be borrowed in some later form, so that words can be both cognate and borrowed.

Some of the Eskimo–Aleut loanwords, borrowed in either direction, appear to be very old, antedating certain sound changes in Alaskan Yupik, whereas others probably date from the Russian period or even later. In most cases the words in question are found both in Eastern Aleut and in western Alutiiq (Alaska Peninsula and/or Koniag), the closest neighbors. A few loanwords found on the Aleut side only in Atkan may have been lost (or failed to be recorded) in Eastern Aleut. Likewise, apparent loanwords found only in eastern Alutiiq (Chugach) or only in Central Alaskan Yupik may have been lost (or failed to be recorded) in the Yupik dialect(s) geographically closer to Aleut. Some loanwords, however, may also have bypassed those Yupik areas, most easily in the Russian period when Aleuts and other natives dominated by Russians were taken far away from their homes to hunt in the service of the Russians. A case in point is the Aleut word **asx̂a-** 'to die', used as a loanword in Chugach Alutiiq, whereas Rezanov's list from 1805 has for Chugach the general Eskimo word **tuqu-**. Already Rezanov, however, had for Chugach the Aleut word **saĝa-** 'to sleep', and for Koniag he had the general Yupik word **qavar-**. In this case, therefore, the bypassing must have happened earlier, possibly in precolonial times, since the Aleuts have always been a seafaring people.

The Yupik loanwords in Aleut include words borrowed from Athabaskan and one word possibly borrowed from Inupiaq (**taliĝ-**). A Spanish loanword probably mediated by Filipino cannery workers may have passed from Alutiiq (**mantiikaq**) into Aleut (**mantiika-x̂**) or vice versa, if it was not borrowed separately from the same source. In the Russian period and later, people of several nations were brought together as workers in many places.

The following list thus includes, tentatively, three categories of Eskimo-Aleut loanwords: loanwords from Eskimo into Aleut; loanwords of uncertain direction; and loanwords from Aleut into Eskimo.

Loanwords from Eskimo into Aleut

Eskimo	*Aleut*
CAY **aklegaq** spear with line and float attached; bird arrow (AAY **akleguaq** barbed spear)	**akliga-x̂** harpoon with bladder (possibly cognate)
AAY K **aaquya(q)** land otter	E **aaquya-x̂** river otter
AAY K **camruq** piece of driftwood (CAY **ciamruq**)	E **chaamĝu-x̂** driftwood
AAY Ch **caqallqaq** algae, esp. dulse	E **chaqalka-n** seaweed
AY **cauyaq** drum (CSY **saguyak**)	**chaaya-x** drum
CAY NUN **caniurtaq** quiver (CSY **saningughtaq**)	E **chngayux̂ta-x̂** quiver; Au **chagyux̂ta-x̂** skin bag
AAY **cikmiq** small round rock with "eye" used as amulet (**cikmir-** to close eyes)	E **chimki-x̂** stone used as amulet (see entry)
AY **kanuyaq** copper (I **kannuyaq**, **kaŋuyaq**, etc.)	**kanu(u)ya-x̂** copper; brass
AY **kiuryat**, **qiuryat** northern lights (I **kiuĝuya(t)**, etc.)	E **yuĝya-n** northern lights
AAY **kugyasiq** large fish net < ***kuvyasiq** (cf. **kugya(q)**, CAY **kuvya(q)** fish net; CSY **kuuvřaq** seal net)	E **kudmachi-x̂** seine < ***kumdachix̂**
AAY K **kuukusaaq** unraveled rope (Ch **kukuusaaq** hemp rope)	E **kuukusa-x̂** Manila rope

AAY **makaq** board game; checkers (cf. **makaq**, **mak'aq** game played with pelvis bone of seal)	E **maka-x̂** die, dice
CAY **nuik** bird dart < ***nugik**, ***nug(g)it** (CSY **nugit**, I **nuggit**)	**nugi-n**, A **-s** bird dart with three side prongs
AY **nuuniq** porcupine (from Athabaskan)	E **nuuni-x̂** porcupine
AAY CAY NS **qalugyaq** harpoon head, lance point (I **qalugiaq** whale lance)	E **qalguya-x̂** stone knife; spear with a stone point (possibly cognate)
AAY P **qusriq**, K, Ch **quirriq** marmot (from Athabaskan)	E **qusx̂i-x̂** marmot
CAY Y **talir-** to Eskimo-dance (from Inupiaq **taliq-'** to dance in sitting position gesturing with arms and hands)	**taliĝ-** to dance (perhaps cognate)
AAY K **unarcaaq**, **unarsaaq** splinter; game played by throwing sticks	E **unax̂chx̂i-n** scores in Kakaangax̂ game
AAY K **yaamaq** rock; rock tossing game	E **yaahma-x̂** contest of distance throwing at sea

Loanwords of uncertain direction

Eskimo	*Aleut*
AAY **cuya(q)** leaf, branch with leaves; Ch willow; CAY **cuyaq** leaf	E **chuya-x̂** cane, stick; willow twig, white willow
CAY **inigar-** toss up in a blanket toss	E **inigax̂** hide-tossing game
AAY K 1806 †**ishxat**, CAY **issran** carrying-bag (also in Eyak and Athabaskan)	**isx̂ati-x̂** grass basket
AAY **kakangaq** disk-tossing game	E **kakaanga-x̂**, A **kakaahnga-s** play disks
AAY **kalukaq** basket; cask, casket; CAY NUN wooden bowl	E **kaluka-x̂** dish, plate; bowl; trough
AAY **mangaq**, CAY NUN **mangayaaq** (etc.) porpoise, dolphin	**mangida-x̂** fin whale (?)
AY **mantiikaq** lard (through a Filipino language, e.g., Tagalog **mantika** from Spanish **mantéca**)	E **mantiika-x̂** lard
AAY **qallqa(a)yaq**, **qallqa(a)saaq**, **qallqana(a)q**, CAY **qalqerayak** black-billed magpie	E **qalqaĝaya-x̂** magpie (also raven)
AAY **qutngu(q)** hump of fish (to eat)	Ea **alam qutnguu** whale shoulder (piece of meat)
CAY **tuqmik** bucket, pail	E **tumqi-x̂**, Au **tuvqi-x̂** wooden pail

Loanwords from Aleut into Eskimo (Yupik)

Aleut	*Yupik*
achxu- to give a share of food to	AAY K 1791 **achxu** to feed; 1848 to give (e.g. Matthew 10:8)
a(a)gayuux̂ cormorant	AAY **agayuuq**, **agasuuq** cormorant
axsix̂ black powder	AAY K 1791 (Merck) †**Achsek** blackish copper
aaĝi-x̂ liver	AAY K **aariq** liver
aĝliga-x̂ black-footed albatross	AAY Ch **arliaq** albatross; CAY black-legged kittiwake; mew gull
aaĝuliix hawk, falcon	AAY K **aarrulik**, **aarruliq** hawk
akalux̂ road, path	AAY Ch **akalut** ladder
halagna-x̂ salmonberry	AAY **alagnaq** salmonberry; CAY BB type of red berry
E **halaya-x̂**, A **ahlaya-x̂** board for scraping, etc.	AAY **all'aaq**, CAY, NSY **ayallaq**, **ayassaq**, CSY **ayallaghwaaq** cutting board
A **alihmax̂** dog salmon	AAY **alimaq** dog salmon
hamĝa-x̂ sleeve	AY **amraq** sleeve
hamidux̂ avens, Geum (see **ham-**)	AAY K 1791 (Merck) †**Amioik** Geum,
E **amiyuung** king salmon	AAY K **aamasuuk** (large) king salmon (cf. CSY **awisu**)
***anachx̂u-** in **aanchx̂uuda-x̂** gun sight	AY **anacruk** rifle sights
aniig- to chop with an axe	AAY K **aniig-** to chop
E **aanqiita-x̂** (En **aanghliqiita-x̂**, A **aanaqliita-x̂**) sea cucumber	AAY Ch **anaqiitak** black (sea worm) like sea cucumber
angiqi- left, left hand	AAY K **angiqiq** left hand
asx̂a- to die	AAY Ch **as^{rr}a-** to die
asu-x̂ cooking pot	AAY K, AP **asuq** pot
aataax bull of fur seal	AY **aataak** fur seal (cf. GRI **aataaq** saddleback)
atxida-x̂ codfish	AY **atgiaq** arctic cod
aya$_2$- 2. to menstruate	AAY **aya-** to undergo menarche
ayku-x̂ dog	AAY K dial. **aikuq** dog (beside **piugta**, **qikmiq**)

ayug- to go out, start out, leave in boat	AAY **ayugi-**, **aiwi-** to go by baidarka or boat
A **ayux̂a-x̂** lumpfish	AAY K **ayurra(q)** lumpfish
chagi-x̂ halibut	AAY **sagiq**, CAY NUN **cagiq** halibut; CAY BB **sagiq**, **cagiq** flounder
chaguda-x̂, **chaxuda-x̂** open wooden hat	CAY NUN **caguyaq** (AAY Ch **sakuaq**) wooden hat
chax̂sa- soup; eat soup, drink tea	AAY **sarsaq** tea; CAY **sarrsa-**, **carca-** to drink tea
chala-x̂ clam	AAY **salaq** clam
chisu-x̂ roe, fish eggs	AAY K **sisuq**, **sisut** fish eggs
chunix̂ backbone	AAY K **cuniq** backbone; **suniq** dried fish back bone
chuqa-x̂ throat, gullet	AAY **suqaq**, Ch **cuqaq** stomach; gizzard
dux̂ta-x̂, **ux̂ta-x̂** fishhook	CAY **uqtaq** hookless lure
E **gidaax̂** black-legged kittiwake	AAY K **egyaaq**, Ch **egiaq** small seagull, CAY BB mew gull
igluqa-x̂ skin, hide, pelt	AAY **igluqaq** dehaired (seal) hide
isux̂, **isuĝi-x̂** harbor seal	AAY K **isuriq**, CAY **issuri(q)**, **suuri** spotted seal
kagalu-x̂ heel; stern of baidarka	AAY K, CAY **kagaluq** stern of baidarka
kagi- to sweep	AY **kagi-** to sweep
kalaga-x̂ yellow sculpin	AAY K, CAY NUN **kalagaq** sculpin
kanuux̂ heart	AAY K 1791 †**kannyuk**, †**kanok** heart
kaasxi-x̂ sewing stand	AAY **kas'iq** sewing stand
kayag-na- to be heavy	AAY **kayag-nar-** to be difficult
kilma-x̂ stomach	AAY K **kilma(q)** stomach
A **kinuga-s** cache	AAY **kinugaq** leftover food, half-dried fish stored away
kulamax right whale, bowhead whale	AAY **kulamak** whale sp.
kunugyu-x̂ crested auklet	AAY K **kunugyuk** auklet
lax, **lagi-x̂** Canada goose	AY **lagiq** (Canada) goose
A **qagada-** braid; to braid (hair, rope)	AAY **qagataq** braid, something plaited
qagida-x̂ horned puffin	AAY K **qagiya(q)** horned puffin
qakiida-x̂ silver salmon	AY **qakiiya(q)** silver salmon
qalngaax̂ raven	AAY K **qalngaaq** raven
qaalu-x̂ fermented urine	AAY **qaaluq** chamber pot
qa(h)maqu-x̂ cockle clam	AAY K **qa(h)maquq** cockle clam
qahngu-x̂ kelp	AAY **qahnguq** giant kelp
qiiga-x̂ grass	AAY K 1805 †**kyyak**, Ch 1933 †**qiaq** grass
E **qudĝaax̂** sandhill crane	CAY LI **qut'raaq**, **qut'rauk** sandhill crane
qungat- to make ready, pack; E *vr.* to get ready for travel	AAY **qungate-** to get dressed; get packed, pack; CAY to put away, to store
saĝa- to sleep	AAY Ch **sara-**, **saa-** to sleep
E **sakita-x̂** murre	AAY **sak'itaq** "cliff duck", Pomo **šakitaq**
***sasa-** in E **saasqaayu-n** fly eggs	AAY **sasaq** maggot egg
saligu-x̂ cap	AAY K 1791 †**salioxpak**, 1805 † **sheliokpak** cap, hat
A **taadaaya-x̂** rock sole	AAY **tasaayaq** sole
taanga-x̂ water; liquor	AY **taangaq** water; liquor; I **taaŋŋaq** liquor
taaqa-x̂ silver hake, walleye pollack	AAY AP **taaqaq**, Ch **taaqatak** tomcod (cf. CSY **taqiiq** small cod-like fish)
tayaĝu-x̂ man	AAY **tayaruq** Aleutian Aleut
tugaadi-x̂ urine; urinary bladder	AAY AP **tugaariq**, K **tugaa'iq** bladder
tuku$_2$**-** black bass	AAY Ch **tukuq** black bass
E **ugina-x̂** big sea lion bull	AAY AP, CAY **uginaq** sea lion
uĝaaĝu-x̂ starry flounder	CAY **uraruq**, **uraluq** starry flounder
uĝalu-x̂ spear, lance	AAY Ch (Strange and Walker) †**waloo** the point of a spear
huĝna-x̂ cradle	AAY Ch **urnaq**, **urnasaaq** baby cradle
E **hulax̂** bearberry	AAY **ulariq** cloudberry, CAY LI "apple berry"
uliix mukluk, native boot	AAY K (Martinez) **ulig** shoe, boots
umna-x̂ rope, string	AAY K **umnaq** rope
unaĝda-n, A **-s** bottom stringers in baidarka	AAY Ch **unarat** baidarka side streaks
uuquchiing fox (blue fox)	AAY K **uuquciik** fox
E **huusma-x̂** red snapper	AAY Ch **ushmaq** black bass (1933 black snapper)

Koryak loanword

Koryak	*Aleut*
kalíkal book, letter, record; design	**kalika-x̂** paper, document; letter, mail, package; AY **kalikaq** paper, mail, page, *pl.* book *probably from Aleut*

Tanaina (Dena'ina) loanwords

The following terms relating to the tep-wi hand game, borrowed from Pomo, California, at the time of the Russian Fort Ross colony 1812–41 (Kari 1982:16), may have come into Eastern Aleut from Alutiiq or perhaps directly from Tanaina:

Tanaina	*Alutiiq*	*Eastern Aleut*
kadaq tep-wi hand game	**kaataq**	**kaadaka-x̂** tep-wi hand game
majaq money pot, the bets		**machaaka-x̂** = **kaadaka-x̂**
dip show front hand	**dép**	**tip** calling out the "male" stick
wi, **wiy** show back hand	**wii**	**vii** calling out the "female" stick
čugiš reverse the hands	**čugíš**	**chugiis**

Tlingit loanword

Tlingit	*Eastern Aleut*
x̂aay steambath	**x̂aaya-x̂** steambath, bathhouse

Probable loanwords, source not known

The phonology and/or the meaning of the following words seem to indicate a non-Aleut, perhaps Russian, origin, but the source could not be identified.

alti- Ea 1983 hard layer of blubber under the skin of whale
chaltuuya-x̂ En spoon; soup ladle
chimchira-x̂ Ea 1983 bruise under nail
laani- A 1987 fast-running
manaamaqa-x̂ E head, leader, foreman
matili- En bar of torsion trap
naani-x̂ En mountain goat
tidnaatu-x̂ En (P. Merculieff) plant used for decoration at church in early spring (as for Easter)
tmilti-x̂ border, hem (of clothes)

Russian loanwords

Because the Russian loanwords are so many and often complex in their Aleut dialectal distributions, forms, and meanings, it is best simply to make reference to main entries, where the full information can be found. Russian nouns are here listed in the singular or in the plural, depending on the form reflected in Aleut. Verbs are listed in the infinitive, as in a Russian dictionary, even if the Aleut word reflects some other form of the verb (see General Introduction **5.**), When the Russian form given as the source of an Aleut word differs from the infinitive or nominative listed in the index, that differing source form is added here in parentheses. Where both Russian infinitive and third person singular are sources for an Aleut verb, the latter is added in parentheses with the word "also". Where Russian forms are the source of more than one Aleut word on a page, the page number is repeated. Some of the Russian words are dialectal, not found in ordinary Russian dictionaries, or are reflected in Aleut with meanings not found in the ordinary dictionaries. Some of the Russian words originate from Siberian or other Oriental languages, as indicated in the main section. References are to page number and column.

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English loanwords

Only a few examples of English loanwords are included here, of the type that are integrated into Aleut by adaptation to the Aleut sound system. The number of English loanwords used in Aleut, or the number of English words that may be used in speaking Aleut, is of course open-ended, as practically all speakers of Aleut are also fluent speakers of English (with the exception of Commander Island Aleuts, whose separation from Alaska came before the introduction of English).

The following examples of phonologically integrated English loanwords are different from e.g. En 1982, A 1971- **dääd-ing** 'my dad' which has the English vowel, whereas the words in the second list show adaptation of the English vowels to the Aleut vowel system:

English	*Aleut*
barrette hair clasp	**bariita-x̂** hairpin
cake	**kiika-x̂** cake
cent	**siinta-x̂** cent
dory	**duura-x̂** dory
props	**pruusa-x̂** beam (two-by-four)
rifle	E **rayviila-x̂**, A **rayfila-x̂** rifle
tank	**taangka-x̂** tank
trees (tree)	A **tri-s** trees (sg. **tri-x̂**) (short stem vowel)

In the following two words the integration is less perfect:

forcastle ("foc'sle")	En 1983 **voksala-x̂** forecastle
get out!	Au 1909 **gidauda-ya** get out!

English Index

English Index

This is strictly an index, not an English–Aleut dictionary. The Aleut words following the page number in each index entry are not, in most cases, direct equivalents of the English words, and using them as such would lead to serious errors in meaning, usage, and dialect. The Aleut words listed are merely the head entry- or subentry-words under which the English word can be found. They are provided only as a way of helping the reader to find most quickly the word he is looking for on that page in the dictionary.

In order to be sure of getting the right meaning of an Aleut word, and the right dialect, the reader must see that word in its context of related words. For example, under the entry *wooden hat* the index lists three Aleut words — **chaguda-x̂**, **qangiilux̂**, and **qayaatx̂u-x̂**. Each has a specific application, and none can be substituted for another. **Chaguda-x̂** is an open wooden hat or visor, **qangiilux̂** has a closed top and is worn in a baidarka, and **qayaatx̂u-x̂** is a hat decorated with stones and sea lion whiskers. In the Atkan dialect, the correct form of the first word is **chaxuda-x̂**, and there is no record of the other two. The index does not provide this information; one must consult the dictionary to find it.

There are even cases where the index gives an Aleut word that means the exact *opposite* of the English. For example, under *bad* the index lists five Aleut words and three suffixes. The second reference is to page 184 and the Aleut word **iĝamana-lix**, which in fact means "to be *good*"! Only by reading further within that subentry will the reader find the target word, the negated verb **iĝamana-lakan**, meaning "to be bad, ugly, in bad condition."

The Aleut words that follow the English index word are often different parts of speech. Many times a single index entry will list nouns as well as verbs. The entry *braid*, for example, cites the Aleut verb **kiichxi-lix** on page 237 ("to braid hair or rope with three strands") as well as the noun **qichalux̂** on page 315 ("braid of four or more threads"). The index entry *kick* cites **kita-x̂**, which actually is the Aleut word for "foot." In order to find the right variant of the Aleut word and thus be certain of its correct usage, the reader must look up **kita-x̂** on page 241 in the Main Entries section of the dictionary.

The Aleut words that follow a single English index word are listed alphabetically in the order of the dictionary, and not in the order of importance or preferred use. The Aleut words referred to have mostly different specialized meanings or may apply to different things, or they are used in different dialects. For example, among the eight words translating English *thick*, **sxiixtu-lix** in Atkan refers to flat things, and **tumtatu-l** to round things, while in Eastern Aleut **hanatu-lix** is used for both.

Since English words often have several meanings, it is necessary to provide clarifications for many of the index entries. For example, *fall (season)* is differentiated from *fall (to ~)*, and *boil (carbuncle)* from *boil (to ~ water)*. The word in parentheses has no significance other than clarification of the index word. The word *skinny* in the index entry *lean (skinny)* does not indicate, therefore, that all the Aleut words found under *skinny* are necessarily listed also under *lean*.

An Aleut word is quite often translated by more than one English word, with different shades of meaning. For example, looking up *vicious* in the index, one finds two Aleut words, both with more than one meaning. Looking up the second word, **amqitu-lix** on page 92, one finds also the meaning "to be wicked." Under *wicked* in the index, one finds four more Aleut words with different shades of meaning or different local usage.

This index makes no attempt to list all the Aleut words for synonyms of English words. The reader cannot assume, therefore, that the index entry for *abundant* automatically includes all the Aleut words that might be found under *plenty*. Similarly, three Aleut words are listed under *boast* and three different ones under *brag*. The index is merely an alphabetical listing of the English words that the compiler happened to use to translate or describe the meaning of the Aleut. To find the full range of Aleut translations of an English word, the reader should look under as many English synonyms or words of related meaning as possible.

Many Aleut entries in the dictionary have no English equivalents at all. Examples are **chuhngudgi-s** "fat around neck of sea lion bull," indexed under *fat* and *sea lion*; and **chimki-x̂** "a small stone ... sometimes cast ashore from the sea ... serving as an amulet," indexed under *amulet* and *stone*.

In cases where the text of an entry or subentry continues from one page to the next, the index gives the number of the page on which the Aleut word is found even though the English word might appear on the following page. Pages 1–465 refer to the Main Entries and Subentries; pages 467–558 to the Suffixes (items with an initial hyphen); 561–566 to Problematic Words in Older Sources; and 735–739 to the Addendum. Appendices 1–8 — demonstratives, wind directions, positional nouns, numerals, Aleut calendars, kinship terms, personal names, and baidarka terminology — are indexed by page and appendix number. Appendix 9, Place Names, has its own separate index of locations that have English names, listed alphabetically.

A

abalone (gumboot, red chiton) **64** amgaada-x̂
abandon **142** chimga-l, **186** iĝu-lix; *abandoned* **38** aĝiila-lix
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abash **117** ayaĝini-lix
abate **7** aachilmax̂-six, **76** anĝita-lix, **221** kachikada-kux̂, **422** uĝa-lix, **423** uĝat-
abbreviated **194** iluliĝi-
abdomen **165** guudg-, **191** ilida-x̂, **435** hulg-
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-able **535** -na$_2$-
able-bodied **74** anĝaĝiika-lix
ably **550** -su-
abode **390** tanaĝi-
abomination **64** amayakna-lix, **66** ahmida-x̂
about **9** had-, **65** hamiĝ-, **192** iladaxta-x̂, **193** ilaanu-x̂, **244** ku-, **333** qul-; ~ *to* **69** amu-, **269** maayu-x̂; *go* ~ **90** angt-; *speak* ~ **33** haĝniisa-lix
above **338** qusa-
abrogate **419** uglaxta-lix
absent (to ~ oneself) **370** snaanu-lix
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ace of spades **410** tuusa-x̂
ache **281** nana-lix
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acknowledge **95** haqata[a]yu-lix
acquire **422** ux̂sx̂asa-l, **431** ukuusa-lix
across **17** aganga-, agaanu-lix, **187** ikaaĝax̂ta-lix, ikaaĝat-, ikaanu-lix, ikamaanut-, **211** isi-lix, **330** qudg-; ~ *the sea* **442** una; ~ *there* **187** ika, ikangudaĝan
action **264** maqaĝi-lix
active **140** chiklax-six, chiklagasa-lix, **264** maqaĝi-lix
activity **264** maqaĝi-lix
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This is strictly an index, not an English–Aleut dictionary. Each Aleut word must be looked up on the numbered page to find correct meaning, usage, and dialect. See page 663, Introduction to the Index.

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This is strictly an index, not an English–Aleut dictionary. Each Aleut word must be looked up on the numbered page to find correct meaning, usage, and dialect. See page 663, Introduction to the Index.

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gathering: ~ place **371** sngaluĝaluĝ-, sngalux̂siilux̂, **549** -siiluĝ-; *successful in ~* **156** chuqi-lix

gauge **455** utvuluuka-x̂

gaze **13** adĝi-lix

gee **110** atii

gee-whiz **294** qagaa

genealogy **381** tagiix̂si-x̂

general (military) **164** giniraala-x̂

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generation **240** kingulix̂, kingulix̂ti-x̂, **381** tagiix̂

generous **73** an’gituusa-lakan

gentile **27** agnamixta-x̂, **442** umsumixta-x̂

gentle **92** angunata-lix, amqitu-lix, **98** asana-x̂, **362** sinixtu-lix

gentleness **219** iituĝnaazaala-x̂

gently **51** alaasaax̂

geranium **154** chunusi-x̂, **164** Georgi kupyu-ngin

German **164** Girmaana-x̂, **284** Niimcha-s

get **28** agu-lix, **29** agux̂ta-lix, **34** aĝa-lix, **109** atxaza-lix, **195** ilgut-, **429** uku-lix, **430** ukux̂ta-lix, **455** uya-lix, **508** -ĝi- | -aĝi-, **520** -lĝi- | -sx̂i-, **548** -si-, **550** -t-, **552** -txa-; *~ ahead* **205** ingaaĝit-; *~ back* **105** hat-; *~ better (from illness)* **11** aada-lix; *~ hold of* **102** aslixt-, **109** atxaza-lix; *~ in* **243** klu-l; *~ loose* **385** taka-lix; *~ next to* **102** aslixt-; *~ on* **75** angaĝizu-lix; *~ out* **164** gidauda-ya, **175** iga-lix; *~ something in eye* **211** hisa-l, **338** quqi-lix, **451** usi-lix; *~ there* **205** hingaaĝa-lix; *~ to* **476** -Vĝa- | -uuĝa-, **501** -dgu-; *~ up* **32** haĝit-, **249** kumsa-lix; *~ up there* **42** hakaaĝa-lix; *~ warm* **425** uĝnat-

ghost **73** anĝ-, **419** ugimiqaaya-x̂, **431** ukuqaada-x̂

giant **74** anĝaĝilgu-x̂, anĝaĝina-x̂, **374** sugana-n

gift **357** siga-x̂

gill **55** aalhngaax̂, **245** kuchu-n; *~ arches* **339** qutxuma-a; *~ cover* **449** uqati-x̂; *~ net* **320** qigiqliisi-x̂, **354** satxa-x̂; *~ opening* **213** isx̂a-x̂; *spines on sculpin's ~ cover* **154** chunusi-x̂

gimlet **27** axsiisi-x̂, **178** igdagusi-x̂

gingham cloth **162** xalastiinka-x̂

gird oneself **124** chachx̂u-x̂

girdle **124** chachx̂u-x̂

girl **75** anĝaĝinaada-x̂, **98** asxinu-x̂, **100** asx̂udgi-x̂, **116** ayagaada-x̂, **156** chuqmati-s, **379** svituuchika-n, **735**

give **31** ax̂-six, **94** haqat-, **268** matachx̂i-lix, **364** sismitaala-l;*~ as* **488** -Vsa- | -usa-; *~ back* **142** chiilut-, **174** ixchit-; *~ birth* **28** agu-lix, **35** aĝat-, **77** aniqduĝi-lix, **245** kuuĝat-; *~ more* **193** ilalĝ-; *~ orders* **182** iĝana-lix; *~ out (of strength)* **180** ixsa-lix; *~ up* **89** angix̂ta-lix, **109** atxiisa-lix, **415** udat-; *not ~ up* **53** alĝini-lakan; *~ way* **182** ix̂t-

gizzard **231** kangchi-x̂, **333** qugulgusi-x̂

glacier **436** hulmahlug-

glad **100** asx̂amaax-six, **229** kanita-lix, **298** qaĝa-lix, qaĝani-l, **299** qaĝata-lix, **421** ugut-, **561** Rohbeck E 1791

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glance off **243** kmitukda-lix, **315** qdit-

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glass **236** kdaada-x̂, **372** stikla-x̂

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glimpse of **430** uukmaada-lix

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glow **166** ĝánax̂

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glutton **290** qaqaalĝitu-x̂

gnash **321** qigux̂si-lix, **324** qihmiidaasa-lix, qimuuĝ-, qimuuĝasa-lix

gnat **152** chukiidux-six, **436** hulingi-x̂

gnaw **69** ahmux-s, **285** ngaxt-, **566** Orlova 1931

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goal **403** tuĝi-x̂
goat **250** kuuzla-x̂, **562** Rezanov E 1805; *mountain* ~ **283** naani-x̂
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godfather **227** kamxata-lix
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goiter (of person) **333** qugulgusi-x̂
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Gospel **409** tunusachxisa-x̂
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This is strictly an index, not an English–Aleut dictionary. Each Aleut word must be looked up on the numbered page to find correct meaning, usage, and dialect. See page 663, Introduction to the Index.

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This is strictly an index, not an English–Aleut dictionary. Each Aleut word must be looked up on the numbered page to find correct meaning, usage, and dialect. See page 663, Introduction to the Index.

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shed (building) **177** igáamiya[-]x̂, **353** saraaya-x̂, **433** ulaada-x̂

This is strictly an index, not an English–Aleut dictionary. Each Aleut word must be looked up on the numbered page to find correct meaning, usage, and dialect. See page 663, Introduction to the Index.

shed: ~ blood **465** yuchx̂i-lix; *~ fur* **148** chnguli-lix
sheep **122** baraaska-x̂
sheet **256** lista-x̂; *bed ~* **288** pruustina-n; *~ metal* **144** chinka-x̂
shelf **22** agaya-x̂, **27** haxsi-x̂, **217** itxuusi-n, **283** napuulka-x̂, **321** qixya-n, **566** Orlova 1931
shell **296** qagna-x̂, **562** Rezanov E 1805; *~ for gun* **39** hax̂sat-; *~ used for dipper* **128** chala-x̂; *cockle ~* **307** qamtiqda-x̂; *urchin ~* **333** quukmaada-x̂
shelters **117** ayax̂si-
shepherd **65** amgiĝna-x
shewbread **459** waaĝaala-lix
shield **349** salu-x̂
shin **330** qudguma-x̂, **563** Khlebnikov E 1825
shine **36** aĝadax̂, **87** angaliĝi-lix, **91** aangumĝuuda-lix, **357** sidĝisax-six, **738**; *~ on* **392** tani-lix, tanita-lix
shingle **145** chiripiicha-x̂, **155** chunglumgi-n
shiny **335** quma-lix, **392** tanimda-x̂, taanimaada-lix, **394** tasx̂ida-l
ship **377** suna-x̂, **738**
shipworm **175** igaĝiisi-x̂, **181** higu-x̂
shirt **258** lumaax̂a-x̂, **313** qatxuuya-x̂, **341** rubusuunka-x̂, **738**
shiver **246** kugulagni-lix, **450** usxu-lix, usxut-, **455** utʳqu-l, **456** uyĝux̂-six, **736**
shoal **96** hasa-x̂, **139** chix̂sax-six, **233** kasu-lix, **306** qamda-lix
shock **62** ahmani-lix
shoe **122** basmaka-x̂, **295** qagama-x, qagamikda-x, **351** samuug-, **401** tuufli-x̂; *sole of ~* **302** qalix̂ta-lix, **379** tadaga-x̂
shoelace **149** chudguĝasi-x̂, **173** idgidusi-x̂, **198** ihmiisi-x̂, **224** kalaasi-x̂, **370** snuuri-x̂, **388** tahmiigasi-x
shoot **142** chimx̂a-lix, **206** ingat-, **225** kalu-lix, kalumix-six, **282** nalitu-lix, **403** tuĝi-x̂, **405** tumda-lix; *~ beside* **82** angadat-; *~ in front of it* **221** kadalĝi-lix; *~ over (not hit)* **339** qusat-; *~ several times* **206** ingachx̂i-lix; *~ through* **565** Netsvetov 1840; *~ together* **385** takina[a]da-lix; *~ with* **206** ingadusa-lix
shooting star **172** idgaĝit-
shop (go to market) **395** taya-lix
shore **9** ad-, **104** achida-, **135** chidaĝ-, **736**; *~ side* **443** unanga-
shore (prop up) **120** ayu-lix
short **14** adu-, aduuda-x̂, **313** qaya-lix, **314** qayaada-lakan; *~ of* **273** malulaasa-lix; *~ of breath* **75** anĝilax̂si-lix, **147** chmaqadax-six; *~ (duration)* **345** saxtana-lix, **486** -Vqalta- | -iiqalta-
shorten **194** iluli-lix, **240** kinguunut-
shot **225** kalu-lix; *~ (bullet)* **140** chiikda-x̂, **161** druuvi-n, **294** qaga-lix; *~ (sound)* **405** tumda-lix
shotgun **140** chiikdaĝu-x̂, **142** chimx̂a-lix
should **204** ingaaĝi-x̂, **267** mata-lix, **479** -Vka- | -iika-
shoulder **310** qangli-x̂, **361** simtusi-; *back of ~* **427** ukanga-x̂; *carry on the ~* **310** qanglax̂ta-l; *~ blade* **258** luhmaatka-x̂, **307** qamti-x̂; *~ blades of humpback wh*ale **37** aĝasi-; *~ (piece of whale meat)* **339** qutngu-
shout **41** aĝyaangi-x̂, **66** amilg-, amilgaĝi-lix, **75** anĝidgaĝi-lix, **76** anĝu-, **156** chuqa-x̂, **196** imachx̂i-lix, imat-, **260** max̂ta-lix, **415** huuda-lix, **735**; *~ "hurrah"* **449** uraada-lix
shove **78** hanku-lix, **208** hingu-lix
shovel **13** hadguusi-x̂, **103** asugasi-x̂, **128** chalasiisi-x̂, **131** changadusi-x̂, **195** hilgiisi-x̂, **258** luhmaatka-x̂, **354** saastama-x̂, **385** takadusi-x̂
shoveler, northern **246** kuchutu-x̂, **413** uchukatu-x̂
show **34** aĝani-lix, **35** aĝat-, aĝata-lix, **234** káayaĝula-lix, **254** lit-, **260** maachiknaada-x̂, **429** ukuchx̂i-lix; *~ off* **267** mata-lix, **431** uukuqluungsa-lix; *~ up* **35** aĝat-, **215** itax-six
shower (squall) **423** uĝaangi-x̂
showy orchis **337** quungdiix
shrew **137** chixchimika-x̂
shrink **318** qiidux-s, **372** su-lix, **455** huya-lix
shrivel **323** qilgu-lix
shroud **292** qachx̂imaĝu-x̂
shrug **178** ixchxiidaxsi-lix
shuffle **235** kayma-lix, **394** tasu-lix
shun **26** agliisa-lix
shut **7** hachit-, **58** amnit-, **124** chachi-x̂, **327** qidusa-l, **406** tumĝaasa-lix; *~ off* **109** atxini-lix; *~ the mouth* **406** tumĝa-lix
shy **53** alĝu-lix, **117** ayaĝitaada-l, **184** iĝayuusa-lix
sick **74** anĝaĝiika-lix, **99** asx̂aaĝi-lix, **174** iduugna-lix, **196** imagna-l, **200** inaangi-lix, **232** kaangu-lix, **266** masuqada-lix, **275** maaqudgu-lix, **385** takiix-six, **445** uunu-lix, **563** Rezanov E 1805; *seasick* **30** agumaxsi-kux̂, **50** halali-l(ix), **54** alignaax̂-six
sickness **100** asqaasi-n, **441** umligana-x̂
sickle **321** qikluusi-x̂
side **45** akma-, **56** alu-m angaa, **81** anga-, **173** hidgiti-x̂, **217** itx̂a-, **258** luhma-x̂, **313** qaatuuĝi-, **370** snanga-, **477** -Vĝi- | -uuĝi-, **498** -d-, **539** -nga- -nuuqi-, **569** Appendix 3; *back (landward) ~* **9** adanga-; *east ~* **300** qakanga-, **318** qiganga-x̂; *eastern ~* **313** Qawa-chungux̂tan; *on the ~ of* **333** qul-; *over there to the ~* **45** aku-; *this ~* **414** udaaĝi-x̂, **459** waaĝi-x̂; *~ below* **443** unanga-; *~ boards inside a sod house* **145** chiqiliiti-x̂
sideburns **454** utuda-n
sieve **365** siita-x̂
sifter **365** siita-x̂
sigh **73** anĝ-, **105** hat-, **738**
sight: ~ of gun **71** aanachx̂uuda-x̂; *come into ~* **254** li-lix, lit-; *get ~ of* **158** damĝu-lix; *lose ~ of* **188** hikit-; *out of ~* **457** uuyuta-lix; *out of ~ of* **454** utx̂ut-, utx̂uta-lix
sign **71** anachaĝana-a, **95** haqataqaĝiisi-x̂, haqataasaga-s, haqataasi-x̂, **172** idaquliisa-, **272** malx̂unuusa-, **357** sixtaqaĝiisi-x̂, **383** taĝax̂taasi-x̂, **430** ukuĝaat-
signal **13** adĝumali-lix, **424** uĝlaĝu-lix, **431** ukuquli-x̂; *smoke ~* **176** iigax̂
significance **230** kang-
silence (put to ~) **382** taxt-
silent **30** haagula-, **151** chuug(i)-lakan, **376** sukalu-lix, **396** tayula-l, **412** tuuyu-lix
silk **376** suulku-x̂; *~ fabric* **562** Rezanov E 1805; *~ kerchief* **562** Rezanov E 1805; *~ shawl* **70** aantuuda-lakan
sill of door **288** puruuga-x̂; **380** tadmalux̂
silly boy **155** chungiilixta-
silver **360** silimla-x̂, **738**
silver fox **296** qaxchiklu-lix, **360** silimla-x̂
silver hake **393** taaqa-x̂

silver salmon **20** agaluuĝi-x̂, **300** qakiida-x̂
silverware **291** qaasi-x̂
silverweed **159** dax̂dalu(g)-
silvery **336** quumhlaakda-x̂
similar **189** hikita-lakan, **255** liidaqluuda-x̂
simulation **256** lunaazataasi-x̂
sin **408** tunux̂taaĝu-lix
since **44** akiita-lix, **359** sil-
sinciput (crown of head) **137** chixchi-x̂, **562** Rezanov E 1805
sinew **176** igachi-x̂
sinewy **273** namitu-x̂
sing **84** angaachaĝi-lix, **445** unuux-six
singer **84** angaachaĝix̂ta-x̂, **445** unuugna-x̂
single-hatch baidarka **210** iqya-x̂, **211** iyĝakutra-x̂, **437** ulux̂ta-x̂
sink: ~ down **127** chaĝatuqla-lix, **237** kidux-six, **238** kim-six, **738**; *~ into* **86** angala-kuqing, **131** changa-lix
sink (basin) **167** x̂ulaalux̂
sinker **236** kayuxta-x̂; *~ line* **300** qaaĝuliisi-
sinner **408** tunux̂taaĝuĝi-x̂
sister **25** agiituda-x̂, **364** sistra-a, **447** hungi-x̂, **576-78** Appendix 6; *older ~* **257** luda-x̂; *younger ~* **240** king-; *sister's son* **253** lax̂ta-lix; *sister's son or daughter* **442** umni-x̂
sister-in-law **98** asanaqa-x̂, **115** ayaga-x̂, **116** ayagax̂ta-lix, **576-78** Appendix 6
sit **448** unguchi-lix; *~ deep in water (loaded baidarka)* **194** ilgi-lix; *~ down* **203** inqi-lix, **448** ungut-; *~ erect in baidarka* **337** qungalux̂; *~ high in the water (baidarka)* **77** anikatu-lix; *~ on eggs* **276** miga-l
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sixteen **570-71** Appendix 4
sixth **111** atuung, **570-71** Appendix 4
sixty **111** atuungidim, **570-71** Appendix 4
size **70** anaata-; *same ~ as* **240** kingita-lakan, **352** sanaadaagusa-lix
sizzle **150** chuux-six
skate (on ice) **132** chaataada-lix, **234** kataaya-lix
skate (ray) **222** kada-x̂, **305** qamax
skates, ice **256** liisa-x, **382** taaglagaada-x
skating rink **132** chataadaaluĝi-x̂
skeleton **249** kumxu-x̂
skiff **161** duuraada-x̂, **367** skiifa-x̂, **738**
skilled **511** -x̂ta- l -ta-ʒ, **537** -nasika-
skillful **266** masu-lix, **400** tngunax-six
skim along the top of the water **132** chatat-
skin **179** igluqa-x̂, **253** lax̂taka-x̂, **292** qachx̂-, **564** Veniaminov 1834; *~ bag* **127** chagyux̂ta-x̂, **377** suma-x̂; *~ for bedding* **358** siigalku-x̂; *inner layer of ~* **67** amku-x̂; *~ inside flipper* **384** taaĝna-x̂; *~ of baidarka* **421** ugux̂ta-x̂; *~ of fish* **292** qachiyukna-x̂; *~ of octopus* **67** ahmiiqa-x̂; *~ of sole of foot* **384** taaĝna-x̂; *parka ~* **449** huqlu-; *~ thong for sewing* **463** yaĝi-x̂; *put ~ on baidarka* **131** changat-; *sore on ~* **292** qachx̂ilux-six. — *~ (remove hide)* **131** chanikda-l, **419** ugi-lix, **738**
skinning knife **52** algaĝiisi-x̂
skinny **249** kuna-x̂, **348** saakuna-lix, **358** sigutu-lix, **376** suklunu-lix, **420** ugna-l
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skipper **232** kapitaana-x̂
skipping rope **178** iix(i)chaqlaada-x̂
skirt of baidarka **376** suka-x̂
skis **256** liisa-x
skull **226** kamg-, **249** kumxu-x̂, **455** hutux̂; *boneless area of baby's ~ (fontanalle)* **75** anĝiidlux̂si-x̂
skullcap **225** kalhmaax
sky **201** ini-x̂, **202** inka-x̂, **251** kuyuuda-x̂; *red ~* **166** x̂ani-x̂, **392** tanila-l
slack **14** adut-, **64** ahmdi-l, **135** chidaxta-lix, chidgi-lix, **179** ixlu-l; *~ tide* **235** kayuĝiqada-lix
slacken **180** ixsa-lix
slacks (pants) **286** paara-x̂
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slantwise **190** hiku, **345** saxit-
slap person on face **401** tugamixta-lix, **437** ulugax̂si-lix
slate **175** iga-x̂, **342** sadguda-x̂
slaughter **52** algalimax̂, **153** chuni-lix
slave **112** awa-lix, **385** tahla-x̂
sledge (sled) **224** kaladusi-s, **283** naarta-x̂
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sleep-charms **344** saagadusi-x̂
sleeping: ~ compartment **22** agaya-x̂; *~ room of barabara* **335** qulu-m qusxi[i]
sleepless **346** saĝuli-lix
sleepwalk **194** ilali-x̂, **346** saĝaachi-lix, saĝalita-lix, saĝamgaaĝuli-x̂
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sleeve **65** hamĝa-x̂, **306** qamĝa-x̂
slender **70** aantuuda-lakan, **185** iĝix̂-six̂
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slide (as by schoolhouse) **132** chataalux̂
slide **106** atax̂-six, **234** kataaya-lix; *~ down* **92** angya-l, **132** chasa-lix, chat-, **136** chidu-lix, **142** chimgit-, **297** qaxsa-lix; *~ out to sea* **128** chaalaada-lix; *~ with the waves (in boat)* **142** chiimda-l
slightly **307** qamnáax̂
slime **290** qaalĝi-x̂, **326** qiqi-x̂, **566** Orlova 1931
sling **295** qagadusi-x̂; *bird ~* **423** ux̂axsu-x̂; *~ for arm* **249** kumsix̂taasi-x̂
slinger (user of sling) **295** qagachaĝu-x̂
slingshot **295** qagat-
slip **92** angyu-lix, **106** atax̂-six, **172** idgi-lix, **297** qaxsa-lix, **315** qdi- -, **399** tma-l; *~ open* **394** tatxi-lix
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slit **447** ungax̂ta-lix; ~ *in bow* **321** qigux; ~ *in meat* **309** qanisa-x̂
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slow **4** aasaada-lix, **108** atata-lix, **226** kahma-lakan, **274** maanguĝdu-l, **355** saayaax̂, **377** suhngu-lix
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smear **124** chadu-x̂
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smile **57** aalu-lix, **358** signuusa-lix
smite (defeat) **272** malguni-lix
smoke: ~ *a pipe* **229** ka[a]nisa-x̂, **400** truuvka-x̂; *emit* ~ **73** anĝ-; ~ *fish* **161** dimi-lix, **251** kuvti-lix; ~ *in stove* **428** ukaqlaax-s, **451** usx̂iix-s; ~ *of fire* **457** huyux̂, **460** hwax̂; ~ *tobacco* **250** kuri-lix; ~ *hole* **258** luuka-x̂, **321** qix̂tu-x̂; ~ *signal* **176** iigax̂; *black* ~ **454** utmuulux-six; *spurt* ~ *upward* **460** wax̂lux-six, **738**; *stain with* ~ **461** waĝmixt-
smoked salmon **122** baliika-x̂
smokehouse **161** dimiilux̂, **251** kuvtiilux̂
smooth **108** atxax̂-six, atxaĝdiga-lix, **292** qachx̂idiga-lix, **400** tngu-x̂; ~ *(hewn)* **465** yunalga-lix
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snail **111** avrakataana-x̂, **143** chiim(i)kaayu-x̂, **312** qatxamachuqda-x̂, **411** tutuqu-x̂
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sneak: ~ *away* **133** chxa-lix; ~ *out* **131** chaanglikna-
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sniff **174** idut-; ~ *around* **437** umsiix-six; ~ *tobacco* **417** ugdux-s
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snowdrift **176** igaaĝu-x̂
snowflakes **368** slaamuuda-x̂
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This is strictly an index, not an English–Aleut dictionary. Each Aleut word must be looked up on the numbered page to find correct meaning, usage, and dialect. See page 663, Introduction to the Index.

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tower **99** asxut-

town **389** tanadguchiigamax

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yoke: ~ for carrying water **465** yuka-x; *~ of spear* **81** angtu-x̂
yolk of egg **132** chaasu-x̂
yonder **59** amaaĝi-x̂; *~ side* **41** akaaĝi-
you **397** tx(i)-/ti-
young **5** asaaĝu-, **736**; *~ animal* **252** hla-x̂; *~ eider* **247** kukutu-x̂, **338** ququx̂; *~ girl* **73** an'gaxtax̂; *~ hair seal* **17** agdaaĝu-x̂; *~ offspring* **134** chiida-x̂; *~ person* **94** haqasaaĝu-x̂, **374** sugangĝ-; *~ sea gull* **153** chuluugida-x̂, **158** chyaali-x̂; *~ sea mammal* **77** aniida-x̂; *~ sea otter* **250** kuslu-x̂, **739**; *~ seal* **127** chaĝalix; *younger* **240** kinguuĝi-x̂; *~ brother* **240** king-; *~ sister* **240** king-; *youngest* **240** kinguuĝi-x̂
youth (young person) **374** sugangĝ-

Z

zeal **316** qidáyux̂
zealous **152** chuukuta-lix, **304** qaliigux̂ta-lix
zenith **301** qal-
zigzag **142** chiildaaĝu-lix, **190** ikumix-six, **320** qiglux̂ta-lix, **323** qiluqayali-x̂, **328** qitux̂ta-lix, **393** taqimix-s
zipper **288** puriixa-x̂

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Addendum

Addendum

Of the many early source materials furnished over the years by Michael Krauss, three were obtained by him too late for additional information from them to be included in the body of the dictionary, then already typeset and indexed. These are listed in the sources (page xxxviii) as **E 1791***, **A 1791***, and **E 1812**. Additional information in them is herewith included as an Addendum or virtually as an Epilogue or Conclusion to the dictionary, since these now do indeed complete the list of early Aleut sources known by Krauss to exist in Russian (or any other) repositories.

The great majority of the Aleut words in these sources are known from other sources and were already listed in the dictionary. In many cases, however, the earliest attestations can now be given as 1791 or 1812. In those (131) cases where nothing but the earliest year needed to be changed, the change was made directly in the main section of the dictionary. Any further changes or additions are given in lists here, separately for each of the three sources. In a first list for each are those cases involving only a new (or wider) dialect attestation and/or new early date for obsolete words or for particular meanings of words. In a second list for each are given new entries or subentries, or newly attested meanings for known words (some of which may in fact be due merely to imprecise communication) or phonological or grammatical variants of known words. (Many of these are also new early date or dialect attestations.) In a third list for each are additional problematic words, which cannot be fully identified with some degree of certainty.

First, after the Aleut interpretation, in each entry is given the exact spelling of the Aleut word in the source, then the German or Russian translation spelled exactly as in the source, then in parentheses the English translation of the German or Russian, with the literal meaning of the Aleut where significantly different.

References to items in the Addendum are included in the Index.

(1) E 1791* Billings Expedition material 1791 — Eastern Aleut (Unalaska)

(by Rohbeck and Merck; "M" denotes material from Merck; three words, marked "Au" and "A", apparently came from Western Aleut)

Attestations

axsax̂ta-x̂ *Achsachtak* Loch (hole) p. 27
aaĝamiida-x̂ *Agamydach* Schwalbe (swallow) p. 37
hax̂sa-da *chachssatta* mach dich fertig (get ready) p. 39
hax̂sa-n *Hàchschan* Kleidung (clothing, dress) p. 39
akaya *Ackeije* dort ([it is] over there) p. 42
akina-lix M *Akinell* Hitze ([to be] hot) p. 45
halaya-x̂ M *Hallajak* brätt (board) p. 51
amaatxa-lakax̂ *Amatghalkak* Nahe ([is] near) p. 60
ama-x M *Abak* Vulva (vulva) p. 61, Au
hanatu-x̂ *Hannetok* Ein gesezter Mann (a sedate, important man, *lit*. a thick one) p. 70
aniqdu-x̂ *Anniktuk* Knabe (boy, *lit*. child) p. 77
angaduuchaĝi-lix *Angydutschell* Krieg ([to wage] war) p. 82
angilkinga *Angillking* abend (evening), *syncopated from* **angali(m)-kinga** p. 87
ahngug-ada M *Anguchada* vergraben (dig!) p. 91
angunaaĝusi-x̂ *Angunahusch* Herr (boss) p. 91
haqata-kux̂ M *chackatuku* gedächtniss (memory, *lit*. he knows) p. 94
asx̂udgi-x̂ *Aschodgyk* mädchen (girl) p. 100
chxaĝi-lix M *Tschchäel* stehlen (to steal, be a thief) p. 133
chiida-x̂ *Tschidak* Kind (child, young offspring) p. 134
chidĝi-x̂ *Tschidryk* grün, blau (green, blue) p. 135
chuqisa-a *Tschukäsha* Stumpf ([its] stump) p. 156
dax̂ta- : **ataqan dax̂tax̂** M *Attakadak* einäuig (one-eyed) p. 158
daĝ-lakan M Daglaka Ich weiss nicht (I don't know, *lit*. not knowing) p. 158
guchix-six M *gutschichsih* schwimmen (to swim) p. 165
ichada-x̂ M *Itschàdak* von Hinten (from the back *lit*. anus) p. 218
ichiliqda-x̂ M *Itschilakedak* ohrfinger (little finger) p. 171
igaĝi-da *Igajeda* schneiden (cut, saw) p. 175
igda-kux̂ M *Igdakok* Feuerzeug (tinder-box, *lit*. strikes fire) p. 178
iĝata-ĝ-ulux M *Igatàhulluk* ein dreyster Mensch (a bold man, *lit*. not timid, not scared) p. 183
ix̂amana-kux̂ *Ekchamànuku* schön ([is] nice, good) p. 184
imli-n *Imlin* haar (hair) p. 198
ingangun aĝada M *Ingaunahada* lege weg (put it aside, *lit*. over there) p. 204
isxaa *Ischchà* Nest ([its] nest) p. 212
kachi-x̂ *Katschch* Leib (body, *lit*. breast) p. 220
kad- : **waan kadaan** *uankadàn* zuvor (earlier) p. 221
kanguchx̂i-n *pl*. *Kangutschhin* Rinde (bark) p. 232
kayuuĝni-lix *Kàjunilk* Mühe (trouble, *lit*. to get tired) p. 236
kihngu-lix *Kingolk* weinen (to cry, *lit*. to be sad) p. 240
kihngudgu-lix *Kingulgulik*, M *Kingudgull* kummer (sadness), M traurig seyn (to be sad, *lit*. *vr*. to become sad) p. 240
max̂ta-da *Machtada* kreischen (to squeal, *lit*. shout) p. 260
mixalax̂-six *Mihalask* pfeifen (to whistle) p. 176

naadaan-ax̂tax̂ *Nadanachtak* West (west) p. 279

nam(h)adaan ax̂tax̂ *Namadànachtak* Süd (south) p. 280

nix̂ *Nig* gros ledern Kahn (baidar) p. 283

(h)nuuqaaya-x̂ *Nukajak* Wurm (worm, maggot) p. 258, A

qachx̂i-i *Katschchi* Rinde ([its] bark) p. 292

qaalu-x̂ M *Kāluk* Harn (urine) p. 304

qaankun hatix̂ *or* **hatin** *Kannkunatt* dreissig (thirty) p. 309

qayaach-a *Kajàtsch* höhe ([its] height) p. 314

qiidaya-a M *Kijdajaa* graues Haar ([his] gray hair) p. 317

qidmax M *Keidemah* Riemen (thong) p. 317

qii(h)liqda-x̂ M *Keilakdak* Nabel (navel) p. 323

qingaada-lix M *Kyngadyll* es frieret (it freezes, *lit.* to feel cold) p. 325

qudux-six M *Kodugshik* Eng ([to be] narrow) p. 331

saamhlaaquda-x M *schablakudak* Hoden (testicles) p. 351

tachim-ulux *Tatschimulk* Nachher (later, *lit.* not yet) p. 379

taxu-da M *Tahuda*, M *Taghuda* binden (tie around!) p. 382

tayaĝulimax̂ *Tajàgulimak* Schlägerey (fighting) p. 396

tud(i)ngilax *Tudingillak* Regenbogen (rainbow) p. 401

tumtu-x̂ *Tumtuk* Mark in Knochen (marrow) p. 407

tunuda-ĝ-ulux M *Tunudagallak* Stum (dumb) p. 407

tutxaqula-x̂ M *Tutthakolla* Taub (deaf) p. 411

uguta-lix *vr. utellik*, also M froh (happy), M sich freuen (to feel happy) p. 421

uĝlaĝi-x̂ *Uchlāg* Thau (dew) p. 424

huĝuda-x̂ M *chohodak* Schaum (foam) p. 426

uuĝumikadax *Uhumikadak* Fliege (fly) p. 426

hulgi-x̂ *gulgak* rucken (back, as of person or animal) p. 435

hulma-kux̂ M *Hulmakuk* es taut (it melts) p. 436

hulux̂-six M *Holloghshik* winken, (Russian) migat' (to blink) p. 437

umsu-x̂ *Umschuk* Zunge (tongue) p. 442, A

ung M *Ung* Penis (penis) p. 446

usxu-lix *Uschchullik* zittern (to shiver) p. 450

(h)yaaga-n *Jahyn* Harnisch (armor) p. 462

yuli-x̂ *Juljak* blatt (leaf) p. 465

Additional words, meanings, phrases, phonological or grammatical variants

agaanuuch-a *Aganautscha* Länge ([its] length) : p. 17 **agaanu-** go across + **-uch-**, **-usi-**

agax̂ta-lix: **dakix agax̂talix** M *Dekichagachtell* schielen (to squint, *lit.* his eyes going apart), p. 18

agitaasa-ng *agytashing* bruder ([my] brother) p. 25

(h)amaagan *Amagha* anfang (beginning, *lit.* from there) p. 60

anachx̂u-n M *Anetschhun* Ein Zeichen das sie sich machen um nicht zu verirren wie jener Steinhaufen auch auf torf fläche (cairn, rocks piled up, also on places with turf, in order not to get lost [in fog]), *cf.* p. 71 **aanachx̂uuda-x̂**; *also in problematic words*, Merck 1791 p. 561 "Auntschhun", *miscopied in* Pierce 1980 *for* Anetschhun; *see also* p. 274 **Manyaaka-x̂**

anĝidgi-x̂ *Anhydghyk* Seele (soul) p. 75

angix̂-six M *angechsih* lauern (to watch, spy on) p. 89

hasan tiklaa M *Hashitykla* goldfinger (ring finger) p. 97

gilĝix̂ta-lix M *gyllchachtell* Loben (to praise) p. 163

igaasalix *see* **kinu-x̂ igaasalix**

ixchalĝisix *vr.* M *Ichtschelgesch* Eine schwangere Frau (a pregnant woman, *lit.* to become pregnant) : p. 177 **ixcha-lĝit-**

igdax̂ta-da *Ighdagtada* laufen (to run, *lit.* run!) : **igdaĝ(i)ta-**, p. 172 **idgaĝita-lix** (metathetic)

iinmiiĝu-x̂ *Inmeogh* Wolke (cloud) : p. 201 **ini-** sky + **miiĝu-**

itmaĝusi-x̂ M *Etpahusch* feyle (file, for cutting) p. 218

kanuuĝlux-six M *Kannoghluhsh* Esele (ass, stupid person, *lit.* to be stupid) : p. 229 **kanuux̂** + **-lug-**

kinu-x̂ igaasalix *Kinnugigashilk* Staub (dust, *lit.* flying with soil), *cf. also* E 1812 below, p. 240 *cf.* **kinula-s**, **kinumaax**

maqda(m) qaa *Maktaká* Milch (milk, *lit.* breast food) p. 274

qaxchikaaya-x̂ *chachtschikajak* finster (dark): p. 296 **qaxchikaayu-x̂**

qichituqda-x̂ *Kytschitoklok* Kreis (circle) p. 316

suganĝaasa-x̂ *sugunhaashuk* Jung (young) = p. 374 **suganĝaada-x̂**

tximan *Tchymen* wir (we), p. 397 **tuman** (1805-)

udasix M *Udaschik* zurückkommen (to return) p. 415

hugin'gi-x̂ *Huińryk* dampf (steam) p. 419

ugumqaaya-x̂ *Ugumkajak* Schatten (shadow, shade) p. 419

hutxita-lakan *Chutkitallaki* Zank ([to] quarrel) p. 454

Problematic words

Achschiti Scheuchen (to scare, chase), *perhaps* p. 28 **axsit-**

Halluk Hase (hare), *perhaps confused with* p. 56 **halux̂** (1812, 1834) land otter, *cf.* **hamyugax̂** hare p. 69

Angishasch freund (friend), *perhaps* p. 87 **angasa-** + **-usi-**

Aschanaschi Sterben (to die), *perhaps* **asx̂a(h)-naax̂-six** to try to kill, p. 100

Tschakak Maus (mouse), *perhaps by misunderstanding* p. 145 **chiqi-x̂** ground

Tschiktanak Erde (earth, ground), *apparently* p. 138 **chix̂ta-na-x̂** being wet

Dahotscha Knecht (servant), *perhaps* **daĝuuch-a** attached to him (?), *cf.* p. 158 **daĝuuta-lix**

Ilanguk Grube (ditch), *cf.* p. 190 **il-**

Ischchonok Regen (rain), M *Ischunnukhackak* Es regnet (it is raining), *apparently* **isx̂unu-x̂** *or* **isx̂una-x̂**, Khlebnikov 1825, p. 563 *isxunak*, **isx̂unax̂ haqakux̂** rain is coming

Kackatki Hagel (hail), Rezanov 1805, p. 562 *kakatku*

Kanghallgolla Tantzen (to dance), *perhaps* **kangal(i)g-ula-**, *cf.* p. 433 **kangula-lix** *under* **ula-lix**

Kärjek Pfahl (pole, stake), *perhaps* p. 321 **qixya-** shelf (on sticks on the wall)

Lamatschida ufer (shore), *truncated for* p. 104 **alaĝum achidaa**

Lutschkajak gelb (yellow)

Matschchishilk verachten (to despise), *apparently misunderstanding of* p. 259 **machxisa-lix** to be good, nice

Nungilk Stöhnen (to groan), *probably* p. 281 **nanaĝi-lix**, A 1791 Nanagyllik

Taksygnak Eilf (eleven), *truncated for* p. 358 **ataqan signax̂tax̂**

Tunuschida wort (word), *probably* p. 409 **tunuusada** talk about it

Uallinak war (was), *probably* p. 459 **wahlig(a)n akux̂** *or* **anax̂** was here

choghdakum kanga Erdschwamm (mushroom) = Merck 1791, p. 561 *Choghda-kumkanga*

Ukdygdak Roh (raw), *probably misheard for* p. 186 **ix̂tikda-x̂**

(2) A 1791* Billings Expedition material 1791 — Andreanof Islands (Atka)

(by Rohbeck)

Attestations

angaduuchaĝi-lix *Angadutschagyllik* Krieg ([to wage] war) p. 82

angunaaĝusi-x̂ *Annungahoschak* Herr (boss) p. 91

kayu-s *Keijusch* Stärke (strength) p. 235

il(an) aqang *Illakang* war ([I] was [there]) p. 190

maqda-x̂ *makdak* Milch (milk) p. 274

qaxchax-six *Kachschikschik* finster ([to be] dark) p. 295

qagnaqali-s *or* **-quli-s** *Kagnakollisch* Harnisch (armor) p. 296

qilagan *or* **qilaax̂** *Killāgha* morgen (tomorrow) p. 322

Additional words, meanings, phrases, phonological or grammatical variants

iĝana-x̂ *Ighanak* Krieger (warrior) p. 182

max̂si-na-x̂ *Makssynnak* Knecht (servant) p. 260

tunu-x̂ *Tunnuk* Stimme; wort (voice; word) p. 407

uĝlaĝi-lix *Ughullaghyllik* Thau ([to be] dew) p. 424

Problematic words

Angtangisch Ende (end), *perhaps* p. 84 **angta-** + -V**ngi-usi-**

Ashakushajang Noth (need, want)

Kychytuchssyk Hagel (hail), *perhaps* p. 333 **quxu-** -, **qixi-** - + **-tuĝ-** "knobby in great numbers"; Rohbeck A 1791, p. 562 *kykytuxsik was miscopied by Sarychev*

Taguschaghullak alt (old), *probably* = p. 380 **tagada-ĝ-ulax**

Tannadhun scharf (sharp), *Russian* ostryy 'sharp' *misunderstood by informant as* ostrog 'settlement' : p. 389 **tanadgun**

Ungaha Seele (soul), *probably* p. 74 **angaĝi-x̂**

(3) E 1812 Eastern Aleut, ca. 1812

(compiler unknown; three words marked "A" apparently came from Atkan dialect)

Attestations

alaĝu(m) qangax̂taa *allyagukanakda* sol' (salt) p. 50

a(h)limax̂ *allimax* xayko (dog salmon) p. 55

halux̂ *alluk* bobr zemnoy (land otter) p. 56

aluuĝix̂ tayaĝux̂ *alugik tayagux* srednoy brat (middle brother, *lit.* middle man) p. 48

amiyux̂ *amiyux* chavicha (king salmon) p. 67

ana-ng kingii *anan kinni* tetka (aunt, *lit.* my mother's younger sister) p. 69

(h)anatu-ĝ-ulux *anatugulux* tonkaya snast' (thin tackle, *lit.* a thin one) p. 70

anagasi-x̂ *annagasik* topor (axe) p. 70

angiqi-x̂ *anekek* levaya (left hand) p. 89

angaĝi- : **daa angaĝiĝulux** *daanageguluk* krivoy (one-eyed, *lit.* his eye without match) p. 83

hati- : **aalax hatix̂** *allag ateg* dvattsat' (twenty) p. 6

ayagalĝisix *vr. txin ayagalgasik* zhenilsya (married, *lit.* to marry) p. 116

chingli-lix *chinlilik* gorelo (burnt, *lit.* to be hot) p. 144

chngaa inatix̂ *chnaa-inatax* koshlok (young sea otter) p. 147

x̂ulaasi-x̂ *xullyasix* urina (urine) p. 167

idigaada-x̂ *idygadak* saxar (sugar) p. 173

ixsx- : **qawam ixsxa** *kaum ixzga* kamen' siuchei (sea lion rock, rookery) p. 180

inati-x̂, *see* **chngaa inatix̂**

ingiig-in *innigin* malinnik (salmonberry bushes) p. 207

kahnuli-lix *kaanulilik* smorkayet (blow(s) his nose) p. 229

kulukula-x̂ *kulukulak* kolokol (bell) p. 248

maaza-lakan *mazalakan* net ([there is] not) p. 265

madagna-lix *madagnalik* gor'ko ([to be] bitter) p. 270

naadaan ax̂tax̂ *nadanaxtok, nadadanaxtak* zapad vest (west) p. 280

ngitaqa-x̂ *nittakak* serga (earring) p. 286

qachx̂idiga-lakan *kachgidagalakan* negladko ([to be] rough) p. 292

qamaqu-x̂ *kammakuk* rakushki belyya mamach (?) (cockle clam) p. 292

qamiti-x̂ *kammitex* parus (sail) p. 307

qanisa-x̂ *kannishak* petrushka (wild parsley) p. 309

qiichi-x̂ *kiichex* tarelka (plate) p. 316

qidngi-lix *kidnilik* plyunyul (spit, *lit.* to spit) p. 318

qigaadim hachaĝuu *kig'yadom-gatachyagu* nord (north) p. 318

qigaadim tanakuu *kig'yadim tannaku* nordist (northeast) p. 318

qiyamag-ada *Kiam agada* cheshi (scratch!) p. 328

quga-x̂ *kuugax* d'yavol (devil) p. 331

quguchuuda-x̂ *kuguchudak* makarsha (root of bistort) p. 333

saxta-ĝ-ulux *shaxtaguluk* trudolyubivoy (industrious) p. 345

saĝaasi-n *saggasin* odeyalo (blanket) p. 346

saalu-kux̂ *saalukuk* yasnyy den' ([it is] a clear day) p. 349, A

sulgidgisi-x̂ *shulgidgishik* pushka (cannon) p. 376

taxta- : **tayaĝun taxtalix** *tayagu taxtalik* sobraniye naroda (assembly of the people, *lit.* to gather men) p. 382

taĝayu- : **taangam taĝayuu** *ta[annam] tagayu* sol'naya voda (salt water) p. 384, A

tanaĝi- : **asix tanaĝing** *asix tanagin* zemlyak ([my] fellow countryman) p. 390

uchix-six: **hanikalix u.** *annikulik uchixshik* plavaet na reke ili zalive (floats/swims in river or bay, *lit.* floating, swimming) p. 165

(h)ux *ukk* setka (net) p. 417); **kitam hukix** *kidum uxkix* chulki (stockings) p. 416

(h)ugalu-x *uggaluk* rukavitsy (mittens) p. 417

ugi-da *uggida* gasi (extinguish!) p. 418

ulux̂ta- : **qaankun ulux̂tax̂** *kankun ulluxtak* baydarka trexlyuchnaya (three-hatch baidarka); **aalax ulux̂tax̂** (alax ulluxtak) baydarka dvuxlyuchnaya (two-hatch baidarka) p. 437

husi-x *gussik* shcheki (cheeks, *lit.* jaws) p. 451

uyqiix̂ *uykex* staruxa (old woman) p. 456

wayaamulux *vayyamuluk* posle (later, *lit.* not now) p. 460

wax̂ta-lix *vaxtalix* zhalet' (to pity) p. 460

hwax̂ *xvax* dym (smoke) p. 460

hwaax̂ *xvaak* porox (gunpowder) p. 460

hya-lix *gyallik* priliv vody ([to be] rising tide) p. 461

Additional words, meanings, phrases, phonological or grammatical variants

(h)achitxadaaluĝ-in *achitgadalugen* pug[o]vitsy iz metalla (metal buttons), *cf.* p. 7

agit : **igluqaa agichaa** *igluka agicha* so zverya snimat' shkuru (take skin off animal) p. 23

halgi-x̂ *gaalgik* tabak (tobacco, *lit.* root, *that is* chewing tobacco) p. 52, A

aluĝaĝi- *see* **sagiquudam aluĝaĝii**

aluĝaĝi-na-n *allugaginan* pestroy [biser] (motley [beads]) p. 58

anĝaĝi-lix *angagylik* proshchay (good-bye! *lit.* being alive) p. 74

anĝuun kimta-kux̂ *angun-kimdakuk* vzdyxayet (sighs, *lit.* has taken down his sobbing) p. 76

anuusa- : **ayagaan anuusanax̂** *ayagan anushanak* brosal zhenu (left his wife) p. 79

asulĝisix *asshulgishik* chishet (sneeze(s)) p. 103

atxax̂t- : **hangada atxax̂chaa** *anada atxaxcha* glad' (iron, press! *lit.* make its surface even) p. 108

ayx̂aala- : **ulax̂** (*or better* **ulam**) **ayx̂aal(a)naa** *ulax axalna* sudno (ship, *lit.* house one travels with) p. 119

a(h)yala-x̂ *Ayyalax* doska (board) p. 51 **halaya-x̂**

chaagamax *chagumak* pravaya (right hand) : 123 **cha- + -Vgamag-**

chaaska(m) quhmaa *chashkix-kuxma* kamen'naya (earthenware, *lit.* white cup) p. 132, 335

chidĝi-n *chidgin* siney [biser] (blue [beads]) p. 135

chngatu-(m) hlaa *chnatulxa* medvedok (young sea otter) p. 148

chunkuusi-x̂ *chunkushik* shilo (awl) p. 154

daquulag- : **taanga(m) daquulaga** *tanadakulaga* vodka p. 159

igdaĝita-lix *igdagatalik* bezhat chelovek (person runs, *lit.* running) p. 172, *cf.* 1791 *above*

idutxaalux̂ *idutxaluk* tabakerka (snuff box) : p. 174 **idut- + -xa- (-qa-)-aluĝ-**

ilgu-m tayaĝuudaĝanaa / ayagaadaĝanaa *il'gom tayagudagana / ayagadaxana* vnuk / vnuchka (grandson / granddaughter) p. 195

initu-lix *innitulik* mrachnyy den' ([to be] a dark day) p. 201

isiisi-x *ishishik* nozhnitsy (scissors) p. 211

kalaasi-m umnaan angax̂taa *kalyasim umna anata* kanat ili tros (rope, cable, *lit.* stringing implement with its line) p, 224

katliik(a)m angunaaulux *katlikm anunaluk* kotlik, *possible Russian dialect form of* kotle(t)ka (cutlet, *lit.* small cutlet), *cf.* 234

kiigix̂ *kigik* brusnika (lowbush cranberry), p. 238 **kiika-x̂**

kinu-m chugutuu *kinnum chugutu* zemlya peschakaya (sandy soil), *see* 1791 *above*

kisix *kizhik* otliv vody (ebb tide) p. 241

kux̂ta- : **chngaan kux̂taa** *chgankuxta* (listed under olen' reindeer, medved' bear; *lit.* [skin] with its hair on) p. 245

maatu- : **asix txin maatux̂takux̂** *ashiktimaatuxtuguk* drug ili priyatel' (friend, *lit.* wants to be together with [him]) p. 269

nix̂ : **(h)yaagam niĝanaa** *yagam nig"ana* barkaz, yalik (launch, skiff, *lit.* wooden baidar) p. 283

qaasi-x̂ *kaasik* vilka (fork) p. 291

qachx̂im hadan ax̂taqax̂ *kachgim adanaxtakax* rubashka (shirt, *lit.* put to the skin) p. 292

qaya- : **tanam qayaaulux** *tannam kayaluk* ploskaya zemlya (flat land, *lit.* low land) p. 313

qilagan qilaga *killagan killaga* poslezavtra (the day after tomorrow) p. 322

quhma-x̂ *kummak* bumaga (paper); *kuuma* serebro (silver); **quhmam hanatuu-ulux** *kumam anatauluk* polotno ili xolst (linen or canvas, *lit.* thin white) p. 335

quhmaqda-n *kummakdan* beloy [biser] (white beads) p. 336

sagiquudam aluĝaĝii *shagikuda-allugagi* portret (portrait, *lit.* drawn face) p. 345

siĝdisig-ikux̂ *sigdisigikuk* osveshchaet luna (the moon is shining) p. 357 A **sidĝisax-six**

sngaasi-x̂ *snaasik* pistolet (pistol) p. 370

sukunu-x̂ *sukkonok* sukno (cloth) p. 376

tahlax̂ sulgakux̂ *tallax sulgakuk* vzyali v plen (was taken prisoner) p. 385

tayaĝu- : **tayaĝum tayaĝuchxizaa** *tayyagum taiyaguchgizhaa* dobryy chelovek (good person), **tayaĝuchxidaaulux** *tayyaguchgidaaluk* opasnyy chelovek (dangerous person) p. 395 **+ -chxisa-, -chxida-** *neg.*

tuga- : **kulukulax̂ tugalgalix** *kulukulak tugulgalik* zvonyat v kolokola (the bells are rung) p. 401

tugaasi-m angunaa *tuggasik anuna* molot (hammer, *lit.* big striking instrument) p. 402

tunuluxta-n *tunnulukdan* boch'ka bol'shaya (big barrel[s]), Rezanov E 1805 p. 563 *tonolyuktak* : p. 407 **tunu- + -lux-ta-**

uku- : **ilaan ukuukanax̂** *ilyanukukanax* trubka zritel'naya (telescope, *lit.* through which one can see) p. 430

hulaĝi-x̂ *ullyagik* toloknyanka (bearberry) p. 434

un'gi-x̂ *Ungig ili Ungik* biser (beads), Rezanov E 1805 p. 563 *ungek*, *cf.* p. 444 **un'giida-n** necklace

uqlaĝ- : **taangax̂ uqlaĝasanan** *tanax uklyagashanan* mytsya vodoyu (wash[ed] with water) p. 449

husix asx̂akux̂ *xusik ashxakuk* potonul (sank, drowned, *lit.* capsized and died) p. 453

Problematic words

agiyadax byki (bullhead, sculpin)

aglazyakak beregi (take care), *perhaps from* p. 26 **agli-lix**

azalatan vesel' (merriment), *perhaps* **aaza-lakan**, *cf.* p. 4 **aasaada-lix**

chudgugen kainan sertuk ili kanat (?) (caftan), *chudgugen kainanuluk* kurt (short jacket), *perhaps* **chudguĝin qayanan** "strings tall", **chudguĝin qayananulux** "strings short", p. 149

ignagikuk vsxodil (went in), *apparently* p. 176 **ignaĝi-kux̂** weighs

ilidimnaxtakan krest (cross), *perhaps* **iladam(a)ng axtaqan** "passed in front of each other", *cf.* p. 16 **axta-lix**

kadmida pyalit' (stare), *probably* p. 221 **kad- + -mi**$_2$**-da** *imper.*

kalza tachazhek polotno ili xolst (linen or canvas)

kallyugak zaydat (?)

kamkadgax moroshka (cloudberry)

kannagida skazhi (say!)

kinnulik krivo ([to be] crooked)

kittakulex sudovnya machta (ship's mast), *perhaps* p. 241 **kita- + -quli-**

Kiuulik stol (table), *probably copying mistake for* Stuuluk, p. 372 **stuulux̂**

kuggiyukox ost (east)

kukinyn : *amin k.* dyadya rodnoy (blood uncle); p. 65 **ami-ng** my maternal uncle

syakidanaxtok nordvest (northwest), *perhaps* **sakaadaan ax̂tax̂**, p. 347 **saka**

tayyagululyak skuchno (boring), p. 395 **tayaĝu-** + ?

txinaadatalik : *tayagum t.* veseloy chelovek (cheerful person), *apparently* **txin aadata-lix**, *cf.* p. 2 **aada-lix**

txinaashtagshk veselo (cheerful), **txin aa-** -

txinuxtalik sobaka layet (the dog is barking), *probably* p. 421 **txin uguta-lix** feeling happy

uggulaxshik svistit' (to whistle) = p. 176 **igalax̂-six**

This comprehensive dictionary of the Aleut language is the result of fieldwork and scholarship started more than two centuries ago by the Russian explorers who followed Vitus Bering's first contact with Alaska. It documents all the recorded vocabulary of the language spoken by the people who inhabit the tip of the Alaska Peninsula, the Aleutian Chain all the way to the Commander Islands near Kamchatka, and the Pribilof Islands to the north. Aleut place names and personal names, along with dialect locations and dates of attestation and sentence examples, are included. A General Introduction explains the Aleut sound system, writing system, and the differences between dialects. Ten appendices provide lists of loanwords from Russian and Eskimo, demonstratives, words for wind directions, numerals, calendar and kinship terms. More than sixteen hundred place names are plotted on thirty-three maps, and more than six hundred Aleut men's names are included from a recently discovered 1791 list. An English index provides quick reference to some fourteen thousand Aleut words and suffixes.

The *Aleut Dictionary* was compiled by Knut Bergsland of Oslo, Norway. As the world's leading academic specialist on Aleut linguistics, Bergsland has written extensively on the language since 1950, when his first research in the Aleutians took him to Atka. There he worked with the late William Dirks, Sr. and many other native speakers to document and record their language. In the years since, he has published several scholarly works as well as Aleut grammars and junior dictionaries for use in the schools. In 1991 the Alaska Native Language Center published *Aleut Tales and Narratives*, an edition by Bergsland and Moses Dirks of stories recorded in the Aleutians in 1909–10 by Waldemar Jochelson. This dictionary is a compilation of all the Aleut words recorded by everyone from early voyagers and Orthodox priests such as Veniaminov and Netsvetov to Jochelson and to Bergsland himself. It is the first fully documentary dictionary of the language, and will be an invaluable resource to linguists, students, and the entire Aleut community.

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